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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CURRENCY.—NO. 3.

Having sustained my position by the evidence of Gen. Jackson's friends in the House, I now proceed to strengthen it still further, by referring to his partisans in the Senate. In that body, so much of the President's Message as relates to the Bank of the United States was committed to the Committee on Finance. That committee was composed of five members and three of them, viz. Gen. Samuel Smith of Maryland, Judge Smith of South Carolina and Mr. King of Alabama, were warm personal friends and devoted political partisans of the President. In their report on the subject I find the following:

"The currency of the United States, the only legal currency, is gold and silver; all debts to the Government, and all debts to individuals, being received in that medium, and in no other. As, however, the amount of coin requisite for these purposes would be unmanageable and inconvenient, the United States, like other commercial countries, have adopted the system of making credit supply many of the places of coin; and numerous banking companies have been established, issuing notes promising to pay on demand, gold and silver. The Government of the United States has established one of a similar character; and, for the convenience of the community, the public revenue is collected in gold and silver, the notes of the bank of the United States, and the notes of such solvent State banks as the Bank of the United States and its branches will receive as cash.

"The currency, therefore, of the United States, in its relation to the Government of the United States, consists of gold and silver, and of notes equivalent to gold and silver. And the enquiry which naturally presents itself is, whether this mixed mass of currency is sound and uniform for all the practical purposes of the Government, and the trade of the Union. That it is so will appear from the following facts:

"1st. The government receives its revenue from three hundred and forty-three Custom Houses, forty-two Land Offices, eight thousand and four Post Offices, one hundred and thirty-seven receivers of internal revenue, thirty-seven marshals and thirty-three Clerks of Courts. These, with other receiving officers, which need not be specified, compose an aggregate of more than nine thousand persons, dispersed through the whole of the Union, who collect the whole of the public revenue. From those persons the government has, for the ten years preceding the 1st of January, 1830, received \$230,065,555 17. This sum has been collected in every section of this widely extended country. It has been disbursed at other points, many thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected, and yet it has been so collected and distributed without the loss, as far as the committee can learn, of a single dollar, and without the expense of a single dollar to the Government. That a currency, by which the Government has been thus enabled to collect and transfer such an amount of revenue to pay its army and navy, and all its expenses, and the national debt, is unsafe and unsound, cannot readily be believed; for there can be no surer test of its sufficiency than the simple fact, that every dollar, received in the form of a bank note, in the remotest part of the interior, is at every charge, converted into a silver dollar at every one of the vast number of places, when the service of the government requires its disbursement. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of the 6th of December, 1828, declares that during the four years preceding, the receipts of the government amounted to more than ninety-seven millions of dollars, and that all payments on account of the public debt, whether for interest or principal, all on account of pensions, all for the civil list, for the army, for the navy, or for whatever purpose wanted, on any part of the Union, have been punctually met."

"2d. If this currency is thus sound and uniform for the government, it is not less so to the community. The basis of all good currency

should be the precious metals, gold and silver; and, in a mixed currency of paper circulating with gold or silver, and convertible into it, the great object to be attained is, that the paper should always be equal to gold or silver; that is, it should always be exchangeable for gold or silver. Such a currency is perfect—uniting the convenience of a portable material with the safety of a metallic medium. Now, it cannot be doubted that, throughout this whole country the circulating bank notes are equal to specie, and convertible into specie. There may be, and probably are, exceptions, because, among banks as among men, there are some who make a show of unreal strength. But it is a fact, so familiar to the experience of every citizen in the community as to be undeniable, that, in all the Atlantic and commercial cities, and generally speaking, throughout the whole country, the notes of the State banks are equal to gold and silver. The Committee do not mean to say that there may not be too many banks, or that insolvencies do not occasionally occur among them; but, as every bank which desires to maintain its charter must be ready to make settlement with the Bank of the United States as the agent of the Government, or be immediately discredited, and must, therefore, keep its notes equal to gold or silver, there can be little danger to the community while the issues of the banks are restrained from running to excess by the salutary control of the United States, whose own circulation is extremely moderate compared with the amount of its capital. Accordingly, the fact is, that the general credit of the bank is good, and that their paper is always convertible into gold or silver, and for all local purposes forms a local currency equivalent to gold and silver. There is, however, superadded to this currency a general currency more known, more trusted and more valuable than the local currency, which is employed in the exchanges between different parts of the country. These are the notes of the national bank. These notes are receivable for the government by the nine thousand receivers scattered throughout every part of the country. They are, in fact, in the course of business, paid in gold and silver, though they are not legally or necessarily so paid, by the branches of the bank in every section of the Union. In all commercial places they are received, in all transactions without any reduction in value, and never, under any circumstances, does the paper from the remotest branches, vary beyond a quarter of one per cent. in its actual exchange for silver. Here, then, is a currency as safe as silver—more convenient and more valuable than silver—which, through the whole western and southern and interior parts of the Union, is eagerly sought in exchange for silver; which, in those often bears a premium paid in silver; which is throughout the Union, equal to silver in payment to the government and payments to individuals in business; and which, whenever silver is needed in any part of the country, will command it without the charge of the slightest fraction of a per centage. By means of this currency funds are transmitted at an expense less than in any other country. In no other country can a merchant do what every citizen of the United States can do—deposit, for instance, his silver at St. Louis, or Nashville, or New Orleans, and receive notes which he can carry with him one thousand or fifteen hundred miles, to the Atlantic cities, and there receive for them an equivalent amount of silver without any expense whatever, and in no possible event an expense beyond a quarter of one per cent. If, however, a citizen does not wish to incur the anxiety of carrying these notes with him, or to run the hazard of the mail, he may, instead of them, receive a draft payable to himself or his agent alone, so as to ensure the receipt of an equal amount, at an expense of not one half, and often not one fourth of the actual cost of carrying the silver. The owner of funds, for instance, at St. Louis or Nashville, can transfer them to Philadelphia for one half per cent., from New Orleans, generally without any charge at all, at most one half per cent., from Mobile, from par to one half per cent., from Savannah, at one half per cent., and from Charleston at from par to one quarter per cent.

"This seems to present a state of currency approaching as near to perfection as could be desired; for here is a currency issued at twenty-four different parts of the Union, obtainable by any citizen who has money or credit. When in his possession, it is equivalent to silver in all his dealings with all the nine thousand agents of the Government throughout the Union. In all his dealings with the interior it is better than silver; in all his dealings with the commercial cities equal to silver; and if, for any purpose, he desires the silver with which he bought it, it is at his disposal, almost universally without any diminution, and never more than a diminution of one quarter per cent. It is not easy to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire, any currency better than this. After escaping so recently from the degradation of a depreciated paper currency, the committee would abstain from any thing which might, however remotely, revive it. Under these circumstances they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation, to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and to put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments."

What a rebuke is here. "They deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation, to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and to put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments." There is a deeper meaning in this language than meets the eye. The committee had been initiated into the secret schemes

of Van Buren, they had been told of the political capital to be made by a war upon the Bank; of the political necessity of breaking down an institution that could not be bent to party purposes, and of the political power to be gained by bargaining with the State Banks. They saw that the administration was bent upon making "doubtful experiments" upon the currency—they foresaw the effect of those "experiments" and they threw themselves into the breach like men who loved Caesar much but who loved Rome more. With a determination worthy of freemen who preferred their country to party, they laid the true state of the case before the people, though in so doing they were obliged to hold up their leader as one who had sinned against knowledge; and, for the gratification of unworthy motives or feelings had deliberately stated what he, in common with every intelligent man in the nation, knew to be utterly false.

The reports I have given were accepted in both Houses, and this firm stand assumed by his own partisans, stopped the insane crusade of Jackson for the time. But the fire was only smothered, it was not quenched, and in 1832 we find it again bursting forth. I rest here for the present, however, and I ask the supporters of Martin Van Buren—those of them who prefer their country's welfare and their own to the transitory triumphs of party—not to consider what I have said but to ponder well upon the statements of men who were their own party leaders in 1829. I ask them to consider well the facts stated by the two Committees and sanctioned by both Houses of Congress. If they will do this they must come to the conclusion that the administration of 1829 was most shamefully ignorant, or most wilfully wicked. Without any disposition to charge men with wickedness, I should be content to let Jackson and Van Buren escape under the cloak of ignorance, were it not that in three years after, without any change in the condition or policy of the banks, they again renewed their attack and thereafter followed it up until they crushed that institution and destroyed a currency which, in the language of the Jackson men of 1828, had no equal in the world.

BRAINTREE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

GEN. HARRISON QUINCY MORE.

Your correspondent, the dutiful Democrat, in reply to my communication on the 13th ult., has the inconsistency to call me the self-styled Republican after he has attempted to palm himself off on the people for a Democrat, a name of a party in politics analogous to that of Republican. I shall not cavil with him on this subject, but will leave it with a disinterested public to decide which of us is most worthy of our signature, a Democrat or a Republican.

Your correspondent then proceeds, and in order to give some appearance of truth to the extract of a letter from Ohio, slandering the private character of Gen. Harrison, which he introduced into your paper and to screen himself from public odium, says, that this extract of a letter has been published in the papers throughout the country, meaning of course the administration papers. In the latter part of his article, he also says, that the public press considered it their duty to lay this information before the people to enable them to decide correctly on the claims of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; here then, gentle reader you have, according to the testimony of a Democrat, a mirror in which you can behold the true character of the administration press throughout the country—this press, calumniating and vilifying in no measured terms Gen. Harrison throughout the length and breadth of the land to enable the people to decide correctly on his claims for the Presidency. Noble and disinterested patriots! How lovely does human nature appear exemplified by this press. But how unfeignable is loco-focoism and how full of contrivances.

Again, your correspondent in his researches after truth, has discovered that the whig press has not denied the charge by any authentic testimony, and likewise that the whig meeting held at Cincinnati to investigate the charges alleged against Gen. Harrison by Senator Grundy, have said nothing about the affair; thus he infers from their silence that its truth is established and makes it the duty of the conscientious administration press to place the information before the people. But how fallacious are his reasonings. This whig meeting, mentioned by the Democrat, was held to investigate charges against Gen. Harrison made by men of high standing in our national councils, which terminated triumphantly for the whig cause and to the entire approval of Gen. Harrison's course, and to the discomfiture and disgrace of his accusers. Having refuted the most prominent charges, they would naturally consider that the public, by the high standing and know purity of character of Gen. Harrison, would consider the minor charges unworthy of their notice. To institute an inquiry into every vague calumny which, like Cain carries the mark of falsehood and condemnation, that might be invented by every way or knave, would degrade the character of Gen. Harrison and his supporters; besides it is a salutary and long established principle, which appears to be lost to the Democrat, that the accused shall be considered innocent until he shall be proved to be guilty. The Democrat, however, reverses this principle and seems to be desirous of having it understood that Gen. Harrison must be considered guilty of this foolish charge until he shall be proved to be innocent—a principle, if carried into operation, would under-

mine the very foundation of society—a principle which would remove the barriers that now protect the innocent—a principle which would augment the corruption and licentiousness of the press ten fold—would hang the slanderer's tongue on a pivot—enkindle strife which would set the world on fire.

In conclusion, I accused the Democrat of introducing into an independent paper and endeavoring to palm off on the people for truth a base libel against the private character of Gen. Harrison—a libel, if true, would stigmatise the whole whig party—a libel against a man who has been a benefactor to his countrymen. The nature of the office he is a candidate to fill should at least shelter his private character from the pen of the calumniator and the tongue of the slanderer; but the charges that I pronounce a libel, the Democrat says are facts which can be substantiated. The burden of the proof falls on him and I call for it. If he succeeds, Mr. Van Buren will probably be re-elected, the Democrat will stand high in the ranks of his party and will be promoted next to Amos in the kitchen; but if it should prove to be one of the thousand and one bubbles, invented to catch a few simpletons, he must expect to share the fate of Haman who was hung on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai.

A REPUBLICAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

STATE OF THE CLERGY.

MR. EDITOR—I have noticed in your two last papers some of the remarks from Dr. Johnson's Medical Journal on the "Frightful State of the Clergy" as it was headed. I have no more to say relative to their manual labour, or possession of land, or the increase of their professional duties. In all these, it is readily confessed, the Doctor is about in the right. They are generally too indolent to labor in the field, their people are too proud, selfish and covetous to have them do it, and their professional calls are enough to demand and break down iron bodies with brazen lungs.

But to the remedies, or rather the preventatives of disease of which the Doctor speaks. "Most of them (the clergy) smoked tobacco, and some of them chewed." But one old minister, he recollected who took snuff—(it is surely matter of gratulation that there was but one addicted to this filthy practice). "They all drank cider daily, and when fatigued, generally took some flip or toddy." "Small beer was considered nearly as necessary as bread in a family."

By the use of these comforts, and (as the Doctor seems to consider them) necessities of life, he tells us "the clergy led very quiet and regular lives," and protracted them to a very advanced age. As proof of it, he assures us, that his "own father lived to be eighty years of age wanting only two months." We are much rejoiced that it has been discovered so recently that smoking and chewing the filthy Indian weed have had a happy effect in tranquilizing the temperaments of the mind, calming the tempests of the soul, and lengthening out the vital cord. Happy, thrice and four times happy, ye, who now linger among us, and puff, and roll, and spit this delirious of nature—this elixir of life. But, alas! for the poor sufferers. The learned Doctor "knew but one minister who took snuff"—probably, all the rest died young. Snuff takers be warned!! But smokers and chewers may lay in a good stock for coming years.

And now for the "flip and the toddy and the cider." What clergyman of the present day, as he trudges from city to city, and from borough to borough, with a sick, or deranged, or disappointed, heart-broken wife, and half a dozen, half starved, half clad children, with all his other effects stowed in a horse wagon, posting off, an exile, to the wilderness, and to become the roving curate of some western prairie, does not sigh for these luxuries—these necessities, so profusely lavished upon his sires!! Oh! these leaks and onions of former times, when will you visit us again? Oh! ye halcyon days of yore, when will ye return? Must the poor, ill-fated clergy of this iron age sigh over your absence forever! Oh! heated tongs, and toddy sticks, and cider taps, whither have ye flown? Can it be that the clergy of the present day must go mourning to their graves your everlasting exit? Ah! no, it cannot be. Those happy days, like Indian summers, must return. Then we shall find the sideboard laden with decanters, junk bottles, tumblers, wine glasses, sugar bowls and water pitchers. Then the kettle shall be kept boiling, the flip-iron hot and the toddy stick smoothie and sugared. Then, too, our cellars shall groan with the sparkling juice of the apple, and the maid shall skip up and down the cellar stairs with the light and the cider mug as briskly as the wood-pecker hops from branch to branch on the trees. And then, too, O ye half barrels of pig-tail and ye boxes and bunches of horn-lines and good old Spanish, and ye pipes and tobacco boxes, and knives to cut it with, and exploded pipes and all your sister and brotherhood, ye shall return—be again our welcome guests—but, alas! for the sufferers—woe unto you—poor boxes; ye are to be pipited.

But the best of it all is, then, O! ye smoking, chewing, spitting, flip-drinking, toddy-sipping, cider-soaking clergymen, ye shall have no more pains, nor aches, no more sore throats nor dyspeptic stomachs, nor dizzy heads, nor bleeding lungs. Then, oh! ye overseers of the church, ye shall be ensamples to the flocks and not eat these charming morsels alone, but shall have many a faithful deacon, with not un-

frequently a worthy brother, and perchance, here and there a Doctor, imitating your laudable example. And then, too, ye shall live your three score years and ten with sane minds in undecaying bodies. Then, from the corners of your rooms and crevices in your closets, you shall often hear the pistol-like report of the ale bottle exploding its life-giving gas, and clergymen and deacons, brothers and sisters, with all the multiplied instruments of tobacco slaughter, over flowing bowls and sparkling draughts, shall no longer fear the devastating influence of starvation, or lackification of drinkification. Then, too, like the ancient devotees of Bacchus, you shall tarry long at the cup, and like Epicurus's disciples you shall scent out good dinners and rich suppers with the tact of a greyhound. O return those happy days of yore.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DESULTORY SKETCHES.

A TRIP TO CHELSEA.

The day was one of the warmest of the present summer, and right glad were we to leave even for one short hour, the noisy, crowded streets of the city, to breathe another and a better atmosphere. We drove down to the *Winniesmet* of the Indians, the Hoboken of Boston; and the bell of the steam boat warning us that all was ready, we stepped into the ferry-boat, with sundry horses, carriages, carts, etc., and rapidly left the northern shores of Boston behind. The boat contained many passengers; the females ranging themselves on the one side or "Ladies Cabin" and the males on the other, yet there was little or no converse. It was enough for them to gaze around on every side, for there was much to see, much to admire in our brief passage of thirteen minutes. As the boat receded from the land, she left an agitated track behind her, that told how fearfully the steam machinery contended with the proud element on which she floated. The anger of the ocean for a moment seemed roused, then all was calm again; oft an emblem, thought I, of the fiery passions which dwell in the human breast. The passage across to Chelsea was very pleasant, and the accommodations, considering the humble fare of six cents the passenger, were excellent. The distance is one and a half miles, and the boat performs a trip every half hour. With us the time was passed in almost unbroken silence by all on board. There are moments when the minds of men, although surrounded by fellow men, abstract themselves and wander as it were from a common centre to all parts of the circumference around, where the eye can grasp. It is then that universal silence reigns in the midst, and each one muses and thinks but for himself.

On all sides of the mouth of Charles River is there much, very much, to feast the eye, with the beauties of nature and the work of that inscrutable being called man. In the rear was the northerly section of the metropolis, with its thousands of habitations apparently striving to mount one above the other for our view. On the east was the harbor and shipping, with the majestic Columbus asleep on its waters. On the west was Charlestown. A far Bunker's heights showed us the half completed monument of some sixty feet in growth, the very site of which is sixty-two feet above the level of the sea. It is said to be of hewn granite and when completed will be thirty square feet at the base, fifteen square feet at the top and two hundred and twenty feet high, a stupendous obelisk to be sure! Its cost when finished will be over one hundred thousand dollars. It was on this spot that the famous battle of June 17th, 1774 was fought, resulting in the death of four hundred and forty nine Americans and one thousand and fifty-five Britons. Still nearer to us was the United States Navy Yard covering a plot of ground of sixty acres. We had a fine view of the yard, the whole of which is enclosed by a high wall of durable masonry, containing within, buildings and other property of great value; among which are included three large ship-houses, the Vermont and Carolina of seventy-four, and the Cumberland frigate of forty-four guns. Here too, is the Dry Dock of hewn granite, three hundred and forty-one feet long, eighty wide and thirty feet deep, having cost Uncle Sam over six hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

As we neared to Chelsea, I was struck with its improved changes within a few short years. It was formerly one of the wards of Boston, but was incorporated into a town, and until quite recently was one of the smallest townships of Massachusetts. Now, it numbers near two thousand inhabitants, and near the landing is about as thick settled as the village of Quincy. Great taste is certainly displayed on and about the buildings, nearly all of them being modern built, and in one respect uniform, for most of the houses have little gardens or ornamental trees in front, the exterior of the buildings well painted with white, and green blinds suspended. The abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, shows how justly the inhabitants of this beautiful place appreciate their value. I wish such a tree spirit pervaded the minds of your townsmen for a half mile at least around your *sacrum*. Much of the soil of Chelsea is fertile, and its various manufactures amount annually to over ninety thousand dollars. East Boston is now communicable with Chelsea by a bridge six hundred feet in length, the distance from East Boston to Chelsea Ferry being one and a half miles. The United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, is one of the best institutions of the kind in the Union. It is under the charge of O. A. Brownson, Esq., one of the most courteous gentlemen of our country.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

'WHAT HAS VAN BUREN DONE?'

MR. EDITOR—The pertinacity with which your correspondent, Randolph, adheres to his question, "what has Van Buren done?" after repeated answers from W. who furnishes evidence sufficient to satisfy every reasonable man, is very remarkable and argues in Randolph a great want of candor, and leads him into a labyrinth of inconsistencies to obtain the least plausibility for persisting in it. He exclaims with much emphasis, that he does not ask the history of his life to be written, alleging that it has been done by an able hand, which, it seems, from the tone and spirit of his communication, he would have the reader believe, that he had not seen; and yet he refuses to be satisfied short of a complete history of his whole life. Is Randolph so completely hoodwinked by federalism and so thoroughly imbued with utter contempt for the intelligence of the people, as to suppose that a person could be elected and re-elected to the many and various, high and responsible offices in the gift of a free people, which Mr. Van Buren has held and that too, during a period of more than twenty years, and be entirely destitute of merit? To one who holds in any regard and esteems the virtue and intelligence of the people, such a proposition must appear most ridiculous and absurd.

But this pretended ignorance of Randolph would not have appeared so palpably absurd, if he had not endeavored to prove in the very same article the unbounded popularity of Gen. Harrison from the assembling of a meeting in Ohio for nominating a candidate for Member of Congress, and the meeting at Fort Meigs gathered together from various causes. These meetings, he pretends are sufficient evidence of merit in Gen. Harrison to clothe him with the most unbounded popularity. To this evidence of merited popularity, he might have added that Gen. Harrison had been a candidate for many offices in the gift of the people and elected to two offices by them and *two only*, since his failure and the resigning of his commission as Commander of the North Western Army in the late war with Great Britain, at a time when his services, if ever valuable, were most wanted by his country. Surely the candor of Randolph must be as unbounded as the popularity of Gen. Harrison is alleged by him to be, when he supposes himself able to force conviction upon the public mind by such arguments.

Upon recurring to your paper of the 10th ult. I perceive you make my quotation from Norman read "what principles are the same every where, which have been proved to be identical with ancient federalism," when the latter quotation mark ought to have been placed after the word "where," as in the copy. With this explanation, I believe Norman can have no reason to complain with that communication, which the reader and every person willing to understand aright must have so understood it at the time.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE HOMAGE OF JUSTICE.

The following disinterested testimonials are compiled from various sources, which were commanded from their several authors by the lofty patriotism, valor, talents and success of Gen. Harrison, long before he was named for the Presidency, and in times which ought to give them weight sufficient to bear down all the petty calumnies and quibbling objections which party malignity may now presume to forge against the war-worn and time-honored patriot and soldier.

Read the testimony of Col. Richard M. Johnson—now Vice President of the United States. It is extracted from a speech delivered by him in Congress:—"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country."

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West, is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

JAMES MADISON, in a special message to Congress, Dec. 18, 1811, said:—

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline."

JAMES MADISON in his message to Congress, Nov. 1812, said:—

"An ample force, from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, is placed, with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General HARRISON, who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations than by their personal merits."

In Mr. MADISON's message of Dec. 1813, the compliment was extended as follows:—

"The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the Northwestern army, transferred the war thither, and, rapidly pursuing the hostile troops fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force."

"This result is signally honorable to Major General HARRISON, by whose military talent it was prepared."

Extract of a letter from Col. Davies, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, Aug. 24th, 1811:—

"I make free to declare, that I have imagined there were two military men in the West, and Gen. Harrison is the first of the two."

Message of Symon Snyder, Gov. of Pennsylvania, Dec. 10th, 1813:—

"Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, encircled with laurels, and the blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison and his gallant army."

In the Legislature of Indiana, on the 13th Nov. 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gen. Wm. Johnson, thus addressed Gen. Harrison.

"Sir—The House of Representatives of the Indiana territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; when we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, we cannot, for a moment, withhold our meed of applause."

Gov. Shelby, of North Carolina, to President Madison, May 18, 1814, says:—

"I feel no hesitation to declare to you that I believe Gen. Harrison to be one of the first military characters I ever knew."

Col. Richard M. Johnson to Gen. Harrison, July 4th, 1813, says:—

"We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors—but under one [Harrison] who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave."

Commodore Perry to Gen. Harrison, August 18th, 1817, says:—

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a high degree of military talent. I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

The opinions of the Hon. Langdon Cheves, of the importance of the victory of the Thames, and the bravery of Gen. Wm. H. HARRISON.

"The victory of HARRISON, was such as would have secured to a Roman General in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the War in the uppermost Canada."

Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his letter to the Secretary of War, giving an official account of his sanguinary Indian Battle, in 1792, said:—

"My faithful and gallant Lieutenant HARRISON, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for victory."

Dr. Alexander Duncan, a democratic member of Congress from Ohio, in his recent speech, embracing a touch at every thing, bears the following testimony to the character of Gen. Harrison. He remarks:—

"I profess to be somewhat acquainted with the history of Gen. Harrison's political, military, and private life. I am his neighbor, and live in his country. As to his private life, I know of no act that for a moment sullies him. I believe he is strictly honest. I believe he is liberal, but not so to a fault!"

In closing his remarks respecting the battle of Tippecanoe, Dr. Duncan thus speaks:—

"I say that General Harrison and his troops fought bravely, at the surprise of Tippecanoe—and I say so in pride and gratitude—so says A NATION!"

For the Quincy Patriot.

G. L. E.

MR. GREEN—The following words, adapted to the Glee on the 36th page of the Boston Glee Book, were written by request, to be sung at the "gathering" at Dedham on the "anniversary"—July 4th, 1840.

Hail! hail! Harrison, Harrison,

The "Hero of the West,"

Who's "calm and cool" in midst of bloody fight,

Hail! hail! Harrison, Harrison,

Who noble hearts of freedom do possess—

At whose bright prospects, torques quail with fear,

Hail! hail! Harrison, Harrison,

The "FARMER of the West"

Who did retire from bloody fight to plough,

Hail! hail! Harrison, Harrison,

Who fought when call'd and then he till'd the land.

Who an example is to people free,

Hail! hail! Harrison, Harrison,

The "COUNSELLOR of the West"

Who's brave in battle and in councils wise,

Hail! hail! Harrison, Harrison,

Whom a free people names for President,

And in whose councils, discord will not be,

Hail! hail! Harrison, Harrison,

The "FAVORITE of the West,"

Whom this great people seem to call to rule,

Hail! hail! Harrison, Harrison,

When thou dost take the Presidential chair,

WE ARE, remember! and WE WILL BE, FREE,

Hail! hail! Harrison, Harrison,

That I may not be called partial, Mr. Editor, I add as many verses for the use of our democratic friends at Quincy on the same day to be accompanied by the Randolph Band.

Hail! hail! July 4th, July 4th,

"This day we celebrate,"

In honor of our 'SOVEREIGN' President,

Hail! Martin, hail!

Who all the people's rights disregard,

And only aims to chain the people down,

Hail! hail! hail! hail!

Hail! Martin Van,

Hail! hail! July 4th, July 4th,

"Our independent day,"

The day our fathers said, "we will be FREE,"

Hail! hail! hail! hail!

We would we had their thirst for liberty—

But ah, we've fallen, and we'll have it so,

Hail! hail! hail! hail!

Hail! Martin Van.

Hail! hail! July 4th, July 4th,

"We glory in our cause,"

We have a leader who does "follow" well,

Hail! hail! hail! hail!

He follows well the tracks "old Hickory" made

As Rehoboth did his father's wise,

Hail! hail! hail! hail!

Hail! Martin Van.

Hail! hail! July 4th, July 4th,

"This day we quit our wine,"

But Martin Van we cannot give him up,

Hail! hail! hail! hail!

We hear no wrong, our eyes they see no fault,

Though others alter we for Van will go,

Hail! hail! hail! hail!

Hail! Martin Van.

For the Quincy Patriot.

COUNTY CELEBRATION.

The following is the order of procession at the Dedham celebration of the fourth of July, adopted by the Central Committee of Arrangements. The escort will be performed by the Norfolk Guards of Roxbury.

Military Escort.
Aids—Chief Marshal—Aids.
Committee of Arrangements.
Officers of the Day.
Revolutionary Soldiers.
Clergy and other invited Guests.
Citizens of Roxbury—four abreast.
"Dorchester,"
"Weymouth,"
"Dedham,"
"Bainbridge,"
"Medfield,"
"Milton,"
"Wrentham,"
"Brookline,"
"Needham,"
"Medway,"
"Bellingham,"
"Walpole,"
"Stoughton,"
"Sharon,"
"Cohasset,"
"Franklin,"
"Foxborough,"
"Dover,"
"Quincy,"
"Randolph,"
"Canton,"

The Marshals of the several towns will meet the Chief Marshal at the Court House, at half past eight o'clock in the morning, and report the number present from their respective towns.

The procession will be formed under the direction of the Chief Marshal at nine o'clock, in the order above designated, at the Great Common. And if the citizens of any of the several towns are not present and formed ready to join the procession when called in the above order, the next in order will be formed in their place and they will fall in the rear of the procession.

The procession when formed will move under the direction of the Chief Marshal through High Street, Court Street and Centre Street to the Harrison Grove, to hear the Addresses and unite in the other festivities of the day.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
THOMAS ADAMS, JR., Chief Marshal.

VARIETY.

SINGULAR FEROCITY OF A DOG. In Boston, a short time since, a horse having fallen through the floor of a stable, several men from other stables were called upon to assist in getting him out. When they had nearly succeeded in their object, the horse gave a spring, and threw one of them backward into a stall in which was lying a large dog belonging to another stable—with which dog he probably came rather roughly in contact. The dog seized like a tiger upon and shook him, threw him violently out of the stall, bit him severely in various places, nearly tore off the calf of one of his legs, and had he not been taken off by the utmost exertions of those present, the man must soon have been killed. The dog was considered a very valuable one, and had never before exhibited such ferocity. He was, however, very properly killed by his owner, after this unfortunate affair. The injured man is likely to recover from his wounds, but his leg can never be made whole again.

WASH FOR TREES. It must not be forgotten that June is the best month for washing trees. The young apple tree may be freed from moss and from lice at very little cost. One pound of potash will make half a pail full of ley, and this may be applied to the tree by a brush or a swab, made by tying a piece of cloth to a short handle.

The parent of the borer deposits its eggs at the root of the tree about this season, and this ley will destroy the egg. This is much better than to cut him out of the tree after he has penetrated a foot into the body. Many have practiced cutting in this way but it is very injurious to the tree. By rendering the bark perfectly smooth a thousand borers for insects that pray upon the tree are destroyed.—*Boston Cultivator.*

CANINE SAGACITY. It is stated in a Dublin paper, that a gentleman of property had a mastiff of great size, very watchful, and, altogether a fine, intelligent animal. Though often let out to range about he was in general chained up during the day in a wooden house, constructed for his comfort and shelter. On a certain day, when let out, he was observed to attach himself particularly to his master; and when the servant as usual, came to tie him up, he clung so to his master's feet—showed such anger when they attempted to force him away, and altogether was so particular in his manner that the gentleman desired him to be left as he was, and with him he continued the whole day; and when night came on, still he staid by him and on going towards his bed room, the dog resolutely and for the first time in his life, went up along with him, and rushing into the room took refuge under the bed, from whence neither blows nor caresses could draw him. In the middle of the night a man burst into the middle of the room, and, dagger in hand, attempted to stab the sleeping gentleman; but the dog darted at the robber's neck, fastened his fangs in him, and so kept him down that his master had time to call for assistance and secure the ruffian, who turned out to be the coachman, and who afterwards confessed, that seeing his master receive a large sum of money, he and the groom conspired together to rob him—and that they plotted the whole scheme leaning over the roof of the dog's house.

DEATH OF SEVEN HUNDRED SLAVES BY SUFFOCATION. The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List, received by the last arrival, states that by the last accounts from the Mozambique, two slaves, one a ship and the other a brig, were wrecked in Mozambique harbor during a hurricane from the south-east, but the crews of both, and two hundred slaves on board the brig were saved. The ship had arrived the preceding day and had not taken in any slaves. It was reported of the brig, which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board nine hundred slaves, but during a hurricane (in the prosecution of her voyage) the hatches were battened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that three hundred of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food. The gale re-commencing, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was an additional three hundred slaves perished from the same causes, and one hundred of the remaining three hundred slaves died on the passage to Mozambique harbor, whether she repaired for the purpose of getting a farther supply."

A MAN WHO STUDIED ANATOMY TO COMMIT SUICIDE. Villeneuve, the celebrated French admiral, when he was taken prisoner and brought to England, was so much grieved at his defeat that he studied anatomy in order to destroy himself. For this purpose he bought some anatomical plates of the heart, and compared them with his own body, in order to ascertain the exact situation of that organ. On his arrival in France, Bonaparte ordered that he should remain at Rennes, and not proceed to Paris. Villeneuve, afraid of being tried by a court martial for disobedience of orders and consequently losing his fleet, (for Napoleon had ordered him not to sail or engage the English,) determined to destroy himself; and accordingly took his plates and compared them with the position of his heart. Exactly in the centre he made a mark with a large pin, then fixed it, as near as he could judge, in the same spot in his own breast, and shoved it on to its head; it penetrated his heart, and he expired. When the room was opened, he was found dead, the pin through his breast, and a mark in the plate corresponding with the wound.

POISONING BY ARSENIC. A druggist in Boston lately placed in his cellar some gingerbread spread over with fat and arsenic, for the purpose of poisoning rats. An Irishman was employed in the cellar, and was cautioned against eating the bread because it was poisoned. During the day, the Irishman was visited by a couple of his friends, who, observing the gingerbread, inquired why it was placed there. Notwithstanding the caution, he assured them it was placed there as a lunch. They all then commenced eating it, and one of them remarked that it tasted unpleasantly, and desired to know what had been sprinkled upon it. Our informant states that the Irishman employed in the cellar replied, that "it was something to make it wholesome," and the three continued to eat the poisoned bread. In a short time afterwards all were taken sick, and one of them immediately died. No blame can be attached to the druggist, by whom ample caution was given. A strange misunderstanding led to the melancholy result.

TOO HEAVY A DOSE. The Hallowell (Me.) Cultivator gives an account of the singular death of a man belonging to that place, who while under the influence of liquor, asked a lawyer for a warrant against himself, that he might be committed to jail as a common drunkard, to afford him an opportunity of becoming sober. The lawyer advised him to take an emetic rather than a warrant, and throw off his intoxication by vomiting, to which he agreed. A physician was consequently applied to for that purpose, who it is said, gave him a powerful portion of tartar emetic. He was soon much convulsed, vomited, and continued to vomit most violently through the night of the next day, the last part of which he appeared to suffer intensely from thirst, earnestly begging for water, which the physician thought it not prudent to allow him to drink. His nurse leaving him for a moment, he contrived to get hold of a large pitcher, and eagerly drank a great quantity of cold water and died within thirty minutes.

DREADFUL CASUALTY. A young man recently lost his life in a dreadful manner while engaged in a horse race near Doylestown, Penn. The race was for a dollar a side, and probably got up when the parties were not in very sober mood. The horse rode by the unfortunate man was said to be blind, and after passing along the road for a considerable distance, and nearly in the mark of the race, it fell headlong to the ground, and throwing the young man over its head, and then, after having turned a full length somersault itself, striking heavily upon the head and breast of the unfortunate rider. His throat and face were terribly cut, and the bones of the pectoral region all broken in, to the ribs. He was removed as carefully as circumstances would allow to a proper place, where, despite all medical counsel and skill, he soon expired.

HORRIBLE. It is stated from Marietta, Ohio, that a young lady from down the river, who was on a visit to her friends in that place was recently thrown from a horse she was riding, and dragged seven miles. The horse was only stopped by the last of three shots from a rifle and when so, the remains of the unfortunate lady were so mutilated, that they could scarcely be recognized as those of a human being.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1840.

CONGRESS. The question is frequently asked, why we do not publish the *doings* of Congress. Our only reply must be that we have seen none. Whenever anything but talking is done, we shall communicate it to our readers.

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The Sub-Treasury bill passed the House on Tuesday last, by the decisive vote of 124 yeas to 107 nays—majority seventeen.

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ORDER OF PROCESSION.
The procession will be formed in the square in front of the Stone Temple, at nine o'clock in the forenoon precisely, and proceed from there over the President's Hill (so called) to the house of the Rev. William P. Lunt, in Granite street, and from thence to the Stone Temple in Hancock street.

Escort.

Chief Marshal and Aids.
Marshal—Committee of Arrangements—Marshal
Marshal—President of the Day—Marshal.
Orator, Chaplain, Invited Guests, &c.
Marshal—Revolutionary Soldiers—Marshal.
Marshal—Vice Presidents—Marshal.
Marshal—Subscribers to the Dinner—Marshal

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President—Hon. Bradford L. Wales, of Randolph.
Vice Presidents of Quincy—Noah Curtis, Frederick Hardwick, Jonathan Baxter.
Bainbridge—Benjamin V. French, Amos Stetson, Samuel Breck.
Roxbury—Hon. Ebenezer Seaver.
Milton—Trueworthy Dudley.
Dorchester—Dr. Darius Brewer, Amasa Stetson.
Stoughton—Col. Jesse Pierce.
Randolph—Alvin Kidder.
Weymouth—Lovell Bicknell.

Chief Marshal—Col. Freeman White of Bainbridge.

Aids—Capt. Benjamin Page of Quincy, Col. Edward Cazneau of Hingham.

Marshals—Elijah Baxter, George Marsh, Joseph Field, J. W. Sanborn, George Newcomb, Gershom Clements, Eleazer Frederick, Capt. Robert Hussey, Jonathan Baxter, Jr. Jonathan Jameson, Daniel Munroe, Cotton C. Bradbury, Ebenezer Crane, Charles P. Tirrell, William H. Packard, Thomas White, Joseph W. Robinson, Jacob F. Eaton—of Quincy—Col. Eleazer Beal, Capt. Isaac Tower—of Randolph. John Stephenson—of Bainbridge. George W. Huntress, Adoram Clapp—Weymouth. Henry Dunham—Abington. Luther Belcher—Stoughton.

The following gentlemen will be in attendance at the meeting-house to conduct ladies' seats:—George Newcomb, Elijah Baxter, Charles P. Tirrell, Eleazer Frederick, Ebenezer Crane.

Committee of Arrangements—George Baxter, William Torrey, Henry Wood, Nathaniel White, James Newcomb, Ebenezer Bent, Benjamin Curtis, Justin Spear, John C. Edwards, John V. Clark, Thomas Arey, Dr. William B. Duggan.

NEW YORK MIRROR. This deservedly popular periodical has just entered upon a new volume. The Boston Traveller truly says, that for years it has stood at the very head of the literature of our country. The editor spares no pains to make his paper what it should be, and his large subscription list attests the estimation in which the public hold his unceasing efforts to please. Now is the time to subscribe for the work which is richly worth five dollars.

P. S. What is the reason the Mirror is received so irregularly at this office. No. 34, 44 and 45 of the past volume have not been received. We are unable to speak definitely to those persons who make enquiries about the Mirror, especially the probability of their getting every number.

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CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.
Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

DIED.

In this town, 20th ult., Mr. Charles Goss, formerly of Cabot, Vt., aged 23. Papers in Vermont and Maine are requested to copy.
On the 22d ult., William son of John G. and Comfort Simpson, aged 7 years.
On the 23d ult., an infant child Mr. Thomas Bates.

In memory of Mrs. Harriet N. wife of Capt. Nathaniel Hayden of this town who departed this life, June 5th, 1840, after a long and painful sickness of consumption, in the full assurance of faith in Christ Jesus, aged 25 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The room of disease and death is the history of a life; the undisciplined heart there breaks out in bitter mournings of uneasiness and regret; the sting of pain is but ill endured by those who lean upon a broken reed; the hour of sickness is dark and dreary to one whose hope is of earth—she ever felt that God had found as placid and calm as when life was a scene of joy, although she had mingled in some degree in the pleasures of this life. This did not constitute her highest enjoyment, consequently our separation was no serious loss to her. She ever felt that God had given her a source of joy within, and in the hour of sorrow found consolation in communing with her own mind. When the world was shut out from her, she indulged not in vain regrets, but turned for delight to the remembrance of the past and hope for the future. Conscious that her disease was one that precluded recovery, she spoke of her death as no unexpected event, and as she faded, day by day, no murmur escaped her, but still her room was still the scene of confiding trust in a righteous father and friend.

Each season of the year came and went and found her in a sick room, yet still the same resigned being. Her husband and friends have not confined her memories to the grave, but shut it up in the recesses of their hearts. They love to speak of her as they find nothing to call forth a pang of regret or diminish their consciousness of her happiness above.

I know that we must part; day after day
I see the dread destroyer win his way;
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As on my ear its prophet warning fell;
Feeble and slow thy once light footsteps grew,
Thy wasting cheek put on death's pallid hue,
Thy thin, hot hand to mine more weakly clung,
Each sweet good night fell fainter from thy tongue.
I knew that we must part—no power could save
Thy quiet goodness from an early grave.
Those eyes so bright, so kind, each glance they cast,
Looking a wife's fondness to the last;
Thy lips so pale, that gently pressed my cheek,
Thy voice, alas! thou couldst but try to speak—
All told thy doom—I felt it at my heart;
The shaft had struck—I knew that we must part.

And we have parted, Harriet—thou art gone,
Gone in thy innocence, meek, suffering one;
Thy weary spirit breathed itself to sleep,
So peacefully, it seemed a sin

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Hon. Trueworthy Dudley, of Quincy.
Dr. Darius Brewer, of Amos; Stetson.

Col. Jesse Pierce, of Quincy.
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Lovell Bicknell, of Quincy.
Col. Freeman White, of Quincy.

Capt. Benjamin Page of Quincy, Col. of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry.

Elijah Baxter, George Marsh, of Quincy.
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I knew that we must part; day after day I saw the dread destroyer win his way; That hollow cough first rang the fatal knell As on my ear its prophetic warning fell; Feeble and slow thy once light footsteps grew, Thy wasting cheek put on death's pallid hue, Thy thin, but hand to mine more weakly clung, Each sweet good night fell fainter from thy tongue. I knew that we must part—no power could save Thy quiet goodness from an early grave. Each eye so bright, so kind, and glance they cast, Looking a wife's fondness to the last; Thy lips so pale, that gently pressed my cheek, Thy voice, alas! thou couldst but try to speak—All told thy doom—I felt it at my heart; The shaft had struck—I knew that we must part.

And we have parted, Harriet; thou art gone, Gone in thy innocence, meek, suffering one; Thy weary spirit breathed itself to sleep So peacefully, it seemed a sin to weep. In those fond watchers who around the stood, And felt even then, that God was good. Ah! then I felt that thou hadst passed away, That the sweet face I gazed on was but clay; But though memory, with the busy throng, Amidst tender images, remember thee long; Months hurried back and as they swiftly run I saw thee, heard thee, as when in my arms. Sad and more sad each sacred feeling grew, Menhood was moved and sorrow claimed her due, Thick, thick and fast the burning tears dropped, I turned away, and felt that we had parted. But not forever; in the silent grave Where thou art laid thy kindred shall find room—A little while, a few short years of pain, And one by one shall come to thee again; Thy kind husband soon will have finished here, And rest with thee, the one he loved so dear; The dear, dear parents bent with age and grief, Shall lay their heads by thine in sweet relief; Sisters and brothers, and that faithful friend, True from the first and tender to the end, All, all in his good time who placed us here, To live, to love, to die and disappear, Shall come and make their quiet bed with thee Beneath some shadow of a spreading tree; With thee to sleep thou death's long dreamed sleep, With thee rise up and bless the morning light.

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THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRIESLER & CARTER is dissolved by mutual consent, and John Briesler is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

Quincy, Feb. 23.

At Auction.
WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 2nd, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the well known Sloop ALGERINE, with her appurtenances complete, now lying at the Canal in Quincy. Said Sloop was built at Yarmouth (Cape Cod.) of good materials, and is 31 and 71-95 tons burden. She is well adapted for freighting, and with a trifling expense could be put in repair. Conditions of sale easy and made known at the time of purchase.

The subscriber would give notice, that all demands due the estate of Lemuel Spear, deceased, must be settled on or before the first of August to prevent additional costs.

VELERA SPEAR, Administratrix.

Quincy, July 4.

Concert of Music.
A CONCERT of Sacred Music will be given in the Hall of the Brintree Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., by a number of select Professors and Amateurs of Weymouth and Brintree, the avails to be appropriated for the benefit of the Lyceum.

Tickets for adults twenty-five cents, for children half price, may be had at any time before the performance at the following places, viz.: Charles Atherton's Store in said building; Charles Hammett's Store at the Iron Works, (so called,) Commercial Street; Ancil Stoddard's Store, corner of the Pond; and at the door of the hall on the night of performance.

No person will be admitted without a ticket. Performance to commence at eight o'clock precisely; doors to be opened at seven o'clock.

Brintree, July 4.

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1840.

Cyrus Babcock, 2, John Lury, M.
Israel Bartlett, Leonard Morn, Samuel McElroy,
George Brown, Seba H. Mills, 2,
Summer Phillips, 2, Messrs. H. B. Martin & Co.,
Jonathan Cummings, John Mulford, 2,
George Clapp, Dennis Murphy, N.
Lewis Dorr, Needham Night, N.
E. Denison, Samuel Durgin, Samuel Durgin,
Zachariah Damon, 2, Miss Priscilla Dean, Thomas Drake, F.
Wells Forbes, James H. Fletcher, G.
William Gaudin, Peter Sexton, Mrs. Euphemia Steele,
Alexander Gage, 2, Mrs. Hannah Stiles, Miss Mary Stevens, T.
James Graham, Miss Esther H. Green, James Green, William Glennon, H.
Levi Haughton, George Haughton, Capt. J. K. Hamilton, Samuel Hayward, K.
James Kendall, John Whitaker, Miss Mary C. Woodman, Warren Whitaker, L.
L. W. Lougee, DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.

Quincy, July 4.

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, July 1, 1840.

Charles W. Bates, Mr. Lewis, M.
Gracy Bates, Amos Merritt, M.
Gilman Burrell, Calvin Bushnell, 2, Rev. Jonas Perkins, R.
William Chandler, Abraham Rich, T.
John P. Dorman, Lucy A. Taft, W.
Albert Hunt, Elijah Woodward, W.
Asa Hunt, George W. Huntress, Y.
George W. Huntress, William Young, Y.
Christiana Jones, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Postmaster.

Weymouth, July 4.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CYRUS CORLIS.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fourth day of July, 1840, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us on the last Saturday in August, and on the last Saturday in October, and on the last Monday in December, at the office of the Granite Railway Company in Quincy, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Commissioners.
GEORGE PENNIMAN, }

Quincy, July 4.

Boat Found.

PICKED up adrift, on Thursday last, about one mile south of Castle Island, in Boston harbor, a boat, which the owner can recover by paying necessary charges on application to the subscriber at Quincy Point.

THOMPSON SPEAR.

Quincy, July 4.

Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, &c.

Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cashmere Hosiery, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.

Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hosiery, Virginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hosiery, Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Grecian Boots.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hosiery—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds. Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of BRIESLER & CARTER is dissolved by mutual consent, and John Briesler is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

Quincy, Feb. 23.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This feeble, and in all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found in the principle Dispensaries in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAC SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflamatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Testicles, of the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and Spasms of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocele and Cancers Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick-head-ache, flatulency, &c. in the stomach. Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct references can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and once more stand on the continent of health. I have no other object in view than to inform you that the Purgative Pills, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has designated it Tomato.

His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances. Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and which had been pronounced incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in bottles containing thirty pills, at 27 1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Notice.

MRS. MARY E. STEVENS from Boston would give notice to the inhabitants of Quincy, that she will commence a School on MONDAY, July 6th, at the Point, (next house to the Meeting-house,) for the instruction of Misses, (including all ages,) in the various branches of education.

Having formerly been a Teacher in one of the most celebrated Academies, Mrs. S. flatters herself that she shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may put their children under her care.

Particular attention will be paid to the culture of the heart as well as the improvement of the understanding. For testimony of character and abilities, Mrs. S. would refer to the Rev. William M. Rogers, Dr. S. M. Watson and Aaron Baldwin, Esq., of Boston.

Quincy, June 13.

Florence Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Dunstables, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style; and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Capes, etc.—Mourning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former stand to the house of Mr. Charles P. Tirrell, Hancock Street, where she intends to keep a good assortment of MORNING and FANCY MILLINERY ARTICLES, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their liberal patronage which has been extended to her the past year.

S. CHAMBERLIN.

Quincy, April 18.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Richard Blanchard's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of

RICHARD BLANCHARD.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

PAULINA BLANCHARD, Adm.

Weymouth, June 13.

Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Eastern Potatoes.

ABOUT four hundred bushels of prime Chenangoes for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30.

Oil Cloths and Coach Canvases.

GERMAN Oil Cloths—6, 4, 5, 4—4—for table and counter Covers, by the piece or yard.

Also—Black German Canvases for Coaches, a superior article, for sale by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Sherman Lealand, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Norfolk, Assignee of the estate of THOMAS COLSON

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and all person indebted to, or have any goods or estate of the said Colson, are required to pay and deliver the same to him without delay.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, June 20.

Eastern Wood.

FROM forty to fifty cords of Hard and Pitch Pine Wood for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

BOOTS and SHO

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 28.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time of the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
JESSE SPEAR	South Quinns.
ORIN P. BACON	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY	Arlington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAYOUR	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE FIRST OFFER.

Susan Willis was a sprightly, cherry cheeked girl of sixteen, when she made her conquest. Edward Littleton loved her with all the sincerity of a young and ardent soul, and made her honorable proposals: she was pleased with his preference, allowed his visits because she loved to be admired, she rode with him to show the world that she had made a conquest; but when after having frequently urged her on the subject of marriage, he told her he would have a decisive answer, she laughed and told him she hoped he did not think that one so young and so much admired, as herself, would become the wife of a poor mechanic. He blushed deeply, then fixing his eyes on her face with a determined look, asked her if she was in earnest; "never more so," she earnestly replied. "Susan," continued he, "you ought to have told me so before; why have you received my attentions so long and by your conduct taught me to hope that my warm affection was reciprocated?" "Ha, you trust every smile then!" she sneeringly replied. Edward felt his heart breaking, and after wishing her a long and happy life he hurried from her presence. He had no sooner left her than he felt himself released from a dangerous snare; he consoled himself with the consolation that she was unworthy of his love, and if he was not altogether as happy as he might be, he was not so unhappy as he expected to be. He applied himself closely to business, and in the course of a few months married an amiable woman, who brought him not only much personal worth but a handsome estate.

In the meantime, Susan, proud of her conquest, and dreaming herself as much admired by all, as she had been by the faithful Edward, thought herself entitled to select such an husband as she would prefer from among the village beaux, but her vanity soon became obvious to every one, and the young men were so disgusted at her airs of coquetry that they all forsook her; it was known that she had ill-treated Edward Littleton, and as he was beloved by all for his steady and amiable disposition, no one, either old or young, thought any the better of her on that account.

Time rolled rapidly along, and Susan found herself twenty-two years of age without having had a second offer. It is true that a narrow faced bachelor of fifty once asked her father's consent to address her, and she fretted a whole week and would not go to meeting, because her prudent parent gave him a negative answer, without consulting her. There was also some stranger in the village who would perchance bow politely if not significantly to her as he passed her window, and even sometimes asked her to take a morning ride in his carriage; but what of all this? No one professed what Edward had, and she began to reflect a little sorrowfully on the unkind treatment she had given him. He was now in easy circumstances, and might sometimes be seen riding in his own carriage with his wife and two blooming cherubs. Three years passed away, and Susan began to think in good earnest, that she would be under the sad necessity of living a life of "single blessedness," when a new paragon came to pass a few months in the village. He wore a gold watch, rode in an elegant gilt chaise, and what was more than all, he came directly from the city. The villagers looked upon him almost as a superior being, and no one spoke higher in his praise than Susan Willis, for he passed her window every day, and always took particular pains to make her a fashionable bow. She once met him at a ball, and what was her ecstasy of delight, when after having shown her much attention during the evening, he very politely offered to accompany her home. This was indeed a moment of triumph to the neglected Susan. She had caught the city beau, and the disdainful looks she cast on those around her as he conducted her through the crowded room, were such as could not be easily misunderstood: the fine gilt chaise was waiting at the door, and when she found herself seated in it, and heard the wheels running merrily around, she almost thought she was in another world, and fancied

herself an angel. From this evening the stranger was an almost constant visitor at the house of Mr. Willis, and Susan was often heard to draw comparisons between the manners and equipage of the city beaux and those of the rustic youth of her own village. She was seen frequently riding in the gilt chaise, and then she loved to pass the neat white mansion of Edward Littleton, who was now a widower, and dwell on the splendors which her new lover promised her when he should take her to the city. She thought much on the difference between her first and second offer, and very gravely said she always believed it best for girls to wait until they had some sense before they should choose a companion for life.

Splendid preparations were now making at the house of Mr. Willis for the accommodation of a large party. Susan's lover had sent to the city to purchase a suit of apparel which he declared would out-rival the very sun himself; he also gave orders to have a maid accompanying it who should be capable of waiting on his soon-to-be new bride in fashionable style. The young people began to say among themselves, "Miss Willis is about leaving us, and why should we part with unfriendly feelings? 'Tis true she has some faults, and who among us has not? Yet I must confess I always thought her a fine girl on the whole, and it is a downright shame that we have so long neglected her; it is no more than just for us to make amends for our past conduct."

It was therefore unanimously agreed upon among the young villagers to go on a particular day, and make Miss Willis a formal visit, the ladies in the afternoon, and the gentlemen in the evening. The custom of sending compliments, cards, etc., had not yet reached this rural hamlet, and so all of a sudden full fifteen or twenty belles stood at the door of Mr. Willis, knocking for admission. After waiting for the usual salutation of "come in," the door was suddenly opened, and the city beau stood before them. After many ceremonies he introduced them into the parlor where Mr. Willis was sitting, and immediately retired. At the expiration of half an hour he returned, with Susan leaning on his arm, who, when she had courted very ceremoniously to the ladies informed them that she was going to take an airing and would not return until late in the evening, but her father could entertain them. They all instantly arose, without replying, and hurried from the house; each secretly promising herself never again to bestow her attentions on one whom she knew to be unworthy of them.

Mr. Willis was a plain, honest man, and did not altogether like the proceedings of the day; but his daughter was old enough to act for herself, as she used to tell him, when he essayed to give her advice.

About this time a covered carriage arrived in the village and three strangers alighted from it. They were seen conversing with some of the inhabitants, when they all proceeded to the house of Mr. Willis, and returned, having the city beau in close custody. They conveyed him to the jail for safe keeping until they should depart. It appeared that he was not only a married man and a bankrupt, but had put his hand on other goods, for which crime he was now arrested. This was a mighty blow to Miss Susan. The village girls of course laughed a little about the wedding party which was to come from the city, and they also hinted about the waiting maid and the dress like the sun; but all this did not harm poor Susan; she had other and heavier troubles.

Many weeks passed away, and she was seen by no one except her kindred, and they spoke doubtfully of her recovery from the dreadful shocks she had received. At length, however, she appeared again, but it was with such a look of humbled pride, that not even her direst enemies felt a disposition to upbraid her or laugh at her misfortunes. Now she remembered with agony her first offer, and thought she was indeed pursued by the just judgments of heaven for her treatment of the faithful Edward. She felt too that she had loved him, and had not her pride and love of admiration been so great, she would have married him in preference to all the world beside.

Her mind was occupied with these thoughts one day, when who should enter the parlor but Edward himself. A faint ray of hope crossed her bosom at the sight of him, but when she remembered the scenes that had occurred since she last parted with him, she burst into a flood of tears. He approached and seated himself near her, enquired in a voice not of reproach but of pity, how she had enjoyed herself since they had last conversed together. She freely confessed all her folly, and acknowledged that she felt deeply condemned for her conduct towards himself. "Then," replied he with a bitter smile, "you have learned that the sincere affection of a poor mechanic is not to be despised." His words cut her to the heart, and she entreated him to forbear. "I have ever prayed for your happiness, Susan," he said, looking in her face with an expression of tenderness that induced her for a moment to believe he would forget her faults, and his former affection would return. But when the heart's fervent hope has been blighted, when it has been broken, and its best and most intense feelings suddenly wrecked, it is like a blasted tree, seared with the lightning of heaven, and can never again be verdant. Edward felt sensible of this, and although he could freely pity and forgive the repenting fair one, he could never love or trust her more. After giving her some salutary advice, he left her to the

bitterest reflections that it is easier to lose than regain a lover. Some months after he married again, and his second choice was in no way inferior to the first. Poor Susan's cup of disappointment was now full, for she had all along secretly indulged the hope that she should yet win him back to her love.

She lived a solitary being in her father's house until she had gained the hopeless age of thirty-five, when rather than bear the stigma of an old maid, she married a widower without fortune, good nature or any thing else to recommend him, except an ugly person and a large family of children. It was now that the unhappy Susan began to feel in reality the consequence of her first error, poverty, and the unkindness of her husband; yet she sometimes thought if she could forget the past, she should be comparatively happy. Frequently when the carriage of Edward Littleton passed, she would retire and weep, until the faculties of life seemed almost suspended.

At length she left her husband and returned to her father's house, where she passed the remainder of her days. Ever after, when conversing with young people on the subject of matrimony, she would say to them with a heavy look "Look well to your first offer."—Philadelphia Album.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The time has been when the American Congress was looked upon as, and was, perhaps, the most dignified body in the world; when to hold a seat in it was considered honorable in the highest degree. In those days none but men distinguished for talent were elected to it, men of strong minds and sound sense—statesmen—who had the interest of their country at heart—who loved her institutions, and who guarded with a jealous watchfulness that no blot or stain should be attached to them. Then our annual meetings were looked upon with a degree of pride. We felt a proud consciousness that there was the "assembled wisdom" of the nation. Holding the high office of representative to freemen, they stood there emulous to prove to the world that self-government was not a mere chimera—that in throwing of the shackles which bound in ignominious thralldom other nations, we had not cast aside a regard for law and order—that, in a word, democracy was not anarchy. Alas, how changed is the present aspect of things! From a model of dignity our House of Representatives—the Senate chamber, thank Heaven, still retains its lofty bearing—has sunk to a den of disorder. Bullies and blackguards have usurped the places of courteous gentlemen—brawling partisans fill the seats of those whose intellect shed a lustre on our country. We hear no more of the dignity of the Hall of Congress—it is now generally stigmatized as the "Bear Garden."

Pugilistic combats have taken the place of forensic skill, and the walls echo with revolting billingsgate, instead of impassioned eloquence. High minded men begin to consider it a disgrace rather than an honor to be members, and we hear of this and that one refusing to stand for another election, so thoroughly are they disgusted with the disgraceful proceedings. With sorrow and shame we write this record of our disgrace; but the truth, unpalatable as it is, cannot be concealed. It is known and read of by all men. We blush to think of the estimate that must be put upon the American character, as the daily record of the scenes transpiring at the capitol goes abroad. If the eyes of the world are upon us—if as pioneers in the sacred cause of liberty, the gaze of the friends and enemies of free government are turned towards us in hope and fear, how must the hearts of the form sink within them, and how must the latter exult as they witness our downward career! God forbid that this state of things should continue! The remedy is in the hands of the people, and we believe there is still virtue enough remaining among us to lay a cure. We write not as a partizan. We lay not the blame on any particular sect. The fault rests on both parties. The words of the old dramatist may be well applied without distinction:—

"You have not, as good patriots should do, study'd The public good, but your particular ends; Factions among yourselves; preferring such To offices and honors, as we read— The elements of saving prey; But deeply skill'd in all the principles That usher to destruction."

The people must take the matter in hand—they must come to the rescue of our beloved institutions. Partisans have desecrated them—shorn them of their glory. The independent press of the country should speak out on this subject. Regardless of men and place—regardless on whom the blow may fall—they should strike for the good of our common country—remembering that,

"The more the bold, the bustling, and the bad, Press to usurp the reins of power, the more Behooves its virtue, with indignant zeal, To check their combination."

For the Quincy Patriot.

FOURTH OF JULY IN QUINCY.

This was a great day for the Democrats of Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, Randolph, Dorchester and vicinity. At an early hour, the hard handed yeomanry of Old Norfolk County came pouring into town, not with a display of "banners," "log cabins," "medals," and "ribbons"; not with shouts and exclamations, but in a plain, quiet and orderly manner, evincing that they were the true friends of their country, and that they were assembling to celebrate the glorious fourth under the banner of democracy, according to their views and feelings. Long will this

up-gathering be remembered by the friends of equal rights and privileges!

The day was ushered in by a national salute and the ringing of the bells. The procession was formed by the Marshal, Col. White, and his Aids, at the Unitarian Temple, and after passing over the "President's Hill," proceeded to the Meeting-house. The Quincy Infantry Company and the Dorchester Artillery performed escort duty, and were accompanied by the Norfolk Brigade Band. These companies deserve much praise for their promptness and readiness in assisting to celebrate the anniversary of our nation's Independence. They added much to the festivities of the occasion. Some seven or eight Revolutionary Soldiers were present and seemed to be animated at the return of their nation's birth day. We noticed one who was a drummer of the revolution, and it is said that he beat to quarters at the battle of Bunker Hill. By request, he called the roll on forming the procession, and the way he made the sticks fly was a caution to young drummers.

The exercises at the Meeting-house were listened to with pleasure and admiration. Rev. William P. Lunt made a very appropriate and impressive prayer. The "Declaration of Independence" was read by the Rev. John Gregory. The Oration was pronounced by the Hon. Increase Sumner of Great Barrington, Mass., and forcibly did he illustrate the principles of democracy. On opening his address, he adverted to the trials of our patriot fathers, their struggle at Bunker Hill, and the final overthrow of their enemies. He then descended upon the state of the country at the present day, the derangement of the banks and currency, and the violent measures of the self-styled whigs, "alias 'federalists,' 'alias 'national republicans,' 'alias 'democratic whigs,' and he prophesied that the day was not far distant when they will find themselves *cabined and songless*." It was an able production, well worthy of the head and heart of the speaker.

His address to the Revolutionary Soldiers was peculiarly appropriate. The tear conglobed in their eyes, and seemed to bring back to their remembrance, in lively colors, the days of distress, smoke and blood!

The concluding prayer and benediction was offered by the Rev. William M. Cornell, who feelingly invoked the Divine blessing to rest upon the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, the President of the United States and all in authority.

The music was good, and added greatly to the exercises. "Land of our Fathers" and "Nation's Jubilee" were sung with great effect. The choir was led by Mr. Benjamin Curtis, accompanied by Mrs. Graves of Boston, on the Organ.

From the church, the procession marched to the Pavilion. This was got up in good style, beautifully decorated with evergreen, and trimmed with flowers, banners and pennants. The tables spread by Mr. French & Son, displayed arrangement and taste, and were loaded with a variety of wholesome provision. Cold water was the only article within the pavilion used as a beverage.

Hon. Bradford L. Wales of Randolph, presided at the tables, in an able manner, as President of the Day, assisted by the Vice Presidents. Toasts were drunk with universal acclamation and responded to by music and the firing of the cannon. Such an atmosphere of democracy as encircled the pavilion was never before witnessed in Old Norfolk County. It made all present breathe easy.

Addresses were given by the orator of the day, Mr. Cunningham of Boston, Mr. Newhall of Dorchester, Benjamin V. French, Esq. of Braintree, Dr. Jacob Richards, Jr. of Braintree, Mr. Otis Shepard of Dorchester, George Newcomb and Rev. J. Gregory of Quincy. These men spoke with energy and power, and encouraged and strengthened the hearts of the multitude. They urged the democrats of Norfolk County to increased exertions, and called upon them to take a decided stand in opposition to old federal whiggery, who in the language of Robert Burns, the poet,

"Is past redemption,
Gone in a galling consumption;
Not all the quacks with all their gumption,
Will ever mend her. Her fluttering pulse,
Gie's strong presumption, death soon will end her."

REGULAR TOASTS.

The day we celebrate—The birth day of American Democracy, established and defended by our revolutionary fathers, we hail it as the glorious Jubilee of our National Independence. Jefferson, Madison and Jackson—illustrious champions of democracy—names identified with constitutional liberty, their memories will live while the love of liberty warms the heart, or patriotism finds a place in the bosoms of their countrymen.

The spot on which we are assembled—the richest soil in America—the birth place of John Hancock. Martin Van Buren—the firm, sagacious and truly democratic Chief Magistrate—the first thought of the people made him President in '36, and the "sober second thought" will re-elect him by general acclamation.

Marcus Morton—The able and talented Governor of Massachusetts, the love which the democracy bear him is as firm as his own integrity—November next will tell a tale of despair to his opponents, which log cabins cannot conceal, which hard cider cannot drown.

The Independent Treasury Bill—based upon the Constitution of the United States—its objects the safe keeping of the public money for

public uses—its results will prove a sovereign antidote to whig rag-a-phobia.

The United States Bank—It has proved as injurious to the morality of the country as it is disastrous in its effects upon the currency—its requiem is sung, let all the people say Amen.

The great Expunger—The democracy of the country anticipate a day approaching, when Bentonian lines will be drawn around the last fragments of federalism—when Thomas H. Benton, the hard money man, in his executive capacity, shall annihilate the last hopes of the friends of an irredeemable paper currency.

The Patriots of the Revolution—who in the hour of their country's struggles, sustained the Declaration of Independence by deeds of noble daring, may they be sustained in their old age by the principles of democracy which glowed in the bosoms of their youth.

The Militia of this Commonwealth—The rock of our defence—honor to the exertions of our excellent Chief Magistrate, which have raised the citizen soldier to the proud elevation from which he was thrust by the narrow and mistaken policy of the powers that were but are not.

The Working Men of Massachusetts—Too independent to regard the threats of their employers—too resolute to be frightened by the political bugbears of war, famine or pestilence—too intelligent to be overreached by falsehoods in high places—too familiar with political jugglery to be deceived by the general rush of aristocratic nabobs in the gutters and ditches—and too much morality to accompany them there.

The memory of Washington and La Fayette.

The Ladies—Democratic in their views on banking and the currency—they never discount love and smiles on simple paper promises to pay—may their circulation be large, always redeemable by the precious coin, pure from the vault of an Independent Treasury—never soiled by the touch of speculators or banked upon by shavers and Shylocks.

FROM INVITED GUESTS.

His Excellency, Governor Morton's letter to the Committee of Arrangements:

TAUNTON, June 30th, 1840.

Gentlemen—For the invitation with which you honored me to "participate in the celebration of the ensuing anniversary of our National Independence, by the democracy of Quincy and its vicinity," you will please to accept my thanks. A previous engagement, however, will deprive me of the pleasure of being with you. Not only the occasion but the political character of the times in which we live, stimulate the friends of free institutions and of human rights to unusual efforts and sacrifices. Their opponents resort to measures new in character and unparalleled in extent. The price of liberty is not only vigilance but firmness—vigilance to detect the insidious attacks upon its citadel, democracy—and firmness to withstand the oppressive means sometimes used to constrain its friends to abandon its support. But that confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people, which lies at its foundation, cheers and supports its advocates.

It can never be that an intelligent and virtuous people will abandon a democratic government—a government which looks to the good of the whole and the protection of the rights of all—but whose especial office is to protect the weak from the power of the strong—the poor from the oppression of the rich—and the industrious from the arts of the idle.

The democratic party, although numbering in its ranks men of learning and of wealth, is, and necessarily must be, mainly composed of the laboring classes. They form its basis, and its measures and principles must be the measures and the principles of the farmers, the mechanics and other laborers of our country. But such is not the basis or the composition of the adverse party. Although the industrious classes constitute a large part, yet they do not bear the same proportion to the whole which they do in the democratic party, and do not give character to its measures and principles.

In whose hands rest most securely the rights and the interests of the hard handed man? In their own, or in those who from the accident of birth or fortune are placed in a situation to be benefitted by promoting the special privileges and advantages of the favored classes. In whose hands would it be most safe to entrust the power of regulating the price of labor? Would those who pay, or those who receive wages, be most likely to support measures calculated to promote the interest of the laboring classes? When those who have to pay wages, strenuously oppose measures on the ground that they will reduce the price of labour, and especially if they accompany their opposition, by a reduction of wages, they expose their sincerity and consistency to suspicion.

I hope it is not premature to congratulate you upon the passage of the great measure of the present administration—the Independent Treasury—a measure required by the constitution as well as the best interests of the country. I rejoice that this measure, upon which has been heaped so much vituperation and misrepresentation, is about to be tested by experience. It is true, that in a country where every thing depends, in a greater or less degree upon public opinion and public confidence, the general cry of hard times will contribute much to produce them, and thus the beneficial effects of this measure be delayed and diminished; yet I feel confident that, in spite of the efforts of political partisans, its beneficial influence upon wages, upon business and upon the general

prosperity of the country will be apparent to all unprejudiced minds.

It may check the business of over-trading, of over-banking, of over-speculating and of over-gambling, and may call down upon it, the anathemas of the advocates of such business. But it will also have a tendency to reduce the currency to a uniform standard and a firm basis; to fix prices more nearly according to value; to place labor and business on a more sure and unchanging foundation, and to bring labor and materials on a more equitable proportion to each other. And it will, as I believe, eventually draw to its support the approbation of those who wish to earn their living by honest industry and just means, and who prefer the moderate accumulations of useful and fair business to the sudden and precarious chances of hazardous and useless speculations. All its friends ask in its behalf, is that it may be judged by its fruits. I will in conclusion ask permission to offer the following sentiment—

The fourth of July, 1840—Rendered glorious by the establishment of the Constitutional Treasury, which raises the country above the political influence of foreign capital, and is the crowning victory in the great struggle for popular power and independence, begun by the Veto Message of July 4, 1832.

A letter was received from the Hon. H. Williams of Washington, D. C. containing the following sentiment—

The triumph of Democratic principles—worthy the efforts of the patriots and the aspirations of the Christian.

Hon. William Parmenter of Washington, D. C., after expressing his regret that he could not be present at the celebration in this town, gives the following—

Democrats of Quincy and vicinity—Their efforts will be ever active to finish, as they have been to forward, the political redemption of the Commonwealth.

B. F. Hallett of Boston, in declining an invitation to attend the celebration, on account of previous engagements, sent the following sentiment—

The democratic Governors of 1787 and 1840—Hancock and Morton; enlightened friends of economy and popular rights. When the cry of "hard times" was raised, instead of denouncing the government and clamoring for more paper credit, they set the example of retrenchment by recommending the reduction of their own salaries to head the list, rather than the reduction of the means of the laborer who has to pay them.

George Bancroft of Boston, accompanies a line to the Committee of Arrangements with this sentiment—

The People of Massachusetts—They have been plunged in debt by past legislatures; the choice is now before them, between just retrenchment or unjust taxation.

Horace Collamore of Pembroke in declining an invitation offered the following—

The democratic principle—Firm as the rock on which our pilgrim fathers landed—enduring as eternity; the whirlwinds of federalism may blow, the hard cider storm may beat upon it, but it will stand, for it is founded on the rock of immutable truth and justice.

By Marcus Morton, Jr., an invited guest. *The granite of Quincy*—It took a Hannibal to penetrate the rocks of the Alps with vinegar. It will take more than a Harrison to pierce the democratic rocks of Quincy with hard cider.

By E. M. Cunningham of Boston, an invited guest. *The great political parties in the United States*—The federalists, advocates of a national bank and all the means of wealth to seduce and betray the people, resort to money. The democrats, advocates of Independence and all the means of truth and justice to secure the blessings of rational liberty, rely upon the power of mind. No true American can hesitate which of the two to choose—liberty or degradation.

FROM OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

By the President of the Day. *The new democratic ship Massachusetts*—Her officers and crew in a state of mutiny, she rides safely upon the political whirlwind passing across her track, and by the sagacity of a skillful pilot, Marcus Morton, will in November next establish at the mouth of salt river an eternal blockade of British whiggery in this ancient Commonwealth.

By the same. *British Whiggery*—Old federalists, national republicans, sweetened together and ground over—the same old snake after all.

By Noah Curtis of Quincy, one of the Vice Presidents. *The aristocracy of Europe*—May it never find a home in the United States of America while a copy of the Declaration of Independence can be found.

By Benjamin Richards of Randolph, one of the Vice Presidents. *Martin Van Buren*—The illustrious statesman, the champion of democracy—defender of the free institutions of his country. He will be re-elected by the suffrages of a free and independent people in spite of whig caricatures, of log cabins, hard cider, banners, crackers, or legs of bacon.

By Trueworthy Dudley of Milton. *Our Governor and his Aids*—Good democrats—may the Green one never desert his Post.

By Col. F. White of Braintree, Chief Marshal. *Massachusetts*—The head of old politics, federalism breathed her last here; national republicanism laid her bones here, and may British whiggery be decently interred beside her elder sisters on the second Monday of November next.

By Col. Cazneau of Hingham, one of the Marshals' aids. *Our Escort*—The Quincy Light Infantry, Dorchester Artillery, and Dorchester and Milton Band; we thank them for their services; may they always be ready to honor us with their presence in peace and protect us in war.

By Rev. Wm. M. Cornell of Quincy. *The Orator of the Day*—May he live many years,

and with every return of our nation's Jubilee, inculcate those pure principles of democracy which he has this day so happily and eloquently developed.

By Rev. John Gregory of Quincy. *The friends of democracy*—May they be prepared for the great combat, and raise a bulwark against their opponents that shall prove as formidable as the armory of David, whereon hung a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men!

Darius Brewer of Dorchester, in a letter, offered the following as a sentiment—

The whigs of Massachusetts—Hard cider, hard crackers, and hard drinking; they make a great noise; but a box of Brandreth's pills with a good democratic administration will cure them of their delirium tremens.

Ebenezer Seaver of Roxbury, declining to serve as one of the Vice Presidents of the Day, offered the following sentiment—

Principles—They are immortal—men, they are mortal. Support those men who support those principles.

FROM THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

By George Baxter, chairman. *The Principles of Democracy*—Truth and Justice—the same which animated the Patriots of 1776; the same which upheld the leaders in the war of 1812; the support of the same will re-elect Martin Van Buren to the Presidential chair and confer universal happiness on the American people.

By John C. Edwards, Secretary. *Marcus Morton*—The working man's candidate—may the democrats of Massachusetts stand as firmly by him at the next election as he has by the democratic principles for the last fifteen years and his election is certain.

By William B. Duggan. *The Democratic principle*—In the present struggle for ascendancy, may it use no weapon but chaste argument and march under no banner but truth, temperance and sobriety in its onward course to the hearts of American freemen.

By J. V. Clark. *The American Fair*—The fair daughters of Columbia. May they continue to show their faces at each and every coming anniversary of our independence in spite of democratic whigs, national republicans, or Hartford Convention, black cockade federalists.

By Nathaniel White. *The noble Commander of our State*—May his soldiers obey his commands and follow his examples.

By James Newcomb. *Young Men of Norfolk*—May it never be said of you that you abandoned the broad eagle of your country and permitted the sacred institutions of your fathers to become polluted by the unholy touch of foreign or domestic foes.

By Thomas Arey. *Cold water and clear heads* for celebrating the glorious fourth under the banner of democracy; "hard cider" and weak stomachs under the "unmentionables" of Granny Harrison.

By Henry Wood. *John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress of 1776*—May the spot that gave birth to this immortal statesman and patriot be revered till time shall be no more.

By Ebenezer Bent. The most useful stock for making political capital are log cabins and hard cider. These make good whigs, but reason and common sense make better democrats.

VOLUNTEER SENTIMENTS.

By H. F. Gardner of Weymouth. *Marcus Morton*—The man whom democrats delight to honor. His address to the legislature has made the whig aristocrats feel very much as a certain aristocrat of old did, when he saw the hand writing upon the wall.

By Moses C. Buel of Randolph. *The Hon. B. L. Wales*—May the democracy of old Norfolk not suffer him to retire in the meridian of political life.

By Otis Shepherd of Dorchester. *The town of Quincy*—Long and justly honored as the birth place of Presidents, but far more honored in sustaining a population of democratic defenders of their country.

By William Cole of Weymouth. The canker in the whigs' mouths taken from Mr. Van Buren's gold spoons.

By P. W. Cushing of Weymouth. *The antidote*—A cure for the canker in the whigs' mouths is Mr. Lincoln's Speech on the appropriation bill.

Anonymous. *The hard ciderites*—Modern whigs remind us of our mother Eve—she made use of the fruit of the apple and they of the juice, to delude and mislead us. We have seen and felt the woful consequences of the former, let us shun and avoid the latter.

Anonymous. *Hard Cider*—A powerful auxiliary in the cause of temperance.

By Albert D. Swan, former commander of the Dorchester Artillery. *Whig Victories*—Always before an election or by an "extraordinary messenger," the official returns command them "to the right about face."

By Jabez Talbot. *The venerable sage of Quincy*—May his political sun set with calmness and in its stead may a star arise in the east (like the phoenix from its ashes) which shall illumine not only the Twelfth Congressional District but our whole National Hemisphere.

The British Whig party—The old Harry at the head, old Nick in the middle, and Satan himself at the bottom.

By Zenas French of Randolph. *Hard Cider*—A great hobby horse on which the whole whig party is astride, riding Jehu like down the broad road, which, (unless they repent) will ultimately prove both their moral and political ruin.

By C. J. Woodman of Randolph. *Our present Chief Magistrate*—May the democracy of Massachusetts find stronger arguments in favor of his re-election than log cabins, hard cider and skunk skins.

By Stephen F. Fowler. *The American Eagle*—Whose lofty and majestic flight is the admiration of patriots and the dread of tyrants, and which like the ancient and celebrated Col-

lossus at Rhodes, has left and still leaves, room sufficient for John Bull, Monsieur Frog and the Russian Autocrat, to sail their most stately craft between and beneath its mighty wings.

May its progress be onward—eternal—not end, And unlike the rag mills, may it never suspend.

By William P. Peakes—*Radical Democracy*—Principles that are destined to survive ages after log cabins, hard cider and the other principles of Tippecanoeism are forgotten or buried in eternal oblivion.

By A. T. French of Milton. *The Militia System*—An institution reared by our fathers to protect liberty and secure to each citizen his rights under the compact of government. An institution inseparable from Liberty, dependent upon it for support, and in return it is liberty's grand defence.

By George Newcomb. *Martin Van Buren and Gen. William H. Harrison*. A free and virtuous people will award them in future as in times past. The former by re-electing him to the high station he now occupies—the latter by leaving him to supplant at the feet of his party.

By Otis Shepherd of Dorchester. *Our Revolutionary fathers present*. The patriotic defenders of their country in her greatest need. "They are where they ever were and ever mean to be." A grateful country appreciates their worth.

By Seth Adams. *The Democrats of Norfolk County*—May they ever imitate the patriotism of the whigs of '75, and adhere to the sentiment of John Adams, who said on his last day of existence, "give them from me, INDEPENDENCE FOREVER."

By Dr. Champney of Abington, a late converted whig. *Old whigs, old cider and old worn out Generals*—Poor remnants to patch up for new Presidents.

By the same. *The hero of Tippecanoe, so styled*—Should he ever attempt to navigate the canoe of the United States, it will be canoe tipped over for poor Uncle Sam, with all its passengers.

By J. H. Wales. *Andrew Jackson Davis*—Another martyr to the cause of democracy.

By Thomas White. *Union Celebrations* in preference to party, when they can be held in the spirit of patriotism and kindly good feeling, but when the reverse, then party in preference to union.

By Elijah Baxter. *Heroes of the Revolution*—Champions in the turn out for freedom—their splendid works are registered in History as a guide to posterity.

By S. W. Arnold of Braintree. *Martin Van Buren*—Distinguished for his illustrious services in the affairs of the Republic, he has the confidence and admiration of his countrymen.

By C. J. F. Allen of Boston. *The democratic Principle*—The promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number of the people—its motto, truth is powerful and will prevail—its advancement, the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the chief magistracy of the nation, who is and ever has been its efficient, undeviating and incorruptible advocate and friend.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BRITISH QUINCY STONE QUARRIES.

How is it, Mr. Editor, that our real democrats are willing to work in the ledges? Do they not know that they are partly owned by some of these federal aristocrats in Boston who borrow money of English Bankers? and are they not, therefore, properly called *British Stone Quarries*? I hope our friend, Neponset, will look into the matter and caution our hard handed, laboring democrats not to be caught in this trap. It may be true that these *British-federal-aristocratic-bank whigs*, (I expect the sincere thanks of Neponset, who has exhausted his vocabulary, for the invention of that beautiful appellation,) have not made any money by their investments; and it may be true that the laboring men of our town have found it a profitable business—but what of that? Are we willing to work for British gold—and is it not a fact of common notoriety that the Quincy Granite Company used to borrow money of the "British National Bank,"—an institution owned in part by "subjects of Great Britain"—and have not, then, our laborers in the ledges been paid in British gold, or the proceeds of it? And do I not rightly term our ledges, *British Quincy Stone Quarries*?

There is no escape from this conclusion, Mr. Editor, it is as clear as Neponset's reasons for calling the Bank of the United States, the *British National Bank*—as clear, sir, as that writer's own ideas—or, to make the elucidation still more perfect, as clear as—*mud*.

Your sage correspondent—if I can pick the kernel out of the nut which he has so industriously enveloped in hard words and cant phrases—objects to the "old Regulator" (I am glad he admits so much truth) because a part of its stock was owned "by foreigners, mostly of Great Britain." Granted that it was so, and what harm was there in that? These foreigners had no voice in the management of the bank, no manner of control over it, and instead of having more benefit than our own citizens they did not subscribe for a dollar of the stock but purchased it of us at an advance of ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. They paid us a profit, in fact, of eight hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of lending us eight millions of dollars. Instead of being an objection to the bank, I hold it to be the highest commendation that it was able to obtain such a character in Europe as to draw forth for our use eight millions of British gold, and place in the pockets of "citizen stockholders" the pretty profit of eight hundred thousand dollars.

Suppose that you and I, Mr. Editor, had purchased a ledge of rocks here in Quincy for fifty thousand dollars, and had managed the business so well as to inspire confidence in some good natured, wealthy foreigner, who purchased a fourth part of it at the rate of sixty thousand dollars and left the business still to be conducted by us, would it be a bad speculation

for the town? Would not the additional capital thus introduced by our means be an advantage? Should we not be able to employ more men and pay higher wages, and is not that a benefit to all around us? This is a simple proposition, and unless there was a great abundance of capital in town before, the answer must be affirmative. And even if there was an abundance, the effect of this addition would still be beneficial, because it would lower the rate of interest and enable men of small means to borrow money at a cheaper rate.

The "second reason" of Neponset is worthy of that class of reasoners who "lead to bewilder and dazzle to blind." The parallel he attempts to run between the Bank of the United States and the Bank of England is a perfect failure, and the inferential assertion that the Bank of the United States *suspended specie payments* is a perfect and unqualified falsehood, as he must know. The Bank of the United States never suspended specie payments for a day. Its charter expired in 1836, and the first suspension took place in 1837.

The "third and last reason" of Neponset is mere party slang of the lowest sort. I will not do my fellow citizens so much injustice as to suppose they are in any danger of being caught by it. I have too much respect for their intelligence and good sense to believe that such mere trash can have the slightest effect upon their minds.

One word as to the danger to be apprehended from these "great monied monsters." We have had national banks forty years out of fifty, and if they are such dangerous things how is it that we have never realized the danger and felt the evil? How is it that those forty years were years of steady prosperity so far as currency could give it, and the other ten have been all "hurly burly," filled with distress and adversity?

BRAINTREE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE MUTE CANDIDATE.

MR. EDITOR—Since the nomination of Gen. Harrison for President, by the Harrisburg Convention, I have reflected much upon the position which he and his friends have assumed, of standing mute before the nation and refusing to answer any inquiries concerning his political opinions, otherwise than by referring to his published speeches and other documents, which ten to one, cannot be found by the inquirer, and when found are as contradictory and as variant as the one hundred and one sketches of his life are—no two agreeing together; rather than to trust himself to give plain and simple answers to such inquiries.

In the first place, however, we are permitted to see a published letter, purporting to have been written at his request and by his authority, subscribed by a committee, interposed between him and the people to prevent their too near approach. But finding this artifice at concealment and such a mode of procedure would not satisfy the people, Gen. Harrison himself comes out and denies that he ever authorized any such committee to speak for him, but admits that he did authorize his friend, Maj. Gwyne, of the same committee who subscribed the letter, to answer certain communications by referring to his printed speeches, etc, but in no other manner. Here is a most precious confession. It is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man of his having a conscience-keeping committee to answer all communications and to direct the whole electioneering machinery of the present campaign; for it shows that he gave authority to one of that committee, Maj. Gwyne, to do precisely what the committee did do, except the act of associating himself with two others and forming such a committee, and it still leaves us to infer the genuineness of that letter; for Gen. H. still calls Maj. Gwyne his friend, notwithstanding the pretended breach of trust in what was confided to him. But who will believe that Maj. Gwyne was guilty of such a breach of trust, more especially since Gen. Harrison has never made any complaint of it but still speaks approvingly of his conduct? A supposition, so base on the part of Maj. Gwyne, is not entitled to the least credit, when you take into the account the approval of his conduct in the affair by Gen. Harrison himself. What then are you to conclude of a candidate who asks your vote for the highest office in your gift, descending to such mean artifices to withhold information as to his political sentiments, in order to secure your suffrage, which, by an open avowal of his real sentiments he despairs of obtaining? And when he finds this course of proceeding unsatisfactory to the people, what will your opinion of that candidate be, if you find him willing to throw off the odium of the transaction by the denial in form, but at the same time admitting it in substance?

What mockery of the rights and privileges of FREEMEN! What a manifestation of the most supreme contempt for the intelligence of the people! Freemen, will you permit your most sacred rights and privileges to be thus trampled upon and trifled with by a *dumb idol*, which the high priests of federalism, assembled at Harrisburg have set before you, and called upon you to fall on your knees and blindly to worship at their command? I trust that an intelligent people will reject with indignant scorn this unholy attempt to trifle with these inalienable rights and privileges most dear to freemen, and absolutely necessary to the preservation and perpetuity of our inestimable free institutions.

A DEMOCRAT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

HARRISON'S POPULARITY.

MR. EDITOR—Seventy-six is out again and thinks he discovers much intelligence, by charging others with being afraid of "figures and evidence" and accuses them of relying upon "bare assertions." Does he recollect the fable of the ass in a lion's skin who was so easily discovered notwithstanding? If he does, he will perceive, that his signature would have been more appropriate if he had subscribed

his name Ninety-eight, referring to the time when ancient federalism was in its palmy days, rather than Seventy-six, the birth day of freedom.

Seventy-six still complains of the publication of an extract of a letter relating to the conduct of Gen. Harrison, which had travelled the rounds of the newspaper press and might have been seen in every democratic paper, yet he says that it depends solely for its genuineness upon my bare assertion. He even goes so far in his denial as to aver that it was never written by any body. Hear him, "in dismissing the subject, I deny that any such letter as your 'Democrat' sent to you, was written by any body—and challenge him to the proof. Tell him to give us the author's name." Now, Mr. Editor, it is truly surprising that you have a correspondent so fool-hardy as to make such an accusation and such a denial. To charge upon me the publication of a letter, which depended upon my bare assertion for its genuineness, when he was told at the same time that it had gone the rounds of the newspaper press and was to be seen in every democratic paper, and when he might have seen some allusion to it in almost every whig paper published. But the denial, waiving the Irish extraction of its phraseology, is as remarkable for its folly, when you consider its being opposed by the concurrent testimony of the newspaper press.

Will you be good enough to inform Seventy-six, that Dr. Duncan's speech in Congress was delivered long before the outrage mentioned in the letter alluded to, was committed by Gen. Harrison, and that he could not have either affirmed or denied it, even by implication. Why is it therefore that your correspondent charges others with being afraid of "figures and evidence"? Is it because he makes no account of such matters himself, and is so stupidly ignorant of the subject about which he writes, or because he believes that he can deceive the people easily and pass off falsehood for truth upon his assertion only. He may rest his defence upon either form of the dilemma, but I would warn him to show less contempt for the intelligence of the people, or he will place himself immeasurably below their notice.

A DEMOCRAT.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

PARTY CELEBRATIONS.

The remarks which we took occasion to make a few weeks since, relative to the manner in which the two great political parties should govern themselves in the observance of the illustrious Fourth of July, have been the theme of much conversation by prominent members of the whig and democratic parties. Some of our comments have been censured and others approved by those warmly zealous in politics, while the more discreet and enlightened admit that they were correct. Our political principles do not bind us to a sense of justice and sound philosophy, and we think every honest citizen will join us in denouncing the weapons of warfare too frequently used by political presses and party leaders.

It has become so common a practice to abuse and slander men, especially those who are nominated for public offices, that we have not the vanity to suppose any thing that we can say will go far to check the practice—still it is wrong in morals and it is a wrong committed against the public interest. Matters will come to that pass ere long, that our best men—men who are not office seekers and are therefore most entitled to public confidence—will be deterred from accepting or allowing their names to be used as candidates, and that certainly will be a great evil.

As an instance of this species of political ammunition, notice the virulent manner in which Gen. Harrison's private reputation is assailed almost every day, while the like folly is also seen on the other side with regard to President Van Buren and other public functionaries. Whatever men's opinions may honestly be with regard to Gen. Harrison's fitness to fill the first office in the nation, all impartial and reflecting freemen, after reading the testimonials in his favor from eminent individuals, political opponents as well as partisan friends, given before he was even imagined as a candidate for the Presidency and published in this paper of last week, in awarding to him the meed of praise for useful and valuable services in the field and in the council.

In view of this state of political matters, it is certainly degrading to our national character to countenance, in any degree, such attempts to traduce the reputation of any individual who may chance to be a candidate for office.

The peculiar principles and measures of parties are the points upon which political partisans should exert their time, talents and energies. Let private character and acknowledged worth ever be held sacred.

Our feeble efforts will continue to be exerted in behalf of truth, justice and humanity, reckless of party predilections. Give to all parties a fair field and free discussion, and let God speed the right.

INDEPENDENCE.

The 4th of July was celebrated in this town by the democratic party. A goodly number were present on the occasion, and an oration was delivered by the Hon. Increase Sumner of Great Barrington.

The procession was formed in front of the Stone Temple, agreeably to previous notice, and proceeded over the President's Hill (so called) to the Rev. Mr. Lunt's residence, where they were joined by the orator and officiating clergymen. From thence, they proceeded to the Stone Temple, escorted by the Quincy Light Infantry and Dorchester Artillery, which companies were accompanied by the Norfolk Brigade Band.

The house was well filled, the music good, and the oration and other exercises appropriate to the occasion. About half past one the congregation was dismissed, the procession again formed and walked around the Stone Temple to the Hancock Lot, where was erected a splendid pavilion and a dinner prepared in good style by Daniel French & Son, for seven hundred persons.

There was no liquor at the table but good cold water, which was a most happy improvement on such an occasion.

The letters read at the table from distinguished individuals, the speeches made from those present, the regular toasts drafted by Dr. E. L. Wales, and the volunteer sentiments offered, savored rather strongly of democracy. Though there seemed not to be a very high degree of enthusiasm—not so much, it is believed as is generally exhibited on similar occasions, yet decency and good order prevailed.

An account of the proceedings, furnished by the Committee of Arrangements, may be found in our columns to-day. Sentiments and letters omitted this week will probably be published next week.

"WE ARE COMING." Our neighbor of the Boston Morning Post will have to stand aside since one of our correspondents has dubbed us a Colonel. This perhaps is an omen of what will be realized after January, 1841, when honest John Davis becomes "Chief Executive Magistrate" of the "old Bay State." Don't be alarmed, there is room enough in this "great country for us (Colonels) to show off to advantage. How 'twould sound—Col. Greene, ex Aid to Ex Governor Morton, and Col. Green, Aid to his Excellency Governor Davis. No mistake! the Ides of November will tell the story.

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A sensible article may be found on the first page of to-day's paper, headed "The American Congress," which we commend to the attention of our readers.

COUNTY CELEBRATION. No account has yet been furnished us of the gathering of the whigs at Dedham on the 4th inst. We learn that full delegations were present from almost every town in the County, and that the best spirit marked their deliberations. A full account will be published next week.

WANTED. Several persons of good address and addicted to inventing and gossiping slander are wanted immediately, to ascertain whether the editor of this paper attended the late whig celebration of the fourth of July at Dedham. They will be handsomely rewarded for their exertions.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW CONTINENT. By accounts received, the sloops of war Vincennes and Peacock, of the Exploring Expedition, arrived at Sidney, New South Wales, on the 12th of March last, having made the important discovery of a Continent in the Antarctic regions, along the coast of which they cruised for fifty-six degrees of longitude. Land was first seen on the 19th of January, in latitude 66° 20' south, longitude 154° 18' east, and they followed it to longitude 94° 45'. Owing to the great quantity of ice and icebergs, and boisterous weather, it was found impossible to effect a landing, and therefore it is not as yet known whether this continent will be of any benefit to commerce and mankind.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The substance of the late despatches from the British Government has been laid before the Senate by the President. The British government accepts the proposition of the President for a joint commission of survey and exploration, and agrees to refer the points on which the commissioners may differ to arbitration, the decision to be final. But although these leading principles are concurred in, the details of the plan submitted by the President are in some particulars objected to, and will soon be amended and submitted to our government for consideration. England also proposes a separate convention for the purpose of preventing hostilities between the citizens of the bordering districts while the arrangement is carried into effect. In all of these propositions the President concurs.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT. The Worcester Palladium gives an account of the trial of Levi Lincoln, Jr. for an outrageous assault upon Levi A. Dowley of that town. It appears that Lincoln accosted Dowley in language of the lowest character, and offered his hand to him to shake, whereupon Dowley replied he would not shake hands with a man who behaved so much like a blackguard. Upon this Lincoln struck him several times over the head with a cane, and remarked to a bystander who interfered, that if he had a pistol he would shoot him.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE. By the new basis of the Senate, the counties of Suffolk, Essex and Worcester will be entitled to five Senators each; Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, Berkshire, Plymouth and Barnstable, two each; Nantucket and Dukes, one. Suffolk, Worcester and Essex, lose one each, from the old basis, and Middlesex, Barnstable and Franklin, gain one each.

NOTICES.

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Those members of the Quincy Lyceum, now indebted to the Society, are desired to make immediate payment to the Secretary. All persons having demands against the institution are requested to present them.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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CHARLES A. BROWN,

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

DIED.

In Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) Edward Francis, son of Mr. Orin Hilditch, aged 3 years.

In Worcester, 23d ult., at the residence of Mr. John Hammond, Mrs. Elizabeth Phin

name Ninety-eight, referring to the when ancient federalism was in its palmy rather than Seventy-six, the birth day of a new era.

Twenty-six still complains of the publication of the newspaper press, yet he at it depends solely for its genuineness by bare assertion. He even goes so far as to deny that any such letter as your "crat" sent to you, was written by any and challenge him to the proof. Tell give us the author's name." Now, Mr. it is truly surprising that you have a ondent so fool-hardy as to make such an and such a denial. To charge upon publication of a letter, which depended my bare assertion for its genuineness, he was told at the same time that it had been rounds of the newspaper press and been in every democratic paper, and he might have seen some allusion to it in every whig paper published. But nial, waiting the Irish extraction of its plogy, is as remarkable for its folly, you consider its being opposed by the ent testimony of the newspaper press.

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CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

DIED.

In Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) Edward Francis, son of Mr. Orin Biddle, aged 8 years.

In Worcester, 23d ult., at the residence of Mr. John Hammond, Mrs. Elizabeth Phinney of South Boston, aged 58. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of that section of Boston, and was universally esteemed for the many excellent traits of character she possessed. She died with the peace of the christian in her breast, and in good will with all who knew her. In her death a devoted daughter has been deprived of a parent whose loss can never be replaced.

Railway House, Milton.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above named house, recently kept by Silas Hall, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, Social Parties, Military and Engine Companies, and the travelling public generally.

His Larder will be kept constantly furnished with the varieties of the season, and his Bar supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

A good and commodious Stable and Alleys for Bow- ling, in excellent order, are immediately connected.

The Dorchester and Milton Stage leaves for Boston twice every day.

The house is one of the pleasantest located in the vicinity of Boston, being only six and a half miles from the city, over a delightful road.

MERRITT FENTON.

Milton, July 11.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous per- son or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in be- half of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information so that the of- fender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from en- tering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS,
JOSHUA BRIGHAM, } Parish
JAMES NEWCOMB, } Committee.

Quincy, July 11.

To Sell or Let.

ONE half of the Pew, No. 22, in the Unitarian Meeting-house, will be sold at a liberal discount from the first cost. If not purchased soon, then seats in the same will be rented on application to

ISAAC NEWCOMB.

Braintree Neck, July 11.

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting-house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third brig John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, July 11.

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1840.

B.
Cyrus Babcock, 2,
Israel Bartlett,
George Brown,
C.
Sumner Chillis, 2,
Jonathan Cummings,
George Clapp,
D.
Lewis Dorf,
E. Denton,
Samuel Durgin,
Zachariah Damon, 2,
Miss Priscilla Dean,
Thomas Drake,
Wells Forbes,
James H. Fletcher,
G.
William Gaudin,
Alexander Gage, 2,
James Graham,
Miss Esther H. Green,
James Green,
William Glannon,
H.
Levi Haughton,
George Haughton,
Capt. John K. Hamilton,
Samuel Hayward,
K.
James Kendall,
L.
L. W. Lougee,
DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.

Quincy, July 4.

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, July 1, 1840.

B.
Charles W. Bates,
Gracy Bates,
Gilman Burrell,
Calvin Bushnell, 2,
C.
William Chandler,
D.
John P. Dorman,
H.
Albert Hunt,
Asa Hunt,
George W. Huntress.
J.
Christiana Jones,
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Postmaster.

Weymouth, July 4.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed Com- missioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CYRUS CORLIS.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fourth day of July, 1840, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us to the said Saturday in August, and on the last Saturday in October, and on the last Monday in December, at the office of the Granite Railway Company in Quincy, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Commissioners.
GEORGE PENNIMAN, }

Quincy, July 4.

Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery; Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cash- mere Hose, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.

Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Virginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hose.

Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Grecian Boots.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hose—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroi- dered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds.

Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRIESLER & CARTER is dissolved by mutual consent, and John Briesler is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

Quincy, Feb. 29.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred cer- tified cases which have been made public, and in al- most every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unac- quainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its color from the agency of the liver, and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, re- newing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restless- ness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, all kinds of Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Com- plexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysip- elas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally pre- scribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly accord- ing to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and causes thereof. Price 25 cents—per sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

IF THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAC SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remark- able properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we re- flect that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, and Catarrhical Pains in the Head, Eyes, Ears, Throat, and Small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kid- neys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dys- pepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Malaria; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofu- la, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocele and Goiter; Gravel and Stricture; Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick-head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kid- neys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Leucorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills: And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by the most celebrated Physicians to be incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testi- mony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS- EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investi- gation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the To- mato Plant, he has designated it Tomato. His at- tention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which re- sulted in discovering and concentrating this new prin- ciple, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine ex- pectations. Later and more extended use and ob- servation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weak- ness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Notice.

MRS. MARY E. STEVENS from Boston would give notice to the inhabitants of Quincy, that she will commence a School on MONDAY, July 6th, at the Point, (next house to the Meeting-house,) for the instruction of Misses, (including all ages,) in the various branches of education.

Having formerly been a Teacher in one of the most celebrated Academies, Mrs. S. flatters herself that she shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may put their children under her care.

Particular attention will be paid to the culture of the heart as well as the improvement of the understanding.

For testimony of character and abilities, Mrs. S. would refer to the Rev. William M. Rogers, Dr. S. M. Watson and Aaron Baldwin, Esq., of Boston.

Quincy, June 13.

Florence Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assort- ment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Bonnets, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style, and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Caps, etc.—Mourning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former stand to the house of Mr. Charles P. Tir- rell, Hancock Street, where she intends to keep a good assortment of MORNING and FANCY MIL- LINERY ARTICLES, and respectfully solicits a con- tinuance of their liberal patronage which has been ex- tended to her the past year.

S. CHAMBERLIN.

Quincy, April 18.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MASLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Eastern Wood.

FROM forty to fifty cords of Hard and Pitch Pine Wood for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

BOOTS and SHOES at prices to suit all. La- dies Kid, French Morocco, Bronze, Buck, Cloth, and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair. Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Boots; Children's of various qualities.

Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kip, Grain Leather and Cowhide Boots, Shoes, etc.; Slippers, high and low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warrant- ed to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, June 27.

Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Eastern Potatoes.

ABOUT four hundred bushels of prime Chenangoes for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30.

Oil Cloths and Coach Canvases.

GERMAN Oil Cloths—6-4, 5-4, 4-4—for table and counter Covers, by the piece or yard.

Also—Black German Canvases for Coaches, a supe- rior article, for sale by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway.

JOSHUA BABCOCK, Jr.

Milton, June 13.

Kid Slippers & Parasols.

PACKARD & Co. have just received a large lot of Kid Slippers and a small lot of Parasols which will be sold low.

Quincy, June 20.

Board.

GENTLEMEN or LADIES can be accommodated with board by applying to

JOHN V. CLARK.

Quincy, May 16.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Ba- con, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are au- thorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD,
ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the pa- tronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Boat Found.

PICKED up adrift, on Thursday last, about one mile south of Castle Island, in Boston harbor, a boat, which the owner can recover by paying neces- sary charges on application to the subscriber at Quincy Point.

THOMPSON SPEAR.

Quincy, July 4.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscri- ber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been landed up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc. from the above premises.

ALPHEUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggy WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagon " "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS " "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber, grate- ful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful dis- charge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and con- venience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 23d, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the well known Sloop ALGERINE, with her appurte- nances complete, now lying at the Canal in Quincy. Said Sloop was built at Yarmouth, (Cape Cod,) of good materials, and is 31 and 71/95 tons burden. She is well adapted for freighting, and with a trifling expense could be put in repair. Con- ditions of sale easy and made known at the time of pur- chase.

The subscriber would give notice, that all demands due the estate of Lemuel Spear, deceased, must be set- tled on or before the first of August to prevent addi- tional costs.

VELERA SPEAR, Administratrix.

Quincy, July 4.

To Let,

ONE half of a House with all the ne- cessary conveniences for a separate family, together with eight or ten acres of good Land, and one half of two Barns. This property is situated in Quincy, about half a mile from the Adams Temple.

Also—A Stone Quarry situated the nearest to water navigation of any in the town.

For further information, apply to

EBENEZER BENT.

Quincy, March 28.

To Sell or Let,

THE house and land situated on Granite Street, opposite the house of Mr. Thomas Nottage, in Quincy. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB.

Quincy, March 21.

To Let,

THE building formerly occupied by J. T. M. Gougas, Jr., Esq., as an office and recently by Miss Peckard as a private school room, situated in Quincy, opposite the shop of Mr. Francis Williams. Apply to

JOSHUA BRIGHAM.

Quincy, April 25.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, etc.

THE subscriber still continues his business at the old stand, where he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing the various articles of TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, which are warranted and will be sold at reasonable prices.

A supply of all other articles usually kept by the trade; and all orders to furnish will be faithfully at- tended to.

Lately received and on hand, Oven, Ash and Boiler DOORS with an assortment of HOLLOW WARE, which will be sold as cheap as it can be purchased in Boston.

JOB WORK of all kinds faithfully executed, and in a manner to elicit satisfaction.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement thus far received, and trusts that his efforts to meet the wants of his customers will ensure its continuance.

ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, April 18.

Hay, Potatoes & Oats.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, at Quincy Point, twenty-five tons first quality Eastern Hay, six hundred bushels prime Chenango Potatoes, and four hundred bushels of Oats. Also, a quantity of Beans, Laths and Shingles. Cheap for cash.

HINKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, May 16.

For Sale.

FOUR first rate Team Horses together with a large Lumber Wagon and Harness, Cart, Light Wagon, Sleigh, etc. Inquire at the counting-room of the late firm of

CURTIS, WHITE & Co.

Quincy, June 13.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

"SHOW THYSELF A MAN."

Above the brute creation—
And near to angels made,
Oh! man thou hast thy station;
What honors crown thy head!
Regarded by Jehovah,
Who did the heavens span,
And bade the orbs roll over,
Then "show thyself a man."

Endued with understanding,
And wisdom from above;
Thy Maker is demanding
Thy constant, fervent love.
Thy constant, fervent love,
And for thee to scan;
The chief requirement given
Is "show thyself a man."

Ever to be progressing
In knowledge if thou wilt;
Blessed, yet ever blessing,
If purified from guilt.
That thou art thus exalted,
Was thy Creator's plan;
Return! thou hast revolted,
And "show thyself a man."

If danger be before thee,
"Thy prudent to beware,
Before a cloud hang o'er thee,
Of darkness and despair.
Thy life is but a vapour,
And shorter than a span,
Or like a glimmering taper,
Oh, "show thyself a man."

THE LITTLE BIRD'S HYMN.

Several poetic effusions of much merit have recently appeared in the Plymouth Memorial, from a young lady of that place, Miss C. ALLEN. The annexed graphic lines, written on seeing a little bird, at twilight, singing on a grave, are beautiful for their simplicity of language and excellent in sentiment.

Say, lovely warbler, dost thou know
The sacred dust that lies below
That little mound?
Thou dweller of the airy deep,
Why dost thou come to sing and weep
On hallowed ground?
What doth inspire thy gentle breast,
When light scarce lingers in the west,
To rest thee there?
Is't inspiration from above,
Teaching thy voice to sing of love
And breathe thy prayer?

Perhaps a friend who watch'd thy nest,
When truant school-boys were in quest
Of thy young brood,
Now slumbers in the silent grave,
Where fresh wild flowers so sweetly wave
In solitude.

And thou dear bird hast come to bring
Thy pure and holy offering
To friendship's shrine;
But the unconscious form below,
Of thy rich incense ne'er can know:
Would it were mine.

"Twere sweet in thee to shun the day,
And come at twilight's hour to pay
Thy homage here;
No mate was near, came thou alone,
All other birds to rest had flown,
Not one to cheer.

Oh, wilt thou come again, sweet bird,
And let thy mellow'd voice be heard,
At twilight dim,
Upon that humble grassy mound,
Tuning thy silver notes to sound
Thy evening hymn.

ANECDOTES.

BETTER HOLE ON BOTH SIDES. A gentleman in Charleston, (S. C.) who entertained a good deal of company at dinner, had a black as an attendant, who was a native of Africa, and never could be taught to handle things invariably to the left side of the guests at table. At length, his master thought of an infallible expedient to direct him, and as the coats were then worn in Charleston single breasted, in the present Quaker fashion, he told him always to hand the plate to the button hole side. Unfortunately, however, for the poor fellow, on the day after he had received this ingenious lesson, there was among the guests at dinner a foreign gentleman with a double-breasted coat, and he was for a while completely at a stand. He looked first at one side of the gentleman's coat, then at the other, and finally quite confounded at the outlandish make of the stranger's garment, he cast a despairing look at his master, and exclaiming in a loud voice, "Buttons on both sides, massa," handed the plate right over the gentleman's head.

A DIFFICULTY. A gentleman residing out in the country during the summer months, one morning observed a large quantity of dirt and rubbish lying in the yard in front of his house. Enraged, he called out to his servant. "John, said he, why is this dirt not taken away?" "We have no wagon on the premises." "Then dig a ditch at the back of the house, and throw it in." "But what are we to do with the earth which will be dug out?" "Fool! don't bother me; make the ditch big enough to put the earth, rubbish and all in."

RATS. An inn-keeper lately complaining to a gentleman that his house was greatly infested with rats, and that he would willingly give a considerable sum to get rid of them, was on the following morning thus accosted by a Frenchman after he had received his bill. "I will assure you sir I shall tell you which way you shall get rid of rats." "I will be very much obliged to you if you can," replied the landlord. "Well, den only charge de rats as you do me, and I'll be hanged if I don't ever come to your house again!"

SINGLE EGGS. A certain lodging house was very much infested with vermin. A gentleman who slept there one night, told the landlady so in the morning, when she said, "La, sir, we have not a single bug in the house." "No ma'am," said he, "they are all married and have large families too."

TRUTH. "Looks are nothing, behavior is all"—as the monkey said when he was dead drunk.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with careful drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of promoting health. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results, such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general, is that containing some drastic purgative, they leave after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the stomach and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing long lists of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

This medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians of Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 250 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy. Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 28.

For Sale,

A CANOE, used for Gunning, with Coys and other appurtenances. Apply to

ALPHEUS SPEAR.

Quincy, April 11.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 30, 1832, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and pure vegetable medicine, purging the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find a new outlet, or the body becomes diseased. Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all its useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. While under the influence of this medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to more of its natural functions.

One very common objection urged by those who do not understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although retained purgative will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of these organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands, and that either of these functions must be duly exercised in order to retain their energy.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is predicated, that those who take the Indian Purgative, the bowels can be injured by performing their natural functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the disease.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease your useless and servile attempts to force down the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mystic process the bowels are by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pill. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always so gentle, that it may be taken by the most delicate, and in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunnal Vegetable Pill) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

A great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and, are always the right medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be, is the patient diseased? if so, the sooner the Indian Vegetable Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland,

January 17th, 1833.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgewater, Mass., January 31st, 1833.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1833.

"This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure."

* Office and General Depot for the sale of the above Pills in the New England States, No. 128 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:— SMITH & FOWER, Dedham; Agents for Norfolk County; D. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; Noyes & Joseph, Village; J. W. Plympton, Newbury Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tippecanoe and other Brown Shirts; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Hocking, Canvas and Paddings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other seasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Sore Throat, Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will prevent falling out or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carmative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, Want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is for the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and is the only one of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum of Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of my thousands of certificates received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families, of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using the Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Adam himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bladders," while the wigmakers stand apart, and behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequences of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

For sale by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

CONSUMPTION, Cough, Spitting Blood, &c.

FOUR signs of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or pus, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Muslin Laces, etc.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a lot of the above, comprising Mull Swiss Muslin, Black Swiss, the 6-4 and 4-4 wide; Jaconet do.; Wash Black Laces; Black Silk do.; Black Silk Edging, and Black and Fancy Colored Scarfs, which will be sold to suit the ladies.

Quincy, Jan. 11.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, to be in a superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING;

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

At all individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, this subscriber offers to the public the result of the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John South, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsed Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. All the different kinds of Trusses, which have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do.; Farr's do.; Salmon's Ball and Socket Truss; Sherman's do.; French do.; Mart's Improved Truss; Bateman's do.; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city, thousands of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. That the public may be benefited of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr., JUSTIN SPEAR, ORIN P. BACON, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, JACOB TIERRELL, Jr., SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, JOSEPH CLEVELY, SAMUEL A. TURNER, CHARLES LEFAVOUR, N. B. OSBORNE, FREEMAN HUNT.	Quincy Railway. Stone Quarries. Dorchester. Weymouth. South Weymouth. Braintree. Abington. South Scituate. Lynn. Salem. New York City.
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MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

COUNTY CELEBRATION.

The sixty-fourth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the Harrison Democracy of Norfolk, at Dedham, on Saturday last. The dawn was ushered in by the ringing of bells and discharges of cannon. At an early hour in the morning, the people came pouring into town in masses of hundreds from all quarters. It was truly an outpouring of the sturdy yeomanry and hardy mechanics of the County, coming together to unite in the joyous festivities of the day.

It was a glorious sight to behold the old, the young, and the middle aged, many of them bringing their wives and their children, to add interest to, and participate in, the exercises of the day. It was a still more glorious sight to see many surviving soldiers of the Revolution—men who acted "in the days that tried men's souls," and who assisted in breaking the galling chain of tyranny, and making our country "free, sovereign and independent."

Gratifying it must have been to every lover of his country, to witness a gathering of TEN THOUSAND people on such an occasion. What time more suitable, what day more appropriate, for freemen to assemble and deliberate on the affairs of the nation? Especially at a time when a corrupt and profligate administration have widely departed from those great and glorious principles marked out by the founders of American liberty, and assumed upon themselves the responsibility of administering the government, not in accordance with that course of policy which characterized every preceding administration, but upon a new and experimental plan, entirely adverse to the interests of the people and repugnant to the principles of true democracy.

The spot selected for the celebration was a beautiful Grove, situated about half a mile from the centre of Dedham, in the vicinity of Mill Village. The trees comprising it, are pines of the tallest kind, interspersed with a few oaks. On the southerly side and near the Rail Road, a neat Log Cabin had been built by the Harrison Democrats of Dedham; in front of which and connected with it by a flight of steps, was a platform, sixty feet in length, for the accommodation of the different bands of Music, and the Orators of the day. In front of the Cabin, the ground gently rises in a semicircular form, and on the summit a beautiful flag staff was raised, one hundred and ten feet in height, from which floated in triumph, the star-spangled banner of our Country, having inscribed upon its folds the magic words of "Harrison and Reform."

The Cabin and Grove were beautifully decorated with flags, banners, streamers, mottoes, and inscriptions. Above the cabin roof and fronting the audience, was the sentence—"Our Country, in God we trust. On the right of this was the names of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, and Harrison. On the left, this motto, "Our aim to disseminate the principles of true Democracy."

By the side of this, was the Democratic Republican ticket for President and Vice President. Above these were beautiful festoons made by streamers and ensigns, running from tree to tree about one hundred feet on either side of the Cabin. On its westerly side and near the main entrance was nailed the following: "Away with the party that vindicates its policy by the doctrine that it is best for the working-man to live without meat."

Then there were several other "writings on the wall" such as "Old Tip and Honest John; no exemptions when our country's in danger; just prices for the Farmer, fair wages for the Mechanic; old Norfolk is Coming"—all of which were neatly executed, and appropriate to the occasion.

The tables for the dinner were arranged about ten rods south of the cabin, in another grove, on the opposite side of the Rail Road; to which place access was had by means of a temporary bridge. They were arranged in a half circle, each extending one hundred and fifty feet from a central point.

The hour having arrived for forming the procession, the Grand Marshal of the day, Thomas Adams, Jr., of Quincy, accompanied by his aids, Messrs. Webb of Weymouth, Capen of Dorchester, Greenough of Roxbury, Fales of Wrentham and Potter of Braintree, proceeded to the Common, where many delegations had arrived and were in waiting, and formed the grand procession in the order as published, arranging towns according to the date of their charters, under the escort of the Norfolk Guards commanded by Col. Spooner. The procession of ladies was formed in the grand procession, in rear of the Dedham delegation. Their number was upward of five hundred.

The procession moved through several streets and thence to the Grove. On arriving at the entrance, the escort halted, came into line, presented arms, and the people passed in under a grand triumphal arch of streamers and ensigns.

It was a magnificent sight to see such an innumerable company assembled under the open canopy of Heaven, and to witness the beautiful display of banners, waving to and fro, emblazoned with soul kindling or mirthful mottoes and a thousand smiling faces, and cheerful hearts, silent, but eloquent.

The Hon. James Richardson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order. The blessing of Divine Providence was invoked by Rev. Mr. Merrick of Walpole, in an able and impressive prayer.

The Chairman then introduced to the assembly, the Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich of Roxbury, as President of the Day, who arose, and after a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, alluding to the circumstances that had brought us together, and returning his thanks for the honor conferred on himself, by selecting him to preside over the meeting, introduced Gen. James Wilson, of New Hampshire, who addressed the assembly for two hours, occasionally interrupted by tremendous bursts of applause.

It would be impossible to give even a sketch of his remarks; and it would be doing injustice to him to attempt it. Suffice it to say, that he reviewed the history of our government since the adoption of the Constitution, in 1789, down to this time; showing how the present and last past administrations, had widely departed from those great and glorious principles, which every preceding one had maintained—how they had assumed the responsibility of administering the government, for the benefit of a party, and not for the good of the people—how they had broken down by their measures, the great interests of the country—how they had disregarded the vital principles of the constitution, and set at naught every thing that was sacred and holy. When he portrayed the trials and sufferings of the war worn soldiers of the Revolution, (many being near the platform), the tear of awakened gratitude, seemed to moisten every eye, and the pulse of rekindled patriotism to throb in every heart.

After he had finished his remarks, the President informed the assembly, that Mr. Wilson was about to proceed to Concord, where the Harrison Democracy of Middlesex were assembled—and proposed to send a delegate to accompany him. This having received the approbation of the people, Ira Cleaveland, Esq. of Dedham, was nominated and chosen.

The President then announced the following sentiment, which was received with tremendous applause.

Hon. James Wilson—Worthy to do battle in the cause of a Hero, who was never beaten.

It being nearly one o'clock, the delegations adjourned to the Grove, where dinner had been prepared, and sat down to the tables in number about four thousand five hundred, to partake of plain Log Cabin fare, such as cold meats, bread, water, lemonade and cider.

The Hon. SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, of Roxbury, presided, assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents, viz:—

Benjamin F. Copeland, Roxbury.
William Oliver, Dorchester.
Appleton Howe, Weymouth.
John Endicott, Dedham.
Joseph Richards, Braintree.
Wesley P. Balch, Medfield.
Moses Whitney, Milton.
Melitiah Everett, Wrentham.
Samuel Goddard, Brookline.
Daniel Kimball, Needham.
Luther Metcalf, Medway.
John C. Scammel, Bellingham.
Joseph Hawes, Walpole.
Simeon Drake, Stoughton.
George H. Mann, Sharon.
James C. Doane, Cohasset.
Nathaniel Miller, Franklin.
Daniel Carpenter, Foxboro'.
Daniel Mann, Dover.
John M. Gourgis, Jr., Quincy.
Seth Mann, Randolph.
Thomas French, Canton.

The Rev. Mr. Sanger, of Dover, addressed the Throne of Grace. He prayed for the prosperity of our country and the preservation of her institutions, for the triumph of truth over error, and for the return of prosperity to our once happy land.

After the people had partaken of the feast and the cloth removed, the following were announced as the

REGULAR TOASTS.

Roxbury. New Hampshire—Shut out from the society of her sister States of New England by an UGLY HILL, which the good sense of her democratic citizens will soon contrive to level, and we shall forget that such an impediment ever existed.

Dorchester. The soldiers of the Revolution—To their patriotism it is owing that the goddess of liberty has yet a resting place on earth: may the ark which they erect for her in this free land, abide here forever, a memorial of their virtue and a noble legacy to their posterity.

Weymouth. Kentucky—Always true—she magnanimously preferred her country's weal to the promotion of her own favorite son.

Dedham. Whigs and Tories—The same today, as on the 4th of July, 1776—the first ever on the side of the people, and contending against the encroachments of power, the latter ever on the side of power, and contending against the people.

Braintree. Daniel Webster—The highest eulogy we can bestow on him is to say he is Daniel Webster.

Medfield. The Island of Cuba—She gave us blood hounds and we sent her a "wandering buffalo." The hounds prove a poor bargain for us; the buffalo to her; and the administration has swapped back again. It is said the buffalo is to seek for 'pasture' in the Ninth District about these days.

Milton. The Flannel Manufacturers—We congratulate them on the prospect of full employment growing out of the demand which has sprung up for banners from the late Van Buren, now petticoat party.

Wrentham. Rhode Island—As in the olden time, she was one of the first to dare the vengeance of tyranny, so now we find her one of the foremost in this new contest for the rights of man. She makes up in courage and spirit for all deficiencies in size and strength.

Brookline. Edward Everett—When any true son of Massachusetts places the health of absent friends, his name cannot be forgotten.

Needham. The natural history of Van Buren—According to John C. Albion, "a creature partaking both of the foot and the wensel. According to Alexander H. Everett, "a little Dutch pettifogger, who cheats his political friends as he cheated his almsouse companions at Kinderhook in the game of all fours."

Medway. John Davis—An honest sentinel. The traitors who attempted to shoot him down for giving notice of the approach of the enemy have been stung by the recoil of their own weapons.

Bellingham. James Buchanan—Swinging like Haman of old on a galows of his own making, which he intended for another.

Walpole. Our candidate for Governor—The Democrats of Massachusetts have shown how much they value integrity by nominating honest John Davis to fill the highest office in their gift.

Stoughton. The Supreme Executive Magistrate of this Commonwealth, opposed to all special legislation except that for paying gold and silver to the office holder.

Sharon. Henry Williams of Bristol—Paid eight dollars a day to find out that laboring people can live without meat.

Cohasset. The cause of the democracy is always safe when the ancient dominion and the old Bay State are united to sustain it. Next November they will shake hands in earnest.

Franklin. Gen. Harrison—He did not fear the leaden bullets of savages, and he will not shrink from the paper ones of slanderers; neither of them can harm whom God protects.

Foxboro'. The Sub Treasury—A vice pinching the hands of the people, with the government office holders turning the screw.

Dover. Our Lieut. Governor—not only a good sound hull but well rigged and appointed for political service. The people displayed their usual good sense, when they required him to continue in commission.

Quincy. John Quincy Adams—A true patriot and a true democrat, who holds any station to be honorable which enables him to serve his country.

Randolph. The ten hour system—Very good for working men who get a dollar a day, but six hours a day enough for office holders who get from one thousand to six thousand dollars per year.

Canton. John Tyler—The man who preferred keeping his integrity to his seat in the Senate; the people will show their approbation of manly independence by choosing him to preside over that body.

The delegations then adjourned to the Log Cabin Grove to listen to an address from Hon. John Holmes of Maine. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Swan of Dorchester. Several patriotic and sentimental songs were sung with fine effect by Mr. Coburn of Dorchester and Mr. Harrington of Roxbury. After a few remarks from several gentlemen, the people formed again into procession, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, and proceeded through several of the principal streets to the Common, in front of the First Parish Meeting-house, when they were again addressed by the President of the Day, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. Holmes. After passing a vote of thanks to the Norfolk Guards for the satisfactory manner in which they had performed the escort duty, it was unanimously agreed, that the assembly adjourn to meet at Bunker Hill, on the 10th day of September next.

The Dedham Patriot says, that the successful manner in which Maj. Adams accomplished his arduous duties, as Chief Marshal, entitles him to the thanks of all that were present.

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.

The following letters were received and read and the annexed toasts given, at the late Democratic Celebration of Independence in this town. They are published by order of the Committee of Arrangements.

Boston, July 24, 1840.

Dear Sir—An engagement in another part of the State compels me to decline your invitation for the 4th. It would be pleasant to meet the assembled democracy on the soil that gave birth to Hancock, who was supported in 1787 as the people's candidate for governor, and chosen over Governor Bowdoin, the candidate of the aristocracy.

The charge brought against Bowdoin at that time, was that he was the exclusive friend of the capitalists, while Hancock was distinguished as being the friend of liberty and labor. That was the day of "hard times," not unlike the present in some respects, for then Daniel Shays and his men, like Daniel Webster and his men now, surrounded the legislature and clamored for banks and the emission of paper money. All the insolvents of that day, like all the insolvents of this, were violent against the government, and got up processions and mobs, crying out for "relief or revolution." Whether they carted log cabins about, and swigged hard cider, is not mentioned by the historians.

Governor Hancock, like Governor Morton, did not recommend more paper money to relieve the speculators at the expense of labor; but he did in those "hard times," just as Marcus Morton has done in these "hard times," recommended frugality and a reduction of high salaries and public expenditures, beginning with his own.

When the people were groaning under oppressive taxes Governor Bowdoin refused to relinquish a dollar of his salary. When he was turned out and Governor Hancock chosen, instead of recommending paper money, that patriotic Chief Magistrate began reform by telling the Committee appointed to consider the expediency of lessening salaries, to cut his down one third for that very year, and for which the high government men sneered at him, as they now do at Governor Morton for a similar recommendation and example. Yours, truly,

B. F. HALLETT.

ROXBURY, June 24th, 1840.

Dear Sir—I have this moment received your note informing me that the Committee of Arrangements, for celebrating the 4th of July at Quincy, had chosen me one of the Vice Presidents. I thank you, and through you, them for this mark of respect, but from the feebleness of my limbs, I cannot attend. At the same time, it carries my mind back to the events that took place at the time and previous to that Declaration being made, and the slanders that have been heaped on the patriots who achieved and those who have supported those principles since, which made us a nation. I perfectly remember the abuse heaped on Samuel Adams, Sullivan, Gerry and others of our State; on Jefferson, Madison and others of the United States, for their support of the same principles. The same party now, having failed in their abuse to obtain their object, are assuming the name and eulogizing the men they have so basely calumniated. But, sir, I believe there is too much information and good sense in the producing classes of society to be swindled out of their liberties by unconstitutional acts, giving them exclusive privileges to acquire property without labour, from the industry and labor of others. With great respect and esteem, Yours, etc.

EBEN. SEAVER.

Mr. Benjamin V. French of Braintree, being called on by the President of the Day for a sentiment, remarked in substance, that the Orator of the day had been so very thorough in his address, that there was not much to be added; he observed however, that there was no essential difference of opinion with the people in regard to the policy pursued by the National administration, except on the Bank and Independent Treasury questions; we stood well in regard to our foreign relations, our commerce was never more flourishing, and our soil never promised a more abundant yield—all appeared well; the bank and independent treasury were the great questions before the people, and to show that the democracy were right in their views on this subject, he offered some testimony of eminent individuals for whom the whigs, as a party at this time, entertain great reverence for their opinions.

First, that John Hancock would not adopt the United States Convention, in 1787, without proposing that Congress should not have the power to create a company.

Second, that John Adams, in 1808, declared "that the banks have thrown the majority into the hands of an oligarchy of purse proud speculators, who were shapen in torism, and in British idolatry did their mothers conceive them."

Third, that John Quincy Adams, in 1837, affirmed that the acts of the banks in suspending specie payments were more villainous than counterfeiting; for the counterfeiter had the plea of necessity and some claim to ingenuity which they had not.

Fourth, that Daniel Webster has said, "it cannot for a moment be admitted that the revenues cannot be collected otherwise than in the paper of any and every banking association which chooses to issue paper, this would be at once giving government; for what is government without revenue, and what is revenue that is gathered together in the varying, fluctuating, discredited, depreciated and still falling promissory notes of two or three hundred dis-

tant, and to the government, irresponsible banks if it cannot collect its revenues in a better manner than this, it must cease to be a government."

Lastly, John Davis, whom the whigs of this Commonwealth choose should now take the lead of all others, in 1816, at Worcester, in an address before the federal republicans, declared "that a National Bank was the first and greatest column in the Temple of Despotism."

Mr. French closed by offering the following sentiment:

The soil of Quincy—The birth place of three Presidents, all of them great opposers of banks.

By Col. David Ford of Milton. Farmers—The hills of the vales and hills of Massachusetts—baptism is the prosperity of the Hill of New Hampshire.

By J. Jenkins of Dorchester. The Independent Treasury Bill—The terror of whig speculators, but which ought to fill every working man with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

By Col. George S. Newell. Williams of Massachusetts and the Sub Treasury—His speech in Congress of June 4, 1840, did honor to himself and his country.

By the same. The Independent Representative from Ohio, Duncan—His speech of April 10, 1840, in Congress was a bitter pill to the British whigs and black cockade federal party throughout the Union; may the republican party in Congress imitate his example.

By W. B. Thomas. The Representative in Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District—The democrats will give him liberty to attend to his private affairs after the 4th of next March. They think he has been in public life long enough by the looks of his estates.

By J. Richards, Jr. of Braintree. The President of the United States—Although the young Chief Magistrate of the eight, since the adoption of the Constitution, if re-elected he will go out of office inferior in years to either of his predecessors at the commencement of their official terms, yet for moral, civil and intellectual worth we are proud to see he stands without a superior.

By Trueworthy Dudley of Milton, one of the Vice Presidents. The County of Norfolk—Luxurious in her soil and in the patriotism of her citizens; she knows her post for the cause of democracy and will ever maintain it in the hour of danger.

By Alvah Raymond of Weymouth. The surviving soldiers of the Revolution—Living monuments to perpetuate in our memories the struggles they endured for our country's freedom, and monitors teaching us to beware of political log cabinism and hard cider aristocracy.

By a shoemaker of Weymouth. The mechanics of the whig party—Worse than Esau of old, who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage; they would sell theirs for hard cider and old rags.

By Nathan Steyens. The signers of the Declaration of Independence—Who were ready to sacrifice their fortunes and even their lives for their country's rights; shall we who enjoy the privilege refuse to protect our brethren on the frontier from the scalping knife and tomahawk in the hands of the Indians.

By C. Norvall. The workmen of Norfolk—Their heads are too hard to be affected by whig hard cider, and their hands too hard to receive whig pay for drinking it.

By P. W. Cushing. Gen. Harrison's military exploits—Like patent medicines they need certificates to prove them genuine.

By Thomas Harding of South Weymouth. Whig Demagogues—May they be nicely counted and put on board that crazy craft, called Tippecanoe, which will tip them all over and spill the hard cider swaggers into salt water.

By William H. Spear. The Democracy of Quincy—Firm as their granite hills—the federal froth and foam will beat in vain against it.

By E. Clapp, Jr. True Democracy—No party badge, no cup of submission to steal away the brain; its principles are sufficient to accomplish all.

By B. V. French, one of the Vice Presidents. The site of the birth place of John Hancock, on which we are now assembled; it awakens new emotion in our hearts to perpetuate that independence which he so ardently contended for and that we this day celebrate.

By the same. The huge paws of the democracy will at the November races raze the hard cider drinkers' rendezvous, known as log cabins, burying them with their arguments and their hypocritical pretensions to democracy, somewhere below the forum, where they had descended to stoop for effect.

By Minot Thomas. Marcus Morton—With a moral courage that has excited the admiration of all who love their kind, he has acted uniformly for the greatest good of the greatest number; the people will prove to him that they are not ungrateful.

By Frederic Hardwick, one of the Vice Presidents. The Dorchester Artillery with their thundering guns; may they be heard in defence of liberty and equal rights so long as there is a shot in the locker.

Norfolk County—The especial care of the Boston aristocracy—the hardy yeomanry and "huge paws" mechanics will rebuke their insolence at the next election by giving Marcus Morton one thousand majority.

THE MARCH OF DEMOCRACY.

MR. EDITOR—The celebration of the glorious fourth in this place was a splendid affair, and will ever be remembered as a happy day by every democrat present; every thing was con-

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ing, Glazing, etc.

ber, thankful for the liberal encourage- ment to him for the last four years, attention to his business and the su- perior quality of his work, to execute a continuance of public patronage; he informs his friends and the public, minutes at the old stand on Washington street, occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, on

SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING.

GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPE

HING AND WHITE-WASHING.

IMITATION OF WOOD and MAR-

superior style.

all kinds kept constantly on hand and moderate customers at as reasonable prices as purchased at any other like establish-

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

on 25. at.

cruss Manufactory.

er continues to manufacture TRUS-

every description, at his residence, at

(opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington

entrance in Temple Avenue, up

individuals can see him alone at any time,

place.

ed eighteen years experience and af-

to fifteen hundred persons for the last

all may rest assured of relief who call

his manufacture, and he is confi-

every individual relief who may be

on him.

are cautioned against the many quacks

what they can perform.

on the different kinds of Trusses, more

have been offered to the public for the

years, from the different patent manu-

facturers, than can be worn day and night; im-

proved and Pivotal Truss; Trusses for Pro-

trus in four different ways; Trusses with ball

at joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by

which, persons troubled with a decant of

can ride on horseback with perfect ease

Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus

which have answered in cases where pen-

sulated. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps,

Boards are always kept on hand. As a

convenience and not of speculation, the

ed will keep on hand the following kinds

manufactory, which they can have; if

it suit them after a fair trial, they can ex-

change them to—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral

and all the do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and

Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Im-

proves; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking

Heinzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in

his; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do;

and single; also Trusses for children of all

and of Trusses repaired at short notice and

and as when new.

wishing for any of these instruments will

upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

member makes and keeps on hand STEEL

ES for deformed and crooked feet, and is

every week for children and infants in this

from out of the city. Specimens of his

ship may be seen at the manufactory.

uniforms individuals that he will not make

plaints known to any one, except when he

ed to order to them—it being a misfortune,

persons do not want their cases known.

the public may be satisfied of his ability, he

to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received

four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

ing had occasion to observe that some per-

son of the name have suffered much

ment of a skillful workman in accommodat-

ing to the peculiarities of their cases, I have

to inform myself of the competency of

Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned

by Mr. Beath. After some months of

on of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Fos-

acted with such good order and decorum. I have frequently heard it expressed by some of our oldest citizens, that they never before saw a celebration of the kind, conducted so peaceably, so quietly and so temperately. There was no unnecessary noise, no unhalloved shouts, yet there were cheerful smiles, happy countenances, and glad hearts. Go on, brother democrats! In this way we shall soon be able to plant in the old Bay State, as deep and as firm as our granite hills, the heaven-born principles of democracy. This is but imitating our great master in morals, who quietly but firmly performed his duty amidst the shouts, scorn and buffoonery of the scribes and Pharisees. It was grievous indeed to our opponents that the yeomanry of old Norfolk in giving utterance to their feelings did nothing more than re-utter the sentiments of our fathers of '76. From some cause or other, they seem to dread those noble principles. I know not why, unless it is because they know them to be such, that the people cannot but understand and cherish them, and knowing this, they will not abandon them for modern whig principles, veiled in mystery and shrouded in darkness. Hence it is that we constantly see and hear them making appeals to the senses and appetites of the people, instead of addressing the mind, the nobler part of man. Here is the secret of their ill success. In the one or two instances in which they have held the reins of government, it has been no longer than the term of office would admit, to rectify through the ballot box, from the very fact that their appeals to the people are based on the passions and appetites—the perishable part of man, while democracy, based on the immortal part, the mind, does and will triumph though error may creep in at times; though the passions may sometimes bewilder our better judgment; yet the second thought soon restores it, and like gold refined, it becomes more brilliant and precious. Let us keep on as we ever have in the road of democracy, and the triumph is ours. Our opponents may caricature, ridicule and scoff as they please; they may throw obstacles in the way, yet like their attempts to prevent our salute * on the morning of the 4th, all their efforts to thwart the march of democracy will prove in vain. Democrats remain firm, be united, and the tale our thirteenth gun told will prove a fatal omen to the whig party.

QUINCY.

* It seems on Friday night, July 3d, some person or persons broke into the gun house and plugged the cannon with a three cornered file, and the only way of getting it off was by pricking the powder down at the sides. Who the individual or individuals were, it is uncertain, but suspicion rests on two or three whose names I forbear mentioning, though one of them holds quite a conspicuous place in the whig party. The thirteenth and last time the cannon was fired, every obstacle was removed, a sure omen of the final triumph of democracy.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO "HECTOR."

Most profound and erudite sir—In the Quincy Patriot of July 4th, 1840, appeared an article over the signature of "Hector," entitled a "Parody—Ship Uncle Sam," on an article over my signature, which appeared in the Patriot of June 27th—entitled, "The Ship Uncle Sam, or Little Van and the Petticoat."

For the kind notice that you have taken of, and the valuable instruction that you have imparted to me in the "parody" above alluded to, I render you my most sincere and hearty thanks. Although I am obliged frankly to acknowledge that I was blown "sky high" by the discharge of thy mighty piece, yet, as a "shoe pegger" by profession and occupation, in common with my "fellow craft," I have a strong attraction to the centre of gravity and soon found myself on terra firma, and with the tenacity inherent in the nature of my occupation, I am determined to stick to my last. As thou hast condescended to devote the energies of thy sublime and mighty mind, to the instruction of me, a poor, witless, unknown writer, in the sciences of politics, grammar and poetry; and as you, perhaps, like most great geniuses, may not possess a sufficient share of self-esteem duly to appreciate and be sensible of the vast extent and lofty soarings of thy muse, and thy practical knowledge of politics, grammar and the rules of prosody, you will doubtless take it kindly, if I attempt to acknowledge and serve up to you, some of the most striking beauties in thy parodying (allow me to manufacture a derivative) production. Surely, friend Hector, thou must be a poet sui generis; the wonder is, that thou didst not sooner discover that thou wert in possession of a capacity for attaining an unrivalled station in this art of arts: that thy muse being not only purely original, but of the most refined, sublime and lofty character. And I predict that the time is not far distant, when thyself will shine the brightest star in that proud constellation, composed of such names as Homer, Virgil, Milton, Addison, Goldsmith, Burns, Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Halleck, Sprague, Pierpont and Bryant. The rhyme is all so perfect—thou hast so strictly maintained and preserved poetic quantity, and withal, thy original is so grand and dignified, that I am thrown into new ecstasies of delight at every re-reading of the poem.

For thine own especial edification, friend Hector, I will refer thee to a few of the many most striking beauties of thy production now under consideration.

As a specimen of thy profound knowledge and application of the science of English grammar, read in the first verse, the following line—

"Salt river boats around him floats."

Most sapient writer! wilt thou parse, according to the rule of the English nominative case and its verb, the noun, boats, and the verb, floats, in the above line.

It should here be remembered, that in this "parody," each verse contains ten lines; the first four lines in each verse, should contain eight and six syllables each alternately; the fifth and sixth lines, eight syllables each, and

rhyme or form a couplet; the last four lines, eight and six syllables each, alternately—the first and third of these lines should form a double rhyme of four syllables each, and the second and fourth should rhyme together. But as thou hast in several instances, departed from this law or rule, I will cite you to some of the instances in which thou hast thus departed from prosodial law; and at the same time generously excuse you, on the ground that I suppose your organ of ideality was at the time, so widely expanded or fully developed, and that the consequent flight of thy muse was so extremely grand and lofty, that you forgot so trivial a circumstance as the laws of versification, even when in the act of versifying.

In the ninth line of the second verse, which should be a rhyme in and of itself, read as follows—

"Like brimstone Bess, they'll smother'd be."

In addition to the want of rhyme, the above line is so highly poetical, (I suppose) that I frankly affirm, I do not understand it—it is altogether beyond my comprehension. In the ninth line of the third verse, which should form a rhyme in and of itself, read as follows—

"And little Van gives up the Ship."

In the ninth line of the fifth verse, read—

"The farmer's and mechanic's friend."

In the third line of the sixth verse, which should contain but eight syllables, there are nine as follows—

"Virginia now has come on board,"

and the fifth and sixth line of the same verse, which should contain eight, and only eight syllables each, and which should also form a rhyme or couplet, now reads thus—

"The 'Old Bay State' our force will join,

And throw over Morton, hook and line."

In these two lines the rhyme is not only wanting, but in the latter the quantity is also wanting, as the line contains nine instead of eight syllables only. And in the ninth line of the same verse, the rhyme is also wanting; and the quantity is destroyed by the line containing seven only when it should contain eight syllables. It reads thus—

"And all their petticoat lies."

In relation to the political assertions, (aside from poetic merit) made in thy "parody," they are just as true as that "log cabins" and "hard cider" can be manufactured into an efficient President of the United States; and past history has told and future history will tell a tale that will make thee blush! Pardon me, for it is with all due deference, that I thus speak. The tact and shrewdness with which thou hast in thy parody, used up my doggerel, have won my most profound respect and admiration; and with glowing pride I acknowledge the fact, that the world never has produced but one "Hector" and in all probability will never produce another.

In conclusion, sagacious and kind friend, permit me to acknowledge that "a kind of awe prevents my attempting a parody" on thy production; yet pardon my presumption for again exposing myself to thy Herculean lash. I will give thee a second piece of doggerel in the same time or measure and rhyme as the other, for the exercise of thy gigantic energies in parodying. For like a whipt cur, the more thou mayest lash me, the better I shall love thee. Please to remember me and anon thou shalt again hear from —

CRISPIN.

GOLD vs. BANK RAGS, OR THE TWO SHIPS.

"Old Sol" sublime—majestic rose—
The morning zephyrs play'd;
"Old ocean's" bosom gently swell'd,
With sun-beams bright, array'd.
The distant mountain tops were seen,
Bedeck'd with verdure—ever green,
Dame Nature's face, appear'd in grace,
Serene, yet full of life;
The deep blue wave dared not to rave;
With beauty, all was rife!

A strong and noble Ship appears,
Full rigg'd and ably mann'd;
With steady course she ploughs the main—
Though slow—sublimely grand.
Her crew and Captain, brave and free,
Her freight and ballast, spee'd-ic!
Yes; in her hold bright eagles—gold,
Are placed to keep her right;
Provisions good, for drink and food,
Do all on board delight!

Upon her graceful figure-head,
The sun-beams now reflect;
'Tis he—Immortal Jefferson,
Her noble architect!
Her ample stern, this name bears on—
Her former helmsman—Washington!
And Jackson's name in golden fame,
Floats on her pennon free;
Now Martin guides on ocean's tides,
This Ship—democracy!

A sail! a stranger ship appears!
She swiftly parts the wave;
Advances—see! her colors change!
She hails Van Buren brave.
Her crew with loud and boastful cry,
The democratic ship pass by.
Her freight and flags are bankite rags,
Rags are her ballast too;
In pleasant breeze she rides with ease;
But storms cannot live through it!

Beneath the bowsprit still is seen,
Her artful founder's name;
'Twas Hamilton who laid her keel,
'Old Nick' has rais'd her frame.
Upon her mast-head float—midst cries,
The names of Webster, Clay and Wise!
Her boasting crew—commanders too,
Exclaim—"hard cider's free!"
Their colors off they change aloft,
'Tis modern whiggery!

But hark! a fearful storm is heard!
Billow on billow rolls;

The vivid lightnings fiercely flash—
The sea-mon's death-knell tolls!
With golden ballast—brave hearts warm,
Democracy outrides the storm!
But whiggery from 'ballast' free,
Is soon a speck'd boat!
Now scatered wide her sinking pride,
And tatter'd Petticoat!

CRISPIN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

'WHAT HIS VAN BUREN DONE?'

Your correspondent W. is about as perfect a specimen of Van Burenism as I have seen, Mr. Editor. I cannot write two paragraphs without perverting the truth, and I suppose he expects in this way to "dodge the question" I have put so often. He has mistaken his man. I shall continue to put the question which stands at the head of my article, with the same "pertinacity" that seems to trouble him so much, a while longer.

The only evidence of Van Buren's merit which W. has at thought proper to advance, is the very doubtful one of his having been elected to several offices by some portion of the people. I say this is very doubtful evidence.

A man may seem to have merit, and this appearance may give him the popular favor, and while he does nothing positively bad his constituents may adhere to him, though he does nothing positively good. He may be often elected to office without having an opportunity to display the merits he possesses—but these elections are notes of integrity, merit or talent; they show only the people's opinion that he has the important qualification requisite in a statesman. In proof of this position I cited the case of Aaron Burr in my last, and I might give a hundred other instances were it needful.

I tell W. that when a man has been placed in stations where ample opportunity has been offered to show what sort of stuff he is made of, where he had to power if he had the talent and the will to perform services for his constituents that should secure their lasting gratitude, something more is requisite to prove that he merits a continuance of their confidence than a mere reference to the fact that a portion—less than a majority—of the people once trusted him with power, and it is this something more I ask for at the hands of your correspondent. If he has nothing more to offer let him say so. If he has any thing—any one act to sustain his assumption of Mr. Van Buren's worthiness, I ask for it, and he will find the people are asking for it.

W. may reëss as much 'cant' as he pleases about "respect for the intelligence of the people," it will not take. The people do not believe much in the respect expressed for their intelligence, by those who refuse to give any other reason why a man should be re-elected to a high and responsible office than that very name and flimsy one, because they elected him once before. And, for myself, though I may not so often have the words in my mouth, I am perfectly content that the people shall judge whether he or I has most respect for their intelligence.

But I accused your correspondent of perverting the truth. I am sorry that I have to do it again so soon, but the perfect nonchalance with which he tries to throw his last outrageous perversion upon you, Mr. Editor, by showing it up as an error of yours, is a little too barefaced. The whole sentence shows that you placed the quotation mark where he intended they should be. It would be utter nonsense to say he agrees to an assertion of mine to which he has appended words that give it an entirely different meaning. He intended one of two things, either to agree to my assertion as I made it—and if so why wholly change the sense by inserting even without quotation marks, words which entirely altered it?—or he intended willfully to misrepresent and falsify. I charge him with the latter for the reasons I have stated, and for the additional one that he failed to correct the error as an honest man would have done.

The new charge is perversion of truth in the following sentence, "These meetings, he pretends are sufficient evidence of merit in Gen. Harrison." I said no such thing. W. undertook to show that Gen. Harrison is unpopular, and as popularity seems to be his only test of merit, I gave him in my two last articles some evidence of his error—but I said not a word in either of them about the popularity of Gen. Harrison being a test of his merit.

Excuse this long communication, Mr. Editor. I will close it with a piece of advice to your friend W. Tell him to keep cool—as cool as he can—during the hot weather, it will be better for his health; to stick to the truth, it will be better for his character, for I shall show up his falsehoods; and finally, not to "fly the track," but to answer my question—what has Van Buren done?—like a man, or admit the has no answer to make.

RANDOLPH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

GEN. HARRISON'S ABOLITIONISM

MR. EDITOR—I am desirous that the enclosed extract and letter of Gen. Harrison's should be published in your independent journal, that all your readers, of whatever sect or party, may have all such information as will enable them to act understandingly in the coming political contest for President. The letter is addressed to Gov. Owen of North Carolina in answer to the single interrogatory contained in the letter given below:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16th, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 31st ultimo reached my residence at North Bend, by the mail yesterday, from whence it was sent to me at this place.

You ask me whether I now am, or ever have been, a member of an Abolition society.

I answer, decisively, no. So far from being a member of such a society, I did not know, but as you knew it, viz: by common fame; that there was or ever had been a society of that description in any of the Northwestern States until three weeks ago, when I received a letter

from a citizen of this city, an entire stranger to me, who styled himself President of the Abolition Society of Hamilton county.

In relation to the Ohio Statesman, from which as you say, this charge "of belonging to an Abolition society," was copied into some papers of your State, such is the reckless course which it, and some others of the same politics, pursue towards me, that I have determined to notice nothing which they may publish.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,

W. H. HARRISON.

Can you believe that Gen. Harrison was ignorant of any abolition society in the North Western States until within three weeks before, and that "common fame" had told him and the world to the contrary? Was there not and had there not been a newspaper published in Cincinnati, near the residence of Gen. Harrison for years, giving an account weekly, of the formation and the existence of such societies in Ohio and the far west? Was there not also a newspaper devoted to that cause at Alton, Ill., published by the lamented martyr, Lovejoy, whose fate was recorded in every newspaper of the land? Is it possible that Harrison could be ignorant of these facts? And yet he tells you so in decided terms. What consummate folly and impudence! folly to deny what every person has the most convincing evidence of; and impudence to assert it in the face of such testimony.

Again, hear how he endeavors to show himself free from the sin of abolitionism and that he did not belong to an abolition society, whose existence he had just heard of, in a letter addressed to James Lyons of Richmond, Va. dated, June 1, 1840, an extract from which here follows:

"I am convinced that, upon reflection, you will yourself think that it was totally unnecessary, [to give pledges and promises] for I cannot suppose that my personal friends and connections in my native State should think that I was less of a gentleman or an honest man than those ardent politicians further south—Stanley; Alford, Legare, Dawson, King, etc. etc. They take it for granted that I could not suffer my Vincennes speech and others to be quoted by my friends to show my opinions on the subject of Abolitionism, if I did not hold those opinions at this time; they have, therefore, treated with scorn and contempt the charge of my being an abolitionist, and truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support Southern rights than any other person north of Mason and Dixon's line."

Truly, such martyr-like devotion to southern interests is most deserving of its reward, and it is certainly most strange that the south spurs it so and treats it with such base ingratitude.

But how will southern men regard such base sycophancy and truckling to the interests of the south in a Presidential candidate, to secure southern votes to the dereliction of southern interests? Does Gen. Harrison feel sure of northern votes and that he can attach northern men as cattle to his car, who will draw him in triumph over the political course in the coming Presidential election? I trust that he will find that northern men are not yet all slaves, ready to follow the beck of any master, who may assume control over them. Let me tell him that he will soon be made to know that he is as ignorant of the cause which produced the fight at Lexington and the Battle at Bunker Hill as he pretends to be of the existence of abolition societies in the North Western States.

A NORTHERN MAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

I have been waiting a long time, Mr. Editor, to see Mr. Penn's exposition of Van Buren Democracy, but it does not seem to be forthcoming, and as your readers have no chance to be enlightened from that quarter, I have a mind to show them up myself.

Van Buren democracy is synonymous with French Jacobinism. It aims at a complete revolution in society, morals, manners and laws.

Perhaps you will consider this a bold assertion. It is not so bold as true. The first witness I shall call upon to establish this charge is the great expounder of democratic principles, the Rev. Orestes Augustus Brownson, a man who holds a lucrative office under Mr. Van Buren, and who, as you well know, is employed by the party to deliver lectures, orations and addresses to the democracy of this State. This Brownson is the most powerful writer in the Tory ranks, stands high in the confidence of the leaders and under their patronage has established a "Quarterly Review" in Boston for the purpose of disseminating their principles! I take it therefore, he is a good witness.

In a very long article, which you will find in the June number of that publication, Mr. Brownson comes out with a boldness and candor which are praiseworthy and lets us a little further into the secret of "man's supremacy over his accidents." Speaking of the present state of affairs he says:

"In this contest there is a deeper question at issue than is commonly imagined; a question which is but remotely touched in your controversies about United States Bank and Sub Treasuries, chartered banking and free banking, free trade and corporations, although these controversies may be paving the way for it to come up."

"What this 'deeper question' is he goes on very leisurely to shadow out, and he takes care to leave no room for mistake about it.

You cannot give me room to show him and his principles fully up to the gaze of the admiring democracy in one paper, and I will therefore confine myself in this article to education and religion. Teachers of all sorts are to be banished. Mr. Brownson says,

"For our part we yield to none in our reverence for science and religion; but we confess that we look not for the regeneration of the race from priests and pedagogues. They have had a fair trial."

"We have no faith in priests and pedagogues. They merely cry peace, peace, and that too when there is no peace and can be none."

Perhaps your readers will surmise that the reverend gentleman is talking about the priests of Europe, where religion is an affair of State, and men are "presented with livings" with no more regard to their religious qualifications, than Mr. Van Buren has for the business talents of the men he appoints to civil offices. But our Jacobin clears away all doubts about his meaning, he goes on to say,

"Could we convert all men to christianity in both theory and practice as held by the most enlightened sect of christians among us, the evils of the social state would remain untouched." And again he says, "But one might as well undertake to dip the ocean dry with a clam shell as to undertake to cure the evils of the social state by converting men to the christianity of the church."

And now, Mr. Editor, take the following string of quotations and you will get a pretty full view of Mr. Brownson's explanation of democratic principles as they bear upon christianity.

"For our part, we are disposed to seek the cause of the inequality of conditions of which we speak, in religion, and charge it to the priesthood."

"But having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again what is the remedy? The remedy is first to be sought in the destruction of the priest."

"We object not to religious instruction; we object not to the gathering together of the people on one day in seven, to sing and pray, and listen to a discourse from a religious teacher; but we object to every thing like an outward visible church; to every thing that in the remotest degree partakes of the priest."

"There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be the interpreters of the word of God. The word of God never drops from the priest's lips."

"What are the priests of christendom as they now are? Miserable panders to the prejudices of the age."

This is plain talk, and I for one, am much obliged to this bold renegade for throwing off the mask which his master still wears, and telling the world in fair, plain terms, what Van Buren democracy is.

I am neither 'priest' nor 'pedagogue,' Mr. Editor, and I am sorry to say that I have derived as little benefit from the minister and the schoolmaster, as any one could who lives in a free land, where churches and school houses meet the eye at every turn; but still I feel a deep respect for those men who wear themselves out for the benefit of their fellow men, in the pulpit and in the school room, and neither ask nor seek for more than a decent provision for the wants of life. And I feel an equally deep abhorrence for the foul mouthed ruffian, who gets a large salary out of the public purse for performing nominal services, and employs his numerous hours of leisure in endeavors to poison the public mind, to set one class of his fellow men in bitter and blood thirsty array against another class, and to overturn the noblest, purest institutions of which the world can boast.

The incendiary, who burns a house in the night and takes the risk of being caught and hung for it, is a hero compared with such a man. The robber, who steals a purse from the unwary traveller, is an angel compared with him, for he steals but trash, and it may be that a famishing wife and children have prompted him to the deed; but the scoundrel who undertakes to poison the waters of life at the fountain by applying talents which God gave him for high and noble purposes, to implant in our minds the awful principles of French Jacobinism, what apology can we find for him?

In my next I shall give your readers a further insight of Van Buren democracy, but in the mean time I beg of them to ponder well upon the portion I have now shown up. Above all I beg them not to be deceived in this matter by considering the opinion of Mr. Brownson as those of an individual; they are the principles of the leaders of the party, put forth, it may be, prematurely, and to be disavowed, if need be, as other things have been before—or as a fowler to prepare the public mind for the measures contemplated by the administration of which the Sub-Treasury plan is but the leader.

A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

RAILWAY HOUSE, MILTON. This favorite place of resort, since the last season, has changed occupants, and though it has lost a landlord who was esteemed, it has gained another not a whit behind the former in the requisites so essential to a sterling "mine host." Those who may chance to call at the Railway House, in future, will find it under the supervision of Merritt Fenton, who is seldom absent from his post. He is urbane and sociable, and ever ready bounteously to administer to the appetites of the most fastidious epicures with such fare as will nourish the system and cheer the mind. Those who wish to while away a few hours, during these warm days, will rarely find a more pleasant and rural location with better accommodations than are promised at the Railway House.

POLITICS! POLITICS!! Almost every newspaper which we examine is filled with the ebullitions of partisan writers, and our sheet this week is crammed with political matter. We are sick of it, and we presume a good share of our patrons are tired if not disgusted with such reading. Hereafter, but a limited space will be given to writers on politics, and they must also be brief in their comments. So, kind readers, you may expect a feast next week of editorial and miscellaneous reading.

William Jackson, Esq. declines being the abolition candidate for Governor of this State.

WHAT'S THE MATTER? The ladies in the adjoining towns appear to be improving the pleasant weather in good earnest. Three stages literally crammed, without a single gentleman except the driver, have passed our "editorial sanctum" during the past week. We are unable to account for this oddity in the freights, except it be that the ladies have given the "mitten" to the gentlemen and are determined to enjoy the solitary happiness which peculiarly belongs to old maids. Perhaps the fault is on the side of the gentlemen, who may lack that essential characteristic which the ladies prize—galantry. If this latter supposition is the cause, then, notwithstanding our bachelor-like habits and feelings, we shall be induced to offer our company and to wait upon them in future, administering what is useful to their comfort. Famed for our gallantry and etiquette, we are sure there will be no mistake in us. Come ladies, we shall be in great demand. Who sends the first invite? As Lorenzo Dow said when about to choose a wife—"it must be the one who rose first; so say we—first come, first served."

DON'T BE ALARMED. Our worthy co-laborer seems to be sorely grieved at the probability of our stature correspondent's joke becoming too true with regard to the Colonels. One thing is certain, we shall have the title if not the honor, as we are already supplied with our numerous friends as Colonel, and we cannot find it in our heart to withstand a multitude. Should the "Supreme Executive Magistrate" in 1841, urge upon us the honor, we really fear we must accede to it, and bear the honors with at least as much sang froid as our illustrious predecessor "Well, Col. Greene of the Boston Post when next we meet let us, in the 'best particular,' pledge our fortunes and lives to preserve unimpaired the high honors which circle around the names of Col. Greene of the Boston Post and Col. Greene of the Quincy Patriot. Don't be alarmed! all will work well in due time.

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Free Lecture.

New Theory—New Principles of the Treatment of Disease.

DR. KELLEY of New York, contends that the Doctrines of Diseases are in general not understood; and consequently, that the present course of practice is wrong, and at variance with nature's known and obvious laws, and even in most instances contrary to reason itself, and is the cause why diseases are so fatal.

With a view of illustrating his views on this important subject, and for the general benefit of those seeking the restoration or preservation of health, he will deliver a FREE LECTURE, at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, July 20th, to commence precisely at eight o'clock, on Pulmonary Consumption, Affections of the Liver, and Chronic Diseases generally, conclusively elucidating their possibility of Cure, in which will be illustrated many new and important facts not hitherto known, in plain, comprehensive and familiar language.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Dr. K. will remain at the Hancock House until TUESDAY EVENING, where individuals desiring to consult him free of charge, are invited to call. Quincy, July 18. 1w

Lumber for Sale.

WILL be sold at Brannhall's Wharf, (so called,) at Quincy Point, on WEDNESDAY next, at nine o'clock in the morning, five thousand Pickets, lot of Sawed Timber, lot of Spruce Boards and Plank. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct. Quincy, July 18. 1w

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1840.

B. John Lury, M. Leonard Morn, Samuel McElroy, Seba H. Mills, 2, Messrs. H. B. Martin & Co, John Mulford, 2, Dennis Murphy, N. Needham Night, P. Jesse Porter, Asher Parker, R. Isaiah Rowell, Messrs. Urbane & William Rice, S. Peter Sexton, Mrs. Euphemia Steele, Mrs. Hannah Stiles, Miss Mary Stevens, T. Jonas Tyrrell, Dauphin W. Taylor, V. William Veavins, W. Thomas W. Woodside, John Whittecher, Miss Mary C. Woodman, Warren Whittecher, James Kendall, L. W. Lougee, DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster. Quincy, July 4. 3w

List of Letters

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B. Charles W. Bates, M. Gracy Bates, L. Amos Merritt, P. Calvin Bushnell, 2, R. Rev Jonas Perkins, C. Abraham Rich, T. John P. Dorman, T. Lucy A. Taft, H. Albert Hunt, W. Elijah Woodward, A. Asa Hunt, Y. William Young, George W. Huntress, Y. CHRISTIANA JONES, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Postmaster. Weymouth, July 4. 3w

Kid Slippers & Parasols.

PACKARD & Co. have just received a large lot of Kid Slippers and a small lot of Parasols which will be sold low.

Quincy, June 20. 1f

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 28. 1f

Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, etc.

Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cashmere Hosiery, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.

Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Virginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hose. Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Grecian Boots.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hose—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds. Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices. Quincy, Nov. 9. 1f

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRIESLER & CARTER is dissolved by mutual consent, and John Briesler is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

Quincy, Feb. 29. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. A share of public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Pamphlets, Notifications, Labels, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5. 1f

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Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The LIFE MEDICINES have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, and be sure that a fac-simile of J. B. Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20. 1f

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocuous, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Pains in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be made free from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13. 1f

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, and its being denominated its Tomato Pills, and its being first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use of Tomatoes has proved it to be particularly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weaknesses, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, at Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. 1f

Notice.

MRS. MARY E. STEVENS from Boston would give notice to the inhabitants of Quincy, that she will commence a School on MONDAY, July 6th, at the Point, (next house to the Meeting-house,) for the instruction of Misses, (including all ages,) in the various branches of education.

Having formerly been a Teacher in one of the most celebrated Academies, Mrs. S. flatters herself that she shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may put their children under her care.

Particular attention will be paid to the culture of the heart as well as the improvement of the understanding. For testimony of character and abilities, Mrs. S. would refer to the Rev. William M. Rogers, Dr. S. M. Watson and Aaron Baldwin, Esq., of Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 13. 1f

Florence Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Buntings, Eleven Brads and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style; and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Capes, etc.—Mourning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former stand to the house of Mr. Charles P. Tirrell, Hancock Street, where she intends to keep a good assortment of MOURNING and FANCY MILLINERY ARTICLES, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their liberal patronage which has been extended to her the past year.

S. CHAMBERLIN.

Quincy, April 18. 3m

Manley & Brannhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRANHALL.

Boston, April 25. 1y

Eastern Wood.

FROM forty to fifty cords of Hard and Pitch Pine Wood for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30. 1f

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Acres of Land, Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting-house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the school-house, third bridge John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, July 11. 1f

Oil Cloths and Coach Canvass.

GERMAN Oil Cloths—6-4, 5-4, 4-4—for table and counter Covers, by the piece or yard. Also—Black German Canvass for Coaches, a superior article, for sale by MANLEY & BRANHALL.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE STRIFE.

Our country, though in high repute,
Has got into a great dispute,
If they have not belied her;
One party cries, with jeers and threats,
"Hard currency" to pay old debts—
The other cries "hard cider."

No tariff, ha! one party flings;
Sub-treasury and such like things,
Echo from base to steeple;
Old granny, Tip, red petticoat,
The other party sings by rote,
Like parrots not like people.

The white-house and the golden spoons,
Log cabins, rat's skins, skunks and 'coons,
Both parties cry or bellow;
And so they have it "tit for tat"—
"I'll kill your dog, I'll kill your cat—"
Each man against his fellow.

Tell me, attorneys at the law,
Who do your part in all the "jaw";
(Don't charge for information);
What is the matter of the folks,
Who once could laugh and crack their jokes,
But now are all vexation.

Is there no law to still the noise,
That Amos Kendall's girls and boys,
Are so refreshed with slumber;
And if there be, then prosecute
Each man engaged in the dispute,
However great their number.

The cry abroad already scares,
Both Amos Kendall and his heirs,
And many more are quaking;
And ought they not to cease away,
That these may sleep before the day
Is in the eastward breaking.

TO A DEPARTED BROTHER.

Farewell, departed one farewell;
How oft the anguish heart will swell,
When cherishing thy memory.
Ah, can it be that thou art gone
To that bourne whence none return.

Lingered near thy dying bed,
And marked life's dim expiring lamp,
That parting look—that kiss I shared—
And pressed thy brow so cold and damp,
And ne'er will mem'ry cease to dwell
On words that breathed thy last farewell!

O may that fervent wish be blest,
An answer to that prayer be given;
And tho' we meet no more on earth,
Through mercy may we meet in Heaven,
And join each kindred soul above,
Where all is peace and perfect love.

I saw thee cold in death's embrace;
And many a heart-beat burning tear
Came gushing forth from eyes that gazed
Upon thy coffin's relics dear.
Kindred and friends lament thy doom,
And gather round thy early tomb.

I see thee still as when we parted,
Suffering on that couch of pain;
Patient, lamb-like, unrepining,
And seeking earth rest in vain.
Thy virtues e'er will cherish be,
I'll bless the hours I've spent with thee.

And there are those on whom thine eye
Has beamed with pleasure undefined;
For strong was every hallowed tie,
Affection round thy heart had twined;
Blessings, O Father! let them share,
Protect them with thy guardian care.

Thou'rt gone where shines unclouded day;
And would we call thee back again;
What's here below to tempt thy stay?
Our loss is your eternal gain.
Thy joys of earth e'en scarcely bloom,
Ere shadowed by the dreary tomb!

Thou'rt pillowed 'neath the light green turf,
And Heaven's bright canopy above,
The birds come in their joyous mirth,
To sing o'er thee a lay of love,
Then rest thou peaceful slumber, rest!
The wild flowers wave above thy breast.

The sun's last rays smile sweetly round
The lone place where thy grave is made;
The stars at night look gently down
To guard the spot where thou art laid.
Be hushed ye songsters of the grave,
O, carol soft notes of love.

The balmy eve hath charms for me,
It twines around the heart a spell
Sacred to love and memory,
And dries the anguish tears that swell.
O, I would muse, at this sweet, silent hour
On those I've loved—but meet on earth no more.

ANECDOTES.

Loose. A little urchin, who was in the habit of staying out at night later than boys of his age generally do, got a talking to the other day from his mother for his misconduct. "William, my boy," says she, "if you persist in this practice, it will, most undoubtedly, shorten your days." "Well, mother," replied the boy, "if it shortens my days, it will make my nights longer; won't it, mother?"

A Bremen Boy. An old schoolmaster, who usually heard his pupils once a week, through Napoleon's capture of Bremen, and afterwards asked them promiscuously such questions as suggested themselves to his mind, one day, desired a young urchin to tell him who Jesse was? when the boy briskly replied, "the flower of Dumbland."

Wit at Sight. A harrier, blind of one eye, pleading with his spectacles on, said, "gentlemen, I shall use nothing but what is necessary." His antagonist immediately replied, "then take out one of the glasses of your spectacles."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings, and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health. The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all the inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent, they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally! To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, who from change of climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject, the moment I landed, by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed, and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he has daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS in blue, black, brown, adeline, dahlia, invisible, drake-green and bottle green, Oxford mixed, CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc. form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance. Quincy, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in a faithful manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support. Particular attention paid to the Fashions. Quincy, March 28.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by a subscriber, near the Railroad. JOSHUA BABCOCK, Jr. Milton, Jan. 13.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1838, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now as unanimously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know this good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter should be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so the human body, when the natural outlets are closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of every outlet, and the removal of the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purity itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is, that although continued purging will cure disease, yet the repeated exerting of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the arms; and that the inflammation, which may be excited in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is not greater, than the inflammation, which may excite the bowels can be injured by performing their natural functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

Nature constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhea, cure some of the most obstinate and dangerous diseases. Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to destroy the tone of the bowels, and instead use vegetable purgatives, which being nature's own only remedies, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body, all can understand who have seen the operation of the medicine. It composes the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pills. They beg leave to assure the American public, that the said Indian Pills are a vegetable medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) will produce any injury.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those outlets, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the healthiest and most agreeable medicine. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunnal Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such small doses, as will not produce any other than a gentle action, obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable it to break up and disengage its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that they operate directly upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the most medicine to be administered; therefore, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice, the only injury the person is liable to, is a sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgewater, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used a number of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles, and has tried every other medicine, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

* Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills: SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIEHLER & CARTER, Quincy. Boston, Nov. 24.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tipperary and other Brown Sheetings; Waltham, Nelson and other Brown Shirtings; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Boeking, Canvas and Padings; Sawhooses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations, and retail, by MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston. Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor, Dr. J. C. Jayne, has been for many years located at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of the nature and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Group, Hoarseness, Croup, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation of the growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative is required. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by Dr. J. C. Jayne, No. 20 South 3rd Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Scurvy, Skin Eruptions, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm. All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the most glowing testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE war makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Abolition himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are donning their wigs and throwing them to the "mole and bat," while the wigmakers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor resists firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption. Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

Muslin Laces, etc.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a lot of the above, comprising Mull Swiss Muslin, India Swiss, the 6-4 and 4-4 wide; Jaconet do; Wash, Black Laces; Black Silk do; Black Silk Edging, and Black and Fancy Colored Scarfs, which will be sold to suit the ladies. Quincy, Jan. 11.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage, and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style. Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

Quincy, Jan. 25. EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Truss Manufacture.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where patent trusses have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds of Trusses: Heintzmann's Patent Truss, with ball and socket joints; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzmann's Patent Truss, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses, repaired at short notice and made as good as when first sent in.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for the last four years. He has taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN. That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN. Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840), dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

For sale by ORIN P. BACON, OTIS BAIRD, ABEL GLEASON. Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON, OTIS BAIRD. Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines, embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston. Quincy, Jan. 25.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

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Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries."
ORIN P. BACON, "Dorchester."
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, "Weymouth."
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. "South Weymouth."
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, "Braintree."
JOSEPH CLEVELLY, "Abington."
SAMUEL A. TURNER, "South Scituate."
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, "Lynn."
N. B. OSBORNE, "Salem."
FREEMAN HUNT, "New York City."

MISCELLANY.

THE WILLOW TREE.

"The broken flower of England might not stay
Amid those alien shades; her eye was bright,
Even yet with something of a starry light;
But her form wasted, and her fair young cheek,
Was pained and pale, and a fatal streak—
A rose whose root was death!" Mrs. Hemans.

Reader! have you ever been to Staten Island? If so, have you ever chanced to observe a luxuriant willow, situated nearly at the entrance of the main street, a short distance from the ferry? There hangs a tale by that old tree; it is many years since we heard it, and we know not if the history has improved by the lapse of time. 'Twas a rich soft sunset in June when we first visited the island, and coming up from the thronged and busy ferry, gazed with delight on the green and verdant spot, surrounded by the old tree, almost enclosed by the low, white buildings on either side. But it was not till many days afterwards that we heard the legend we will now relate. The lips of the old man who told it, are, before this, closed in death, and his head, white with age, laid in the silence of the grave.

"You may well gaze on the tree, lady, and admire its spreading shelter; it was a small twig when first set out there by one as young, but of fairer presence than yours. It seems like a dream to me when I first saw that bright, lovely creature, a stranger in a strange land, but with one dearer to her than life—one for whom she had left parents, home and merry England."

"England!" interrupted I, "was she English?" and when did she come here?"

"In the Revolutionary war, with her husband, who was an officer in the Royal Army. You are an American lady, and I see your cheek glow, and your eye flash as I speak of these times of trial, but enemies as the British were called, there were lion hearts among them and a mighty Providence must have fought for your people, or our arms could never have been defeated and our veterans discomfited by your undisciplined troops, half fed, half clothed, half taught. Oh! they were at first but a by word to us! Now those days have gone by, your infant country has grown up to a mighty and strong nation, and the old English soldier has few to tell his tales of past days to, for the tide has turned against us, and a victorious nation like to hear of their own glories. But you will love to know something of the young creature whose heart was broken, and whose hopes crushed in the struggle; she was a beautiful creature, with an eye as blue as heaven and a smile light as a gleam of sunshine. I recollect her well, standing at the little gate, which led to her father's vineyard, a low white building, half overgrown with honeysuckle, a fit nest for such a bird! And her voice, her songs, her smile were dear to the hearts of all in that white cottage. There were other children too, bright young creatures, but Julia was the favorite of all. We—that for her the darkest lot was to come!"

Her father was a proud man, and stern in manner withal, but his voice would soften, and his eye beam as he looked on her slight, graceful form. He was never harsh or cold to her but there was one cloud that the poor girl vainly hoped would pass away—he liked not that his darling child should marry a soldier—he liked not to see her color change, and her eye droop in the presence of one who to him was remembered only with the things of yesterday. He forgot how a young heart trusts, he forgot that when he was engaged in his lonely study, or absent on parochial duty, that the soldier's voice sounded sweet in his daughter's ear, and the soldier's arm clasped her fragile waist—he forgot while he gently remonstrated or passively looked on, that every day added to the strength of that ardent and ill-fated attachment. Poor Julia! the rumors of war with America grew darker and darker—Lieutenant M— was ordered to leave with his regiment, and in the desperate grief of a first separation, begged her earnestly to unite her fate with his. Her father—his scruples—what were these to the lover's mind? He rushed into his presence, and

prayed earnestly for his sanction. It was too late; I have said that her father was a stern, proud man, and the idea of parting with his daughter, and of her willingness to leave him for a stranger's arms, wounded him to the heart. He upbraided the young man for his violent and selfish passion, forbade him either to think or speak of his daughter, and calling her into his study, ordered her to bid farewell to such thoughts forever. God help the poor girl who was commanded thus rashly to pluck up the love which had taken such deep root in her heart! She passed out from her father's presence after this interview with her face as pale as death, but her eye bright and fearless; there was an awful alternative before her—but when did woman ever hesitate? Her father's manner had been very stern, and its unwonted harshness had roused the spirit of resistance in her heart. She felt injured, aggrieved, in the person of her lover. And this, too, on the eve of a long separation from him, just before his departure for America, a country associated in her imagination with the trackless wild, the untutored savage, and the destroying tomahawk. I cannot tell you the change that hour wrought in the sensitive girl. Have you never seen a fair frail flower bending with every breeze, and hardly able to lift up its glowing face to the sun—have you never I say seen such a flower when the storm rose, and the rain drops fell, and the wind passed over stronger and harder plants, scattering them to the ground, raise up its bright head, and erect its feeble stem, and stand all the firmer and more proudly for the beating tempest? So it was with Julia Somerton. That night she stood at the little bower at the foot of her garden, and not alone. Her voice was very low, but every word fell clearly on the ear of her lover.

"I hesitate no longer, Frederic; I will leave for you my father's house and my own people. Be it mine to share your wanderings, whatever they may be; and may God forgive me for this rash step, and comfort my parents' hearts."

"He will, Julia, he will. I bless you for the sacrifice. We shall go together, love, and shall we not be happy when so united?"

There was a dream in that young girl's heart then, but she gave it no words—a vision of happy love she had painted out for herself when forgetting her father's objection to her affianced. She had imagined him smiling on their union, and joining their hands himself, in the little church beyond, among the thick green trees, while her mother's blessing should fall on her ear, and the smiles and tears of her young sisters half amuse, half sadden her, ere she left them for another home. All this was over now. She parted from her lover and went to her own chamber, but not to sleep. That night, they told me, she spent in sorting out from among her little treasures a parting gift for each of the dear ones she was leaving; but the next morning she walked down and mingled with the family as usual, and there were none who minded that at times her lip quivered and her brow was flushed with strong emotion. There were none who minded that as the hour of evening prayer drew on, and the whole family knelt down together for the last time, the slight form of that tender girl shook with the violence of her feelings—I say there was no one who minded this, not even her father. No! he forgot as the stern and absolute are apt to forget, that they have no empire over the feelings; and he thought when he forbade his child to think of the departing soldier, that the command would be complied with as it was hastily uttered. Oh! we are poor shortsighted beings, and I will not excuse the ill-fated girl for her fault; but there have been worse crimes committed, and she was awake only to the dreadful idea of being forever separated from the object of her love. She rose up from her knees when the prayer was closed, and none minded her pale face or quiet, subdued manner. She was a resolute girl for all her gentle looks, and that night she gazed round her chamber for the last time, wrote a brief but passionate farewell to her parents, and then passing quickly to an adjoining apartment, bent softly over the sleeping cherubs who rested there, imprinted a kiss upon each fair forehead, and murmuring a hasty "God help me!—God forgive me!" left the house of her childhood, alas! forever. A few moments and she was clasped in the arms of her lover; two days more and she was his wife sailing far away from the shores of her native country.

You may think she was happy then, but the sad and lingering gaze she sometimes cast over the blue waters, told that her heart was back to the white cottage, and that the quiet scenes of home, even when listening to the voice that was still so dear, or gazing on the noble brow of her youthful husband. But these were days of blessedness to what followed. They landed at last on the American shore, anticipating, as we had been taught, an easy conquest, and an almost boundless victory. I need not tell you they were disappointed. The American soldiers, though defeated, were never discouraged, they fought for their homes, and truly, lady, they were pleasant homes to fight for. I was almost a boy then, and newly enlisted, but I shall never forget those days. You can't tell nothing of the difference time has made in this island and the neighboring cities. New York had not then assumed its gigantic dimension, and Long Island was half buried in the thick woods. It was a rich and lovely country, but your soldiers had had skirmishes with our veteran troops. Then it was that the young wife trembled; then it was that she shuddered when she thought of the punish-

ment destined for the disobedient wayward. "Oh! that I had never left my father's house," was her exclamation in those hours of anguish; "that fearful, fearful reckoning." "Have mercy but for this time, father," she would pray, when the sound of distant cannon smote upon her ear, and she trembled for her husband's safety. In his presence these fears were hushed, but he saw the anxious eye, and knew its cause, and often, by playful expostulations or serious reasoning, would strive to do these apprehensions away. But, tenderly as he chided, he knew that these fears gained ground, and, as the only means of dispelling them, gave to her every moment he could command from his duties as an officer. But war is a stern master, and there were many hours which the sorrowing woman passed with her own accusing thoughts; many hours when, though the mind of that young soldier might dwell sadly on the fading of the bright flower he had brought from his native shores, he could not be with her to cheer the drooping spirit and join in the heart-breathed prayer. The hour of her retribution drew nigh. It was the morning of the defeat of your troops from Brooklyn Heights, that he parted from her and passed on to the scene of action. Was it from chance or his reckless bravery, that in the engagement he received his deathwound and was carried bleeding and insensible to his tent? I was not there, but the soldier's wife, who attended Julia, told me of her self-accusing exclamation, "I knew it! I knew it! he will die!" and though the surgeon at first saw but little danger, and encouraged her to hope, there was that in heart which forbade her to hope. "You are a sad, sad prophet my lovely wife," said the sick man to her one afternoon, when the soft, balmy air stole in through the casement, "I cannot yet feel that I am to leave this pleasant world and your dear society, for the silence of the grave; but if it should be so, the will of God be done!"

The tears dropped slowly from Julia's eyes as she gazed on the rich gorgeous sunset, and tried to feel a faint hope steal into her heart, but it would not come. The husband spoke again.

"Julia, I did a wrong and wicked thing when I persuaded you to leave your old father, and quit home and share my shifting fate. And I have repented it since, for your sake, love, but that is over now; if I am to die in America I do not regret that you are here. I do not regret though for me you left all things. I know you will be happier to have been with me in my last hours, to have soothed me in these trying scenes, that all the peace and enjoyment of your love could make you; and Julia, if it should be, if we should part—if you should one day go to England—"

The sick man paused, for his wife's arms were folded around him, and her tears dropped on his bosom, and he felt that if he should perish in the morning of his days, they would not be parted long. Oh! they had many conversations like these; many hours of deep and fervent communion ere the young soldier died—for die he did—and that broken-hearted girl was left alone in a land of strangers. She had him buried on this island; it was a quiet and lovely spot, and he had often expressed a fondness for it. So she had his remains laid here and every day, for a long time, she came to weep above his lowly grave. It was her hands that set out the willow; it was her tears that watered it, and when I sit under its quiet shelter, I confess my thoughts often go back to the lonely and desolate mourner, who knelt here in her great sorrow, away from her own home and her own friends, till the cords of life were broken.

"Did she die then?" I hastily inquired.
"Ah yes!" said the old man, "some say that grief never kills, but I know that it can sap all the springs of life, and waste the fountain at its very source. The fever settled on her. The arrow was at her heart. She faded day by day, but she never complained. There was a bright spot on her cheek, and her fair hands wasted away till they looked so clear and pure that you would weep to look on them and think how soon they would be motionless and cold. One night the soldier's wife, who watched with her, wept, as she listened to the ravings of her fever—wept, as she called on the names of her young sisters, far away over the blue waters, and prayed for her mother to come and smooth the pillow of her child. Then she talked of the white cottage, and her once loved father, and begged him to forgive her, so touchingly that the heart of the woman melted within her, and, in her terror, she sent for a clergyman—but the next morning she was better. There was a great happiness in store for wounded heart. God is very merciful and that stern and proud father had sought his strayed lamb over the wide ocean—left, for her sake, his home, and embarked for America, for his love was very deep, and his heart was humbled when he thought that his harshness had driven her from his arms. So his footsteps were guided to her bedside. Her dying hours were cheered by his blessing, and her grief soothed by his sympathy, till at last her heart received peace before she died, and was laid by the side of her young husband in the grave, looking for a meeting in a better and a brighter world, with those friends she might greet no more on earth."

BETTER TIMES.

It is a matter of some importance to hit upon a method of living which shall square with the times. We need to reduce our expendi-

tures full one half, to escape from the embarrassments and anxiety in which for the last two or three years almost every body has been involved; and retrenchment is the true philosophy. Instead of waiting for better times to come along, nobody knows how or when, let every man set about making his own situation easier, by curtailing his own expenses and limiting his own wants; and as the Irish maxim has it, when every one helps himself all will be helped; and all will be comfortable at a much smaller expense.

You pay a high rent—dress fashionably—keep half a dozen servants, with other things on the same scale, and for what? To keep up appearances. You give from one to two or three hundred dollars more for a house, not because it will accommodate your family better, but to please the public. You throw away your clothes before they are half worn out, and get new, not because they are more comfortable, but because they look better, and better please the multitude you pass in the streets. Now we say that it is not reason that a man should tax himself thus exorbitantly to please any body and every body. Mind your own business, consider your own means. Rent a house for yourself to live in, and not for the public to look at.

If your coat is comfortable, wear it two or three months longer; no matter if the gloss is off. If you have no wife, get one; if you have, God bless her, stay at home with her, instead of spending your evenings in expensive, flat fooleries. Be honest, frugal, plain—seek content and happiness at home—be industrious and persevering; and our word for it, if you are in debt you will soon get out of it; if your circumstances are now embarrassed, they will soon become easy, no matter who may be President, or what may be the price of stocks.—*American Sentinel.*

VARIETY.

ATROCIOUS MURDER. A murder was lately perpetrated in Mobile which equals in cold-bloodedness any occurrence on record. It appears that the deceased was the cultivator of a small farm about thirty miles from the city, and while standing at his gate the murderer came up to him and demanded some peaches. The manner of the demand being offensive and discourteous, the deceased refused to give them; upon which the ruffian almost without farther parley, lifted his gun, placed it against the breast of the other, and deliberately shot him dead. The weapon was loaded with buckshot, which went directly through his heart. So close was the assassin, that the marks of the muzzle were perceptible on the coat of the dead man and his clothes were burned in several places by the powder. The deceased was an inoffensive and industrious individual; and no other reason is assigned for this atrocious act, except cold blooded wantonness. The moment the murder was committed the villain rode off, and at the latest accounts was still at large.

INGENIOUS DEVICE. Reports saith that the industrious ladies of the eastern shore of Maryland, when they are obliged to go out to work in the cornfields and to leave their young children unattended at home, make use of the following admirable contrivance to supply the young one with nourishment and at the same time prevent serious accidents. First they place the child on its back in the centre of the floor, then they take a twine string and tie a piece of fat bacon to one end of it, and the other end of it they fasten to the infant's great toe. The baby, having the bacon placed in its mouth, begins to suck very heartily; and if during the mother's absence, it happens to draw the meat into its throat, it naturally gives a kick; the motion of the feet jerks the twine, and the lump of fat is pulled out in time to prevent suffocation. By this means the services of a child's nurse are dispensed with, and the mamma can leave home for hours, without feeling any apprehensions for the little cherub's safety.

SWALLOWED A NEEDLE. The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times states that a gentleman who conceived himself afflicted with a cancer in his left breast, and has been making the proper application for its cure for several months, happened to be in a drug store and a Doctor being present, the sufferer showed him his breast, and was expatiating upon the probability of its cure, when the Doctor informed him that he had mistaken his disorder; that he had not a cancer; and pressing the inflamed part exhibited the point of a needle, which with some difficulty he extracted. The man was surprised as well as overjoyed, and admitted that he had swallowed a needle some ten months before. He is now doing quite well.

A NICE POINT. In Persia, at the fruit gardens, the way in which they ascertain the quantity eaten by any one individual, is rather original. They weigh the person when he enters the garden, and when he goes out charge for the difference. One day, a fellow went in with his pockets full of pebbles, which, after he had eaten fruit enough, he threw away. Of course, he weighed less when he went out than when he went in. They could not account for the phenomenon, and he insisted on being paid for the weight he had lost by remaining in the garden. The fact long puzzled the wise men of Caboul, the city of one hundred thousand gardens, as it is called.

A LARGE HAUL. No less than fifteen counterfeiters were lately arrested in Lafayette, La. They have long carried on their game with success, and thinking that no one but a "good man and true," had the open sesame to their secrets, they were every day extending their business and becoming more daring in their designs. They had rendezvoused at a grogery, where they were about to take breakfast, but before sitting down their assumed friend invited "all hands" to take biters at the bar. This proposition received the unanimous assent of the party, but before they had taken the beverage, in dropped the police and took them. This was giving them their "biters" with a vengeance. Some two or three thousand dollars of counterfeit money were found in their possession, as well as many implements of their business.

LYNCH LAW. The St. Louis Gazette gives an account of some extraordinary scenes that were enacted where the Circuit Court for Franklin county was sitting. A family, consisting of a father and two sons, had received some aggressions from the hands of a lawless mob, and attempted to bring some of the perpetrators to punishment by a prosecution. It being understood that they were to appear at court against them, a number of persons who called themselves the "Regulators," gathered at a grog shop within thirty yards of the court house, and when they arrived, fell upon them, first knocking the father down with a stone, and then giving him a gun shot wound in the neck and leg. His wounds, however, were not considered dangerous. One of the sons was shot through the body, but escaped, though much hurt. The other was "run off," and has not since been heard of. The affair took place in view of the Court, and the Judge referred the matter to the Grand Jury. The latter, however, did not see fit to prefer a single indictment, and there is evidently an attempt on the part of the papers noticing the outrage, to lessen its heinousness by giving the victims of it a bad character. So much for law and order in the West.

A FACT FOR BACHELORS. Of 1031 persons, who have been admitted to the Massachusetts Insane Hospital, 555 were never married; and of the remainder, 102 were widows or widowers. There have been scarcely any cases under the age of twenty. In the course of the past year 318 patients have attended the religious exercises of the chapel, for a longer or shorter period—and Dr. Woodward, the Superintendent, says that the experience of each day strongly confirms us with the benefit of these religious services.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORS. The Hon. Bedford Brown, and the Hon. Robert B. Strange, members of the United States Senate from North Carolina, have resigned their seats in that body, in consequence of certain resolutions passed by the North Carolina Legislature at its last session, expressing an opinion that the course pursued by those gentlemen was not in conformity with the wishes of the people. Mr. Brown's term would have expired on the 4th of March next; Mr. Strange's, on the 4th of March, 1843. Both are democrats.

NEGROES IN THE WOODS. Several negroes supposed to be runaway slaves from the south, have for two or three weeks pitched their tents or taken up their abode without tent, in the "Great Swamp" in Amherst, Mass. They have usually kept snug during the day, and in the night have ventured out to milk the cows and see to the chickens. One of the party was chased into New Hampshire, and apprehended at South Hampton. He was black as the ace of spades; but as to the whence, the whither and the whereabouts of his party, he had little to say, and still keeps dark.

TINCTURE OF ROSES. Take the leaves of the common rose; place them, without pressing, in a bottle; pour some good spirits of wine upon them; close the bottle and let it stand until it is required for use. This tincture will keep for years, and yield a perfume a little inferior to otto of rose. A few drops will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odor. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

CAUTION TO BACHELORS. "Single blessedness" bringeth not "length of days." He or she who would tarry long in the land of the living must "jump over the broomstick," and become a participant in the joys and sorrows of matrimonial life. An eminent son of Esculapius—Dr. Rush—in a long and thorough course of inquiries found but one single person above the age of eighty! A fact so startling ought to arrest the attention of all those "whom it may concern."

INSTINCT OF ANTS. In the swampy regions of Aares, in La Plata, where the inundation of the Paraguay commences, the ants, which are in vast numbers there, have the sagacity to build their nests on the tops of the trees, far out of the reach of the waters—and these nests are made of a kind of adhesive clay, so hard that no cement can be more durable, or impervious to the weather.

SAVINGS. When a boy is scared, in the night, he whistles. When a coward expects to be beaten, he blusters. When a politician is afraid of defeat, he brags.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

A subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, by a strict attention to his business and the assurance in which he pledges himself to execute, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues at the old stand on Washington formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, and carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:
GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER
HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

Kind of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE, in superior style.
All of all kinds kept constantly on hand and accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY,
Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactury.

A subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at Stand (opposite 264,) No. 305 Washington Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up

All individuals can see him alone at any time, above place.
Having had eighteen years experience and affording relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last years, all may rest assured of relief who call on Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident can give every individual relief who may be called to call on him.

A public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more than thirty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to wear in all the different cases that occur, and he can hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere, and person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are satisfied without extra charge.

A subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John A. of this city, formerly made, together with the Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Truss without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a permanent cure—they can be worn day and night; improve and Pivotal Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss—made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by which persons troubled with prolapsus of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus of the uterus, which have answered in cases where pessaries failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, Back Bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, he designed will keep on hand the following kinds of other manufactures, which they can have; if they do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them—Dr. Hall's, Reed's Spiral, Randall's do, Fane's do, Salmon's Ball and Band, Sherman's Patent, French do, March's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, and single; also Trusses for children of all kinds of Trusses repaired at short notice and as good as when new.

Those wishing for any of these instruments will call upon Mr. Foster at the above place. A subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is this every week for children and infants in this and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Also informs individuals that he will not make complaints known to any one, except when he is asked to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and persons do not want their cases known, and the public may be satisfied of his ability, he then to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.
Having had occasion to observe that some afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from want of a skillful workman in accommodations to the peculiarities of their cases, I have pains to inform myself of the competency of J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these trusses, and ingenious in accommodating them to every case which occurs. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to the public, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Nov. 23.

Resolution of Copartnership.

A copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840), dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD,
ABEL GLEASON.

Inset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

A subscriber will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD.

Inset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

N. A. GREEN, Agent for the following among valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention, by furnishing useful and entertaining in a style of superior execution, and at less than the usual cost of the same in books. LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Magazine—decidedly the most important work class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six large, yearly, bound in music, embroidery, views, fairs, portraits, etc.

LADY'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with notices of new publications. The superiority of this new publication is shown in that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same terms as they can be procured in Boston. May, Jan. 25.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

EATING. Every animal eats as much as it can procure and as much as it can hold. A cow eats but to sleep, and sleeps but to eat, and not content with eating all day long, "twice it slays the slain," and eats its dinner o'er again. A whale swallows ten millions of living shrimps at a draught; a nursing Canary bird eats its own bulk in a day, and a caterpillar eats five hundred times its own weight, before it lies down to rise a butterfly. The mite and the maggot eat the very world in which they live; they nestle and build in their roast beef; and the hyena, for want of better, eats himself. Yet a maggot has not the gout, and the whale is not subject to scintilla. Nor is an Esquimaux troubled with toothache, dyspepsia, or hysterics, though he eats ten pounds of seal, and drinks a gallon of oil at a meal, and though his meal lasts as long as his meat.

ABOLITION CAUSE. The World's Anti-Slavery Convention met at London, June 12th, the venerable Thomas Clarkson in the Chair. Wendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, made a motion intended to secure the right of membership to female delegates, several of whom were from the United States, which motion was rejected. Garrison, Rogers, etc., did not arrive until the Convention had been in session a week, when perceiving the vote they had taken, they refused to join. A protest against the exclusion of the female delegates was drawn up by Prof. Adam of Harvard University, and presented by Mr. Phillips, but the Convention refused to give it a place on the records. James G. Birney of New York, was present, and was introduced as the regularly nominated candidate for President of the United States.

THE TOAD. There is no animal more inoffensive and useful than the toad. As a protector of young garden vegetables from worms, his services are invaluable. The toad goes forth in the shade of evening or when clouds cover the sun, and so exceedingly quick is he in his operations, that the eye can scarcely detect him when he pounces upon his prey. It is said that the toad, if protected near a cabbage garden, will entirely clear this vegetable of the lice which are sometimes so troublesome.

TURNING IN STONE. A stone cutter, in Trenton, (N. J.) has succeeded in turning the basis of two of the columns for the new Court House in that city. It is stated that one had been working at a lathe can, in less than a week, from the square block, finish a base four feet in diameter and two and a half tons weight, in the most perfect manner, a work that required a single hand, with mallet and chisel, five or six weeks to accomplish.

WANT OF FORETHOUGHT. A black snake which had discovered the nest of a wood-pecker, climbed up the tree, and putting his head into the hole swallowed the wood-pecker. Alas, when he would have withdrawn, he found his throat so much distended by his supper, that he could not get back, and so he died with his length exposed dangling from the wood-pecker's hole, an admonition to all who passed by, not to get into a scrape until they had contrived how they could get out of it.

OVERCOMING PREJUDICES. The most difficult of all the innovations introduced by the Pacha of Egypt, was the dissection of human bodies in teaching surgery. The priesthood firmly refused to sanction such a violation of all the laws of the prophet. The Pacha told them that in his opinion dissection was perfectly proper, and that their own bodies will furnish the first examples, unless they speedily come into his views. The argument was inevitable, the priests were convinced.

SUMMER BEER. Take four quarts of molasses, half a pint of yeast, and a spoonful of powdered ginger; put these ingredients into your vessel and pour on them two gallons of scalding hot water; shake them well till it ferments; and add thirteen gallons of cold water to fill up the cask. Let the liquor ferment about twelve hours, when it will be fit for use. It may be kept in bottles to a great age.

TO EXTRACT INSECTS FROM THE EAR. Let the head of the person who is afflicted under this distressing circumstance, be put upon a table, the side upwards which is painful; then let some refined carefully drop into the ear a little sweet oil or oil of almonds, which will instantly destroy the insect, as well as remove the pain, however violent.

VEGETABLE VOTING. In 1743, at Ipswich, Indian beans were ordered to be used in voting. The white denoted yea; the black, nay. In 1748, they were required to be sealed up and forwarded to Boston. In 1650, Indian corn was ordered to be used for this purpose, and sealed up in a paper containing the name of each candidate, and sent to Boston, on election-day.

INDULGENT. A country singing-master once told his female pupils that they made a noise in attempting to sing, similar to that which a cat would make when pulled down stairs by the tail. As for the male scholars, he told them, they had all better voices for calling the cows than for singing.

FRAGRANT ODOR FOR SICK-ROOMS. A few drops of oil of sandal wood, which, though not in general use, may be easily obtained, when dropped on a hot shovel, will diffuse a most agreeable balsamic perfume throughout the atmosphere of sick-rooms, or other confined apartments.

HEART OF AN OAK. One of the piles used in the foundation of the old bridge at Lancaster, was taken out a short time since, and found to be "as sound as an acorn," although it must have been under water at least nine hundred years.

WOMAN'S TEMPER. One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to woman insinuation and persuasion in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

CURE FOR CORNS. Corns may be cured by binding on them at night a piece of sponge moistened in a weak solution of pearlsh. The skin may be brushed off in the morning, having been dissolved by the action of the caustic.

TRUTH. He who speaks lightly of female society is a numskull, or a knave—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraint it lays on his vices.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

In my last communication, Mr. Editor, I gave you a specimen of Van Buren democracy. I trust your readers gave a careful perusal, and are beginning to conclude that those bawling demagogues—Bancroft, Brownson, Rantoul, Hallett, Merton and so on, down to the smaller fry who sometimes use your columns as a vehicle for their ranting abuse of good men and sound principles, are using the hallowed name of democracy like the mantle of charity, to "cover a multitude of sins." The doctrines spread out by Brownson are the doctrines of the party. His Magazine is the mouthpiece of the party. He has been cheered on and encouraged by the leaders of the party. And this very work has been assigned to him as a *quid pro quo* for the fat salary he is receiving from the administration. The evidence of these assertions shall be forthcoming when called for—when the self-styled democrats but real French Jacobins of our town dare to deny them.

Meantime, and while these gentry, who had not courage enough when I called upon them to come out and declare their doctrines—to show up their democratic principles to the honest farmers and mechanics of Norfolk—while they are considering how they shall best get over this disclosure, or are waiting orders from the Boston Custom House what to say about it, permit me to give some further exposition from the same authority.

Mr. Brownson is by no means content with putting down, or to use his own language, with "destroying the priest" and shutting up our churches and abolishing schools; he is for overturning our whole social system. He undertakes to set up an artificial distinction between employers and employed, as if there were two distinct classes of men in this country—the one always rich and able to live without work, the other always poor and never rising above the level of day laborers; and he is endeavoring to excite the latter to come forward, like the followers of Murat and Robespierre, and drown the country in blood for the purpose of avenging fancied wrongs and producing a fancied equality—and for what purpose? For the same purpose that animated those blood thirsty tyrants of the French Revolution, that he and his fellow workers may "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm"; that they may establish a despotism on the ruins of democracy; revel in wealth which others have created, and gratify their lawless appetites at the expense of every thing that we esteem holy and pure. He tells us that

"In this coming contest there is a deeper question at issue than is commonly imagined: a question which is but remotely touched in your controversies about United States Bank and Sub Treasuries, chartered banking and free banking, free trade and corporations, although these controversies may be paving the way for it to come up."

He considers slavery preferable to free labor; that the southern slaves are decidedly better off than the freemen of New England. His own words are,

"Of the two, the first (slave labor) is, in our judgment, except so far as the feelings are concerned, decidedly the least oppressive."

"As to actual freedom, one has just about as much as the other. The laborer at wages has all the disadvantages of freedom and none of its blessing, while the slave if denied the blessings, is freed from the disadvantages."

"Wages is a cunning device of the devil, for the benefit of tender consciences, who would retain all the advantages of the slave system, without the expense, trouble and odium of being slaveholders."

"We really believe our northern system of labor is more oppressive and more mischievous to morals than the southern."

There is for ye, young men of New England! You who have thought yourselves freemen, who have been laying up this "cunning device of the devil"—wages—to purchase farms or stock your workshops, and become employers in your turn. Your freedom—according to this high priest of democracy!—is all a dream; you are worse off than southern slaves; oppressed and demoralized.

And our young women, too, come in for their share:

"She has worked in a factory," is almost enough to *damn to infamy* the most worthy and virtuous girl."

Our industrious, virtuous, high minded young women—the pride of New England—who, with a noble spirit of independence, or rather of self dependence—prefer working in our well regulated factories, and earning, not only their daily bread, but somewhat to aid them in future life, are branded by this disciple of Fanny Wright; this apostate from christianity; this expounder by authority of Van Buren democracy, as *infamous*.

The free young men of New England are worse off and more demoralized than slaves! and the daughters of our farmers, who dare to work for a living, are *infamous*! Such are the teachings of Van Buren democracy!

I have not done with democratic principles yet, Mr. Editor. "The coming contest" is to be fought on new grounds, and I intend to explore them thoroughly before the battle begins. A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE MUTE CANDIDATE.

Your correspondent, "A Democrat," who seems to have undertaken all the dirty work of the party in our town, is out, I see with a long article under the title of "the mute candidate," in which he falsely attempts to show that Gen. Harrison conceals his opinions on the great questions of public policy which divide the nation.

He admits, to be sure, that Gen. Harrison does refer to opinions heretofore given, and tells us where we shall find them, but alas! it is too much trouble to look up the documents, and he would fain have written replies to every jackanapes that chooses to ask questions, setting forth, every day and every hour, all his opinions "in extenso." He would be glad, doubtless, to have Gen. Harrison pledge himself to some course of policy out of which the non-committal Van Buren can make capital. But he may "hang his harp upon the willow," for he will see no such pledge. Gen. Harrison—like an honest, independent man—says, my opinions upon every topic have always been freely expressed, they are before the country, and I see no occasion to alter them. If my fellow citizens choose to give me their confidence it is well, but their own good sense will teach them that but little reliance can be placed on professions made after a man has been put forward as a candidate for office. There probably is no man in the nation whose opinions on all leading political topics have been so freely expressed and so steadily adhered to, and it is the one great point which should be most satisfactory of all, that while we know the views of our President that is to be, he will come into the administration perfectly free and unshackled, pledged to nothing but to do what shall seem best for the good of the nation.

And how is it with the free, even mouthed? Van Buren? I am not aware that, (with two exceptions) he ever gave any opinion upon any subject without leaving a large hole to crawl out of. He pledged himself to a faction, to break down the currency because he could not secure his election without that pledge, and I grant that he has effectually redeemed it; and he pledged himself also, to resist all attempts to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because he could not obtain southern votes without it, and the consequence of that pledge has been that all our petitions on the subject have been contemptuously rejected by his white slaves in Congress who obey his nod. God save us, I say, from any more pledged Presidents. Let us have one free man at least, in the country, and let him sit in the chair of State influenced only by his own sense of honor and duty. The opinions entertained by a candidate are important, I admit, and I would have every independent elector well informed of the opinions of Gen. Harrison. To that end, Mr. Editor, will you publish his letter to Sherrod Williams? a document which, of itself, will bring the blush of shame into the cheek of your correspondent, "A Democrat," for his contemptible falsifications, if in truth—as I very much fear is the case—he is not lost to all sense of shame.

RANDOLPH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Editor—Having a few moments leisure I must beg your indulgence while I attempt a brief notice of the Democratic Celebration of the 4th of July, which took place at Quincy, in true democratic style. The morning was ushered in by a national salute from the gun on President's Hill, notwithstanding it had been spiked the night previous, probably by some good whig who felt jealous of the ascendancy which this celebration would gain over the bacchanalian orgies got up by his party at Dedham. Be this as it may, but little damage was done except to cause a few moments delay, as it was plugged with a three square file, which like most whig arguments had but little effect and was soon blown away with the priming.

The morning, which was rainy at first, gradually cleared up, when between eight and nine o'clock the sun broke forth in refulgent glory, casting a brightening influence over all. At the appointed hour, the roll for forming the procession was beat by a drummer of 1776, upon the same instrument, as we were informed, on which sixty-five years ago, we were informed, on the 17th of June, he beat to quarters on Bunker Hill, when our fathers fought to obtain those rights which we had assembled to celebrate. At the first roll of the drum might be seen swarming from all quarters, men of almost every rank, station and calling in life, eager to participate in the festivities of the occasion.

When the procession was formed, it presented a most grand appearance. In front, next the escort, was placed the Committee of Arrangements, followed by the President and other officers of the day, then a coach containing the soldiers of the revolution who were present as invited guests, while, far behind in solid columns appeared the hard handed democracy—men of huge paces and strong heads—hands hardened and strengthened by honest industry—heads too strong to be turned with hard cider or crazed by listening to nocturnal songs composed for and sung at political revels by a bank paid politician. These sacred relics of by-gone days appeared to enjoy the festival in great glee, and when the orator in his remarks feelingly adverted to the trials which they endured in the early struggle for Independence, they watched him with eager attention, appearing to be carried back to the time which tried men's souls—when he drew in pathetic strains and glowing colors the blessings which the influence of those suffering had conferred upon this happy land, they could no longer contain their feelings but broke forth in audible sobs, while the tears trickling down their furrowed cheeks told of devotion in the cause which will meet from their sons in November next a hearty response at the ballot box. After an oration of great power and sound reasoning had been delivered by Hon. Increase Sumner of Great Barrington, and the usual accompaniments by the choir, the procession was again formed under the direction of Chief Marshal White and Aids, and marched to the Pavilion escorted by the Quincy Infantry, Dorchester Artillery and Norfolk Brigade Band—while among the latter was seen the *didactic drummer*, who gave ample testimony that although more than half a century had passed away and the feeble Colonies of Great Britain had grown into one of the most powerful nations on earth—though in that time all Europe had been shaken to its centre by the giant strides of Napoleon—though the stories of 1776 had changed their names from Tories to Hartford Conventionists—from Hartford Conventionists to National Republicans—from whigs to democratic whigs—though they are at the present day seeking by every means in their power, by the influence of wealth, misrepresentation and corruption to seduce and draw the democrats from the right course—though hard cider may flow in streams putrid as the corpse ridden Ganges while log cabins rise like pagan temples upon our hills and plains, shrines at which the devotees of Harrison worship with the same blind infatuation which inspires the Bramin of the east, and throw away the moral life with as pure feelings of devotion as urges the pious Hindoo to cast himself beneath the wheels of Juggernaut—he can yet beat to quarters in a good cause, and in the spirit which pervades the modern democrats, discover the same principles which animated the patriots of '76 and caused both English and Tories to tremble.

RANDOLPH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHAT HAS VAN BUREN DONE?

Mr. Editor—This appears to be the standing theme with which your correspondent Randolph has graced your columns for several weeks past, and although he has received answers as full and complete as any reasonable man could have desired, yet he still perseveres on the same question. A general answer and not a complete history of his life was all he requested. He received such an answer, setting forth the public services of Mr. Van Buren in the several high and responsible stations to which he had been elected by the people through a long series of years, and that he had discharged all the public duties incident to these stations so as to meet the general approbation of the people and finally to secure the highest reward by his election to the highest office in their gift. Your correspondent thinks this no evidence of merit, but I trust the people will think otherwise. How is it that the federal party thought it so necessary to manufacture a military character for Gen. Harrison? No one ever heard of the hero of Tippecanoe until within four or five years, and Gen. Harrison was scarcely known until he was thought of by the whig party to be the most available candidate for the Presidency. It was then that the whole whig press set to work to manufacture for him a military fame.

If your correspondent will point out to me the necessity which led the whig party to manufacture a reputation for Gen. Harrison, in all probability W. will be able to furnish a satisfactory response to the above question and without writing a complete history of his life as Randolph requests.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEDERALISTS.

The loyal federalists of Boston and vicinity have recently made a truly loyal discovery—I mean one congenial with their cause. It is this—that O. A. Brownson, the editor of the Boston Review, is the organ of the democratic party. The sentiments which he advances are those of the party. It makes no difference if he says in the same article that he speaks for himself and not for the party, nor if the offensive Review is owned and published by their own party. Such was, indeed, the fact. O. A. Brownson in that article, which has been labelled and handbilled by the whigs or office seekers, said, in a note appended, that he spoke for himself and not for the party, and the Review is owned and published by a good whig. Let the republicans of this article and the carriers of it reconcile these things.

HARD CIDER.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Whatever other meanings may be assigned to the word when applied to government, it certainly signifies one in which the people are to rule. It does not only mean a government elective in its form, in which the citizens seem to choose the rulers, but one in which they actually do choose them, and that freely, without force or influence. If the people are compelled by the bayonet to choose certain men to office, they are not in the enjoyment of freedom or democracy. Nor are they in the enjoyment of freedom or democracy, when they are duped, deceived, or influenced by men in office.

We all know that Mr. Jefferson and other democrats of the Revolution considered the greatest danger of our government to be, that the holders of office under the President might combine with him to keep their places, and that while the form of our government continued to be elective, they might seek to exert an improper influence over the people in their elections. So imminent did this danger appear, that Mr. Jefferson, while President of the United States, addressed a circular to the officers under him, of which the following is an extract:

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in the elections of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Government! It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men, nor take any part in the business of electing—this being inconsistent with the Constitution and his duties to it."

This is true democracy; it shows that Mr. Jefferson wished only to rule by the free will of the people—it shows that he was unwilling that his dependants should take an active part in the elections; it shows that he considered it opposed to democracy, opposed to liberty, opposed to the rights of the people, for office holders to be partisans and electioneers. He considered such things as wrong in principle and dangerous in practice, and therefore by no means to be countenanced.

It is doubtless cause of regret, that these views as just, so sound, so safe, so democratic, should not be more strictly practiced than preached by those who claim to be democratic in all their measures and movements. If the people are capable of self government, they must watch narrowly and suspiciously the movements of those men whose interests all lies one way, and which is to support that power by which they live; and soon or late, this jealousy will rise into conviction and trample on the men whose conduct excites it. Democracy is closely allied to common sense, and it soon teaches mankind to beware of those who are under a constant temptation to deceive them, for we all know that nine out of ten will soon or late yield to this temptation. In such a state of affairs, you will perceive manifestations in favor of a change of administration, caused by the violence done by office holders to Mr. Jefferson's rule that they should not interfere in the elections.

The people so far as they are wise must feel, when they see official influence exerted to a great extent in elections, that a violence is done to their rights; that executive power is interfering with their freedom. They must feel that the federalism of former times, not the democracy of Thomas Jefferson, is at work among them. They must feel that those whose interest and purpose are to take power from the people and give it to the Executive, are seeking to deprive them of their freedom of choice. There is not room to doubt, that these views are already at work among the people; already is democracy beginning to vindicate itself from the pollution of designing demagogues and artless office-seekers.

Democracy is true, and as surely as it is true, a democratic people will pull down a power that is mainly supported by those who feed upon it and live by it. Democracy will not consent to see itself sustained by those who are ever under the imputation of being governed by an eye to the "loaves and fishes," and who proclaim that "to the victors belong the spoils of office." The people may be deceived for a time but not forever.

To CORRESPONDENTS. In order to insure the insertion of your favors, they must be handed in previous to Wednesday morning. This rule must be strictly followed by us, so writers govern yourselves accordingly. Several communications omitted this week for the reason that they were not received in season.

THE PIC NIC. A notice appears in the paper today in reference to this contemplated gathering, and we understand that Circulars will be forwarded immediately to all the towns in the County inviting the ladies to unite on this occasion with the ladies of Quincy.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD. Colored passengers in future will be allowed to take a first class car on this road. Hereafter, but they will ride by themselves in a car separate from other passengers.

RECEIVER GENERAL. Hon. Isaac Hill is in Boston and will immediately enter upon the duties of the office of Receiver General of Public Money, under the provisions of the Independent Treasury bill.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEDERALISTS.

The loyal federalists of Boston and vicinity have recently made a truly loyal discovery—I mean one congenial with their cause. It is this—that O. A. Brownson, the editor of the Boston Review, is the organ of the democratic party. The sentiments which he advances are those of the party. It makes no difference if he says in the same article that he speaks for himself and not for the party, nor if the offensive Review is owned and published by their own party. Such was, indeed, the fact. O. A. Brownson in that article, which has been labelled and handbilled by the whigs or office seekers, said, in a note appended, that he spoke for himself and not for the party, and the Review is owned and published by a good whig. Let the republicans of this article and the carriers of it reconcile these things.

HARD CIDER.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Whatever other meanings may be assigned to the word when applied to government, it certainly signifies one in which the people are to rule. It does not only mean a government elective in its form, in which the citizens seem to choose the rulers, but one in which they actually do choose them, and that freely, without force or influence. If the people are compelled by the bayonet to choose certain men to office, they are not in the enjoyment of freedom or democracy. Nor are they in the enjoyment of freedom or democracy, when they are duped, deceived, or influenced by men in office.

We all know that Mr. Jefferson and other democrats of the Revolution considered the greatest danger of our government to be, that the holders of office under the President might combine with him to keep their places, and that while the form of our government continued to be elective, they might seek to exert an improper influence over the people in their elections. So imminent did this danger appear, that Mr. Jefferson, while President of the United States, addressed a circular to the officers under him, of which the following is an extract:

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in the elections of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Government! It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men, nor take any part in the business of electing—this being inconsistent with the Constitution and his duties to it."

This is true democracy; it shows that Mr. Jefferson wished only to rule by the free will of the people—it shows that he was unwilling that his dependants should take an active part in the elections; it shows that he considered it opposed to democracy, opposed to liberty, opposed to the rights of the people, for office holders to be partisans and electioneers. He considered such things as wrong in principle and dangerous in practice, and therefore by no means to be countenanced.

It is doubtless cause of regret, that these views as just, so sound, so safe, so democratic, should not be more strictly practiced than preached by those who claim to be democratic in all their measures and movements. If the people are capable of self government, they must watch narrowly and suspiciously the movements of those men whose interests all lies one way, and which is to support that power by which they live; and soon or late, this jealousy will rise into conviction and trample on the men whose conduct excites it. Democracy is closely allied to common sense, and it soon teaches mankind to beware of those who are under a constant temptation to deceive them, for we all know that nine out of ten will soon or late yield to this temptation. In such a state of affairs, you will perceive manifestations in favor of a change of administration, caused by the violence done by office holders to Mr. Jefferson's rule that they should not interfere in the elections.

The people so far as they are wise must feel, when they see official influence exerted to a great extent in elections, that a violence is done to their rights; that executive power is interfering with their freedom. They must feel that the federalism of former times, not the democracy of Thomas Jefferson, is at work among them. They must feel that those whose interest and purpose are to take power from the people and give it to the Executive, are seeking to deprive them of their freedom of choice. There is not room to doubt, that these views are already at work among the people; already is democracy beginning to vindicate itself from the pollution of designing demagogues and artless office-seekers.

Democracy is true, and as surely as it is true, a democratic people will pull down a power that is mainly supported by those who feed upon it and live by it. Democracy will not consent to see itself sustained by those who are ever under the imputation of being governed by an eye to the "loaves and fishes," and who proclaim that "to the victors belong the spoils of office." The people may be deceived for a time but not forever.

To CORRESPONDENTS. In order to insure the insertion of your favors, they must be handed in previous to Wednesday morning. This rule must be strictly followed by us, so writers govern yourselves accordingly. Several communications omitted this week for the reason that they were not received in season.

THE PIC NIC. A notice appears in the paper today in reference to this contemplated gathering, and we understand that Circulars will be forwarded immediately to all the towns in the County inviting the ladies to unite on this occasion with the ladies of Quincy.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD. Colored passengers in future will be allowed to take a first class car on this road. Hereafter, but they will ride by themselves in a car separate from other passengers.

RECEIVER GENERAL. Hon. Isaac Hill is in Boston and will immediately enter upon the duties of the office of Receiver General of Public Money, under the provisions of the Independent Treasury bill.

CONGRESSIONAL. This body probably adjourned on the 21st inst. It is supposed that several important bills were passed previous to the adjournment, but as intelligence has not been received of the doings for the last few days before its close, we are unable to give any account this week.

What has Congress done during a session of nearly eight months? Can the Representative from this District enlighten his constituents. He has been attentive and faithful to his duty, and is fully able to give an account of the proceedings of Congress which will be of interest.

LOUISIANA ELECTION. Partial returns have been received of the late election in this State. In the First Congressional District, the whig candidate is chosen by a large majority; in the second, a democrat has been elected by a small majority; in the third, the result is doubtful but it is supposed that a democrat will be chosen. In the present Congress, the three members are whigs.

Both branches of the State Legislature are supposed to be whig; and the general vote of the State shows a whig majority.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT. The Globe says that the Naval General Court Marshal, which convened at Philadelphia on the 4th of May last, for the trial of Commodore Elliott, found him guilty of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 8th charges preferred against him, and sentenced him to be suspended for four years, with a suspension of pay for the first two years.

The sentence has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy; but so much of it as deprived Commodore Elliott of his pay, has been remitted by the President.

THE COLONELSHIP. Col. Greene of the Boston Morning Post says we are harmless and that he is not alarmed at our prospect of occupying the high station of Aid to honest John Davis. Our shot we should think took effect, for like the wounded bird he flutters, clearly indicating that he thinks the idea of November will tell the story, when John Davis will become Governor, the joke of our correspondent be realized, and himself known only as our "illustrious predecessor." *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamer Britannia has arrived at Boston after a short passage of fifteen days from Liverpool via Halifax. The grand dinner to the Hon. Samuel Cunard, the proprietor of the enterprise as well as the proprietor of the several steamers belonging to the line, was a splendid affair. Fifteen hundred persons dined, and the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. presided in his usual felicitous manner.

The news by this arrival, which is not of much importance, we shall condense and publish next week.

CENSUS OF DORCHESTER. An enumeration of the inhabitants of Dorchester, under the United States census, has just been completed. The number of inhabitants is 4,873. In 1830, the population was 4,064. In 1837, it was 4,564, showing an increase in the population of this thriving town since 1830 of 809; since 1837 of 309.

SUICIDE. An individual in East Bridgewater, named Joseph Gannett, lately committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn. He was formerly a manufacturer to some extent but had become reduced to poverty, and being possessed of a proud spirit, he has finally put a period to his existence.

POLITICAL. The Richmond papers contain a letter from the Hon. E. M. T. Hunter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, announcing that he cannot support Gen. Harrison nor Mr. Van Buren for President. Occupying thus a neutral position between the parties, he declines a re-election to Congress.

LAUNCH. The new brig Tippecanoe will be launched from the ship-yard of Mr. John L. Souther in this town, on Tuesday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICES.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Norfolk County Whig Pic Nic, at Quincy, respectfully invite all the Ladies of Quincy who are disposed to join them in a Pic Nic to be held on or about the 2d of September next, upon the Hancock Lot, (so called) in Quincy, to leave their names with either of the members of the Committee, on or before the 25th of August. The following are the names constituting the Committee of Arrangements:

Mrs. Adam Curtis,	Mrs. Henry Hardwick, Jr.
Daniel Baxter,	Samuel White,
Lyander Richards,	Elizabeth Weld,
Lloyd G. Horton,	Ibrahim Bartlett,
Paul Wild,	George Clapp,
Simon Gillett,	Luther Mann,
John Glover, Jr.,	Ebenezer A. Shaw,
Harvey Field,	Eleazer Adams, 2d,
Ann Taylor,	William Newcomb,
Lewis Newcomb,	Elisha Turner,
Samuel Littlefield, Jr.,	Peter Hardwick,
Thomas Adams, Jr.,	John Savil,
Jesse Banton,	

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements, MEHTABLE ADAMS, Sec.

An adjourned meeting of the Old Colony Plymouth County Anti Slavery Society will be held at Kingston, in the Orthodox Meeting-house, the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

The Executive Committee are requested to meet at the same place at eight o'clock in the morning.

An Address will be delivered before the society in the morning and the meeting will be continued through the day. Let the abolitionists of the Old Colony be well represented on that occasion.

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It shows that Mr. Jefferson only to rule by the free will of the people—it is not unwilling that his dependants should active part in the elections; it shows that he did not oppose to democracy, opposed to liberty to the rights of the people, for office holders, partisans and electioneers. He considered as wrong in principle and dangerous in and therefore by no means to be countenanced.

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CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

DIED.

In this town, 24th inst., Mr. George A. Thayer, aged 33.

In Braintree, 16th inst., Miss Mary Baxter, formerly of this town, aged 93.

In Milton, Mrs. Sarah Atherton, aged 67.

In Randolph, Mr. Aaron Littlefield, a soldier of the revolution, aged 81.

George Reed, the veteran police officer of Boston and long the dread of rogues, closed his existence on the 22d inst., at the age of seventy-one years.

Loafers about printing offices on the evening of publication are a nuisance in the enlarged sense of the word, but when impudence is combined no language can be used too strong in their condemnation.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-stuffs, etc.

FIVE barrels Camphor; 15 barrels Castor Oil; 30 barrels Alcohol; 80 per cent. proof; 10 hales Senega Gum; Trojancum; Sponges; Neatsfoot Oil; Essential Oil; Bora; Beeswax; Paints; Corks; Glue; Opium, etc. etc. 3000 Gallons Linseed Oil; 100 barrels Spirits Turpentine; Dry and Ground White Lead, manufactured by the Boston, Salem, Brooklyn, Union, Sanguettes, Belville and German Lead Company; 109 barrels Venetian Red; 100 casks Fine French Yellow; very bright; 30 barrels Copal Varnish; 500 barrels Prime Varnish; Sand Paper; Paint Brushes; Chrome, French and Paris Greens; Prussian Blue; Umber; Rotten Stone; Verdigris; Lamp Black; Window Glass; Ground Dye-stuffs; Nutgalls; Blue Vitriol; Oil Vitriol; Madder; Indigo, etc. etc.

Persons in want of any of the above or any article pertaining to the Paint or Drug line are requested to call at No. 5 Broad Street, near State Street, Boston, July 25. 2m E. F. PRATT.

Cow for Sale.

A GOOD Cow and Calf for sale. Apply to JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, July 25.

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1840.

B.	Cyrus Babcock, 2,	John Lury,
	Israel Bartlett,	M.
	George Brown,	Leonard Morn,
		Samuel McElroy,
		Scha H. Mills, 2,
	Samner Chillis, 2,	Messrs. H. B. Martin & Co,
	Jonathan Cummings,	John Mulford, 2,
	George Clapp,	Dennis Murphy,
		N.
	Lewis Dorr,	Jesse Porter,
	E. Denton,	Needham Night,
	Samuel Durgin,	P.
	Zachariah Damon, 2,	Asker Parker,
	Miss Priscilla Dean,	R.
	Thomas Drake,	Isaiah Rowell,
		Messrs. Urbane & William
	Wells Forbes,	Rice,
	James H. Fletcher,	S.
		Peter Sexton,
	William Gaudin,	Mrs. Euphemia Steele,
	Alexander Gage, 2,	Mrs. Hannah Stiles,
	James Graham,	Miss Mary Stevens,
	Miss Esther H. Green,	T.
	James Green,	Jonas Tyrrell,
	William Glennon,	Dauphin W. Taylor,
	H.	William Veayins,
	Levi Haughton,	W.
	George Haughton,	Thomas W. Woodside,
	Capt. John K. Hamilton,	John Whitcomb,
	Samuel Hayward,	Miss Mary C. Woodman,
	K.	Warren Whitcher,
	James Kendall,	
	L. W. Lougee,	DANIEL FRITCH, Postmaster.
		Quincy, July 4. 3w

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, July 1, 1840.

B.	Charles W. Bates,	M.
	Gracy Bates,	Amos Merritt,
	Gilman Burrell,	P.
	Calvin Bushnell, 2,	Rev. Jonas Perkins,
	C.	R.
	William Chandler,	Abraham Rich,
	D.	T.
	John P. Dorman,	Lucy A. T.,
	H.	W.
	Albert Hunt,	Elijah Woodward,
	Asa Hunt,	Y.
	George W. Huntress,	William Young,
	J.	
	Christiana Jones,	
	FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Postmaster.	
	Weymouth, July 4. 3w	

Kid Slippers & Parasols.

PACKARD & Co. have just received a large lot of Kid Slippers and a small lot of Parasols which will be sold low. Quincy, June 20.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality. Quincy, March 28.

Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, etc.

Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cashmere Hose, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.

Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Vigonia Yarn and Cotton Half Hose.

Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Grecian Boots.

Ladies Silk and Raw Silk Hosiery—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds.

Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices. Quincy, Nov. 9.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRIESLER & CARTER is dissolved by mutual consent, and John Briesler is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. Quincy, Feb. 29.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET has constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co's Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. A share of public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co's Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc. etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been fully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and mucus constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is shown to all regular customers, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, and renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scorbute Eruptions, and Bad Complexions. Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disgreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, and be sure that a FAC SIMILE of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always SURE to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but we reflect that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Indurations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia, and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancers, Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick Head, Flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts, coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and once more enjoy the sweets of life? We are sure we will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatoine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imputed use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physician gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES at prices to suit all. Ladies Kid, French Morocco, Bronze, Buck, Cloth, and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair; Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Dusters; Children's of various qualities.

Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kip, Grain Leather and Cowhide Boots, Booties, Shoes, etc.; Slippers, high and low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Calf and satisfy yourselves.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, June 27.

Florence Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Buntings, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style; and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Capes, etc.—Mounting Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former stand to the house of Mr. Charles P. Tirrell, Hancock Street, where she intends to keep a good assortment of MOURNING and FANCY MILLINERY ARTICLES, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their liberal patronage which has been extended to her the past year.

S. CHAMBERLIN.

Quincy, April 18.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Eastern Wood.

FROM forty to fifty cords of Hard and Pitch Pine Wood for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30.

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting-house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third brig John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, July 11.

Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several debtors to the estate of

CYRUS CORLIS.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fourth day of July, 1840, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us on the last Saturday in August, and on the last Saturday in October, and on the last Monday in December, at the office of the Granite Railway Company in Quincy, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

WILLIAM D. DUGGAN, } Commissioners.
GEORGE PENNIMAN, }

Quincy, July 4.

Board.

GENTLEMEN or LADIES can be accommodated with board by applying to JOHN V. CLARK.

Quincy, May 16.

Boat Found.

PICKED UP adrift, on Thursday last, about one mile south of Castle Island, in Boston harbor, a boat, which the owner can recover by paying necessary charges on application to the subscriber at Quincy Point.

Quincy, July 4.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will aid and inform so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS, } Parish Committee.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, }
JAMES NEWCOMB, }

Quincy, July 11.

Eastern Potatoes.

ABOUT four hundred bushels of prime Cheanogoes for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 30.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been chosen assignee of the estate of William Ripley, Jr. of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, blacksmith, an insolvent debtor. All persons indebted to the said Ripley or that have any of his estate are requested to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and none other; and further notice is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of said estate will be held at the house of Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth day of July instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting to the said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Assignee.

Quincy, July 18.

Carriage Manufacture.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

32 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
10 " Buggy WAGONS, "
2 " SULKIES.
25 " Chaise HARNESES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.



The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co, during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 3, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Buses kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Railway House, Milton.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above named house, recently kept by Silas Hall, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, Social Parties

POETRY.

THE NEWSPAPER.

I come! and light is on my brow,
And power is in my arm,
I come! oppression's surest bane
And freedom's sweetest charm.

I come! the captive's galling bonds
Dissolve before my fire!
And nations deep in darkness sunk
Are lighted by my fire.

I come! the pure and balmy air
Of liberty I breathe;
For all who follow in my path
Bright Freedom's crown I wreath.

I come! and loose the fettered land,
As sunbeams melt the snow;
And gentle streams of freedom then
Throughout her borders flow.

I come! the widow's heart is glad—
Lone orphans now rejoice;
And praise the God who granted them
So powerful a voice!

Through me they speak—all wrongs and ills
Must then be heard—redressed!
For where I go hope follows me,
And fills each votary's breast!

TO MY SISTER.

There is little on earth can comparison bear,
With the warmth of a sister's affection;
Were the magical power of Alchemy there,
And the heart open laid to inspection,
No analysis true, could alloy there behold,
For love such as this is compared to fine gold.

To gold, that in every form has been tried,
By all the inventions of chemical art,
Without finding dross to the metal allied,
That a process refining can't easily part:
And convince us more fully, tried ever so near,
That the closer the test, is more pure 'twill appear.

And such the true nature of sisterly love,
In strength it increases as age we attain,
And often when cherish'd too deep in the heart,
Its very excess, almost turns it to pain;
And like the rich metal we take from the mine,
By every new trial the brighter will shine.

Then be happy in thinking this warm glowing love,
Is the product of Heaven, and Time may outlive,
And if knowledge is granted in mansions above,
And sweet recognition untold joys shall give;
How pure will this love be, of time and of mine,
Which the last great Refiner transmutes to divine.

ANECDOTES.

YANKEE PEDLAR. A clever trick was played by a Yankee pedlar upon one of the captains of the steamboats running from New York to Albany, on the Hudson river. The Yankee was fully aware of the custom of putting people on shore who attempted to gain a passage for nothing, and his destination was a place called Poughkeepsie, about half way between New York and Albany. He therefore waited very quietly until he was within a mile or two of Poughkeepsie, and then went up to the captain. "Well, captain, I like to do things on the square, that's the fact; I might have said nothing to you, and run up all the way to Albany—and to Albany I must go on particular business—that's a fact; but I thought it more honorable like to tell you at once, I haven't got a cent in my pocket; I have been unfortunate; but by the eternal, I'll pay you my passage money as soon as I get it. You see I tell now, that you mayn't say that I cheat you; for pay you I will as soon as I can, that's a fact." The captain, indignant as usual, at being tricked, called him certain names, swore a small quantity, and as soon as he arrived at Poughkeepsie, as a punishment put him ashore at the very place the keen Yankee wished to be landed.

LOVE AT SIGHT. A servant girl of no strong intellect who lived with a lady one day surprised her mistress by giving up her place. The lady inquired the reason, and found it was that fertile source of dissonance between mistress and maid—servant—a lad. "And who is that lad?" inquired the mistress. "Oh he's a nice lad—lad that sits in the kirk just forewent me." "And how did he intend that you and he should be married?" "I didn't know, but he says he intends to marry you at all?" "I don't say he does, my dear." "Have you had much of each other's company?" "Not yet." "When did you last converse with him?" "Deed we have had conversation with him." "Then how would you suppose that he is going to marry you?" "Oh," replied the simple girl, "he's been lang lookin' at me, and I think he'll soon be speaking."

ALL IN A NAME. An unfortunate loafer having been convicted of crime, declared that he was innocent, and requested to know what court he had been tried in. "In a criminal court," was the answer. "Well, said I, said the criminal convict, 'if I didn't think 'twas a court of errors,' but it's all day with me now, seeing I have been sacrificed by a court that's criminal by profession."

PORK. A lawyer charged a poor man three dollars for advice. "There's the money," said his client, "it's all the money I have in the world, and my family has been a long time without pork." "Thank God," replied the lawyer, "my wife has never known the want of pork since we were married." "Nor ever will," rejoined the countryman, "so long as she has so great a leg as you."

QUICK ANSWERED. A prisoner in England, when called upon by the Alderman for his defence, said, "I've ordered a lawyer for to-morrow, and I hope your Worship will be so good as to put it off till he comes." "Why, what can the lawyer say about it?" asked his Worship. "That's what I want to know, please your Worship," replied the prisoner.

MILITARY PRIDE. A farmer was elected to a corporation in a military company. His wife, after discussing with him for some time on the advantage which his family would derive from his election, inquired in a doubting tone, "husband, will it be proper for us to let our children play with the neighbor's now?"

FIRE ATTENTION. A raw yankee was once asked in a certain married couple of his acquaintance lived happily together, to which he replied, "By hokey! I guess they dew, and yet can give away." What did she ask him for? A husband.

A PRETTY RIDDLE. "I will consent to all you desire," said a young female to her lover, "on condition that you give me what you have not, on what you can never have, and yet can give away." What did she ask him for? A husband.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and, being perfectly innocuous, they are perfectly safe in the hands of the physician, and are frequently used by the most delicate females.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become torpid, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed, and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

These Lozenges enjoy the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 236 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERS and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMs and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellites and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests of the mercantile community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from able pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance. New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR.

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support. Particular attention paid to the Fashions. Quincy, March 25.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway. JOSHUA BABCOCK, Jr. Milton, June 13.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and the final result is the formation of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all he useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is that which nature's power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course which we should pursue. She seems to say to us in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature's own constitution, ARE, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives, is what no system of medicine can explain. It is a law, established to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pills. They beg leave to assure the American public, that the Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study; and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power in inducing a free action of the bowels, drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the right medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dandelion Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered, that they can never be taken ineffectually; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be; is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1835.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridge-water, Mass., January 31st, 1835.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandrell's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1835.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

"Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, New Bedford; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy. Boston, Nov. 24.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tipperano and other Brown Sheetings; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch and Linens; Red Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Bocking, Canvas and Padings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other seasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston. Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors have been for many years receiving the education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Discharges of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-Brah, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, indigestion, flatulent Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and is an article worthy of the most confident recommendation. It cures Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Bald heads are seen with large and bushy whisks; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc. FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

Muslin Laces, etc.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a lot of the above, comprising Mull Swiss Muslins, India Swiss, the 6-4 and 4-4 wide; Jaconet do; Wash Broad Laces, Black Silk do; Black Silk Edging, and Black and Fancy Colored Scarfs, which will be sold to suit the ladies. Quincy, Jan. 11.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY. Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to three hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish by kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. E. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where other parties have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reel's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; March's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing any of these instruments will be attended upon by the subscriber at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER. Boston, January 7, 1835.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN. Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1836) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON, OTIS BAIRD, ABEL GLEASON. Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries."
ORIN P. BACON. "Dorchester."
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. "Weymouth."
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. "South Weymouth."
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. "Bainbridge."
JOSEPH CLEVELY. "Abington."
SAMUEL A. TURNER. "South Scituate."
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. "Lynn."
N. B. OSBORNE. "Salem."
FREEMAN HUNT. "New York City."

MISCELLANY.

THE LITTLE BOY WHO DOUBTED.

I heard a little boy say to his mother, the other day, "Mother you and my Sunday school teacher are always telling me that God made every thing; I have been thinking of a great many things that God did not make; he did not make the chairs and tables in this room, looking glass, nor the carpet, and I am sure he did not make a little image I saw the other day that could move its head and its hands and looked just as if it was alive; for the lady who showed it to me, said it was made by a cripple, in the East Indies, who got his living by making such things."

Now this was a foolish little boy, as you may suppose; and his mother soon convinced him of his folly by asking him a few questions, such as these: "What are the chairs, tables, and little images made of, my son?" "Why, the chairs and tables are made of wood, to be sure, mother; and the image was made of—I don't know what the image was made of; but a great many curious things, I should think; the dress was silk, with gold trimmings on it; and there were springs and wires inside, which I could not see; then the lady took a little key and turned it round in the inside of the image, and O! how curiously it turned its head and looked at me and then at her. I wish it could have spoken to us." "Stop, my child; did the man make the wood, and the gold, and all the curious things about the image?" "O no, mother; the wood grew in a tree, and the gold that shone so brightly on the little image was dug out of the earth, and the silk was made by the silk-worm." "And who, my child, made the tree to grow for man's use, and the gold to be hid in the dark earth? and who made the silk-worm, with its curious power to work for our benefit?" The little boy was silent for he knew he had been wrong, and his mother continued—"It was God, my child, as I have often told you; but as you have doubted the truth of what I said before, I must repeat it again in the words of that book which is truth itself. "He gives us life, and breath, and all things," and he gives man the power to make and fashion these things as he will; these are called the works of art; but the works of nature all come from the hand of God.

You admired the curious image you saw, and were pleased that it could move its head and its hands by means of springs placed inside the body; but did you never look at your own wonderful frame and admire its curious workmanship. The little image could not move unless some one touched a spring, which put it in motion, and then it could only move for a little while, until it was wound up again. Your body is furnished with bones, and tendons, and nerves, and muscles, all at your command, and you have only to think of a motion you wish to make and they obey.

You cannot look within you, nor about you, without seeing the hand of God in all things. Look at the earth with its wonderful productions. The seeds we sow in it, after being for a time hidden, return to us again enlarged and changed in form, but God makes them to increase and multiply. Look at the lofty tree that springs from a small kernel, how it spreads its roots that support it against the wind, and are like so many pipes to carry the water into the trunk; then the branches are like canals that carry the sap the roots have taken from the earth, into the leaves and stems, and thus make the tree live and grow. In summer it affords us shade, and in winter it feeds our fire, besides being useful in many other ways.

Look at the plants that spring from the earth; they are so many that you could never count them or learn all their names, and so beautiful that you could never cease to admire them. Every country is furnished with different kinds of insects; some so bright and dazzling that they are called diamond beetles, and others colored with dyes so various that a poet compares them to "atoms of rainbow hovering round." The hand of God is displayed every where, even in the little worm that crawls beneath our feet, and we must not despise or overlook the smallest of his works.

"Look at the heavens," the work of his fingers, the moon and the stars that he has ordained; you will not say these are the works of man, for they are too high and wonderful for him. I could spend hours in telling you of the wonderful works of God, but I hope I have said enough to convince you that man only uses what God has given him; and as you grow older, I hope you will learn and understand more of his wisdom and power; but you are old enough now to love him for his goodness, to admire him for his greatness, and obey him because he has made you to love and serve him; and never, my child, doubt that he made and governs all things, both in heaven and earth, and does all things well."

THE MINIATURE.

It was a summer's evening—there was no other company, the sun was sitting in glorious splendor. After dinner Matilda had retired only to the window to enjoy, she said, that prospect that the drawing-room could not afford. She spoke truly, for Albert was not there. Her eyes were upon the declining sun, but her soul was still in the drawing-room.

At length Sir Oliver and Albert arose from the table and came and seated themselves near Matilda.

"Come, Albert, the story of the miniature," said Sir Oliver.

"What? full, truly and unreservedly," said Albert, looking anxiously at Matilda.

"Of course."

"Offence or no offence?" said Albert, with a look of arch meaning.

"Whom could the tale possibly offend?" said Sir Oliver.

"That I am going to learn—listen."

As far as regarded Matilda, the last words were wholly superfluous. She seemed to have lost every faculty but hearing. Albert in a low, yet hurried tone, commenced thus:—

"I loved but was not loved. I had a rival that was seductive. I saw that he was preferred by the father, and not indifferent to the daughter. My love I could not—I would not attempt to conquer; but my actions, honor bade me to control—and I obeyed. The friend was admitted where the lover would have been banished. My successful rival obtained the miniature of his mistress. O, then, then I envied, and impelled by unconquerable passion, I obtained clandestinely from the artist a fac simile of that which I so much envied him. It was my heart's silent companion; and when at last duty called me away from the original, not often did I venture to gaze upon the resemblance. To prevent my secret being discovered by accident, I had the precious token enclosed in a double locker of gold, which opened by a secret spring, known only to myself and the maker."

"I gazed on the lovely features on the dawn of the battle day. I returned to it to its resting place, and my heart throbbed proudly under its pressure. I was conscious that there I had a talisman, and if ever I felt as heroes felt, it was then."

"On, on I dashed through the roaring stream of slaughter. Sabres flashed over me and around me—what cared I! I had this on my heart and a brave man's sword in my hand—and come the worst, better, better I could not have died than on that noble field. The showers of faded balls hissed around me. What cared I? I looked round—to my fellow soldiers I trusted for victory, and my soul I entrusted to God, and—shall I own it? for a few tears to my memory I trusted to the original of this, my bosom companion."

"She must have had a heart of ice, had she refused them," said Matilda, in a voice almost inaudible from emotion.

Albert bowed low and gratefully, and thus continued—"while I was thus borne forward into the very centre of the struggle, a ball struck at my heart—but the guardian angel was there, and it was protected; the miniature, the double case, even my flesh were penetrated, and my blood soiled the image of that beauty, for whose protection it would have joyed to flow. The shattered case, the broken, the blood-stained miniature, are now dearer than ever, and so will remain until life itself shall desert me."

"May I look upon those happy features that have inspired and preserved a heart so noble?" said Matilda, in a low distinct voice that seemed unnatural to her from the excess of emotion. Albert dropped upon his knee before her, touched the spring, and placed the miniature in the trembling hand of Matilda. In an instant she recognized her own resemblance. She was above the affectation of a false modesty—her eyes filled with grateful tears—she kissed the encrimsoned painting and sobbed aloud—"Albert this shall never leave my bosom. O, my well—my long beloved."

In a moment she was in the arms of the happy soldier, whilst one hung over them with unspeakable rapture, best gift upon a daughter's love—"A father's heart-felt blessing."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DUPPLICITY OF GEN. HARRISON.

MR. EDITOR—We invite all the lovers of truth and sound principles to examine for themselves the singular course of Gen. Harrison, the federal candidate for the Presidency, a few months past upon that exciting subject, the abolition of slavery.

In 1822, he was a candidate for Congress and published an address to the people of the District, of which an extract here follows.

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment,

I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen, I became a member of an abolition society, established at Richmond, Virginia; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means."

On the 4th of February, 1840 Hon. William B. Calhoun, a member of Congress from this State, saw a letter from Gen. Harrison, which he says in a note to Gales & Seaton of the 12th of June last, contains the following substance:

"The letter of Gen. Harrison referred to in my note, was a short one, and consisted exclusively of a response to this inquiry, 'Is it true that Gen. Harrison, whilst Governor of Indiana, did make an effort to introduce slavery into that Territory?' This inquiry he responds to in the same terms which he used in replying to the same question, eighteen years ago in the address to the public, also referred to in my note."

Without the least doubt, Mr. Calhoun here referred to a letter from Gen. Harrison to Hon. George Evans of the delegation of Maine in Congress and dated in January last. The address referred to by him was the same from which we quoted above, and was made to the electors of the Cincinnati District on the eve of an election of which he was a candidate in 1822. Further, Mr. Calhoun says in his note above quoted from Gen. Harrison employed 'the same terms which he used' in the address to the electors in 1822 above quoted from, that at the age of eighteen he "became a member of an abolition society established at Richmond, Virginia."

Now mark the contrast—Gen. Harrison in a letter dated February 16, 1840, only one month later than the letter to Mr. Evans, which Mr. Calhoun saw and gave the substance of as above, he uses the following language: "You ask me whether I now am, or ever have been, a member of an abolition society? I answer decidedly no." The whole letter from which the above is an extract was published in your paper of last week.

The editor of the Philanthropist of Cincinnati gives statements of two interviews he had with Gen. Harrison, in his paper of the 30th of June last, in the following words:

"In two interviews we had with Gen. Harrison on the subject about four months since, he was at pains to assure us that he had himself belonged to an abolition society in Richmond, Va. He did not hesitate about the phrase; he did not use any other. 'Abolition Society' seemed the only name which he knew or cared to know."

Four months from this publication would carry it back to the last of February, 1840.

William Chambers and C. Van Burskirk delivered Gen. Harrison a letter from the democratic committee of the State of Kentucky, asking his opinion upon abolitionism, to which he gave for answer "that nothing could induce him to answer any interrogatories coming either from friends or foes." This was on the 10th, April last.

April 17, 1840, Gen. Harrison wrote to A. G. Henry of Springfield, Ill. which letter was read to Dr. Berry of Vandalia and used at the Whig Convention at Springfield to satisfy the abolitionists. This was probably a copy of the letter to Mr. Evans and of his address before referred to.

Finally, on the 1st of June, 1840, Gen. Harrison writes to James Lyons as follows:

"In answer to the inquiry, why I used the word 'abolition,' in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in the year 1771, instead of the word 'humane,' which is known to be the one by which the society was really distinguished, all that I can say upon the subject is, that if I did really term it an abolition society, a fact which I can still hardly believe, for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the district in 1822, it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of thirty-one years. At any rate, the word abolition was not understood to mean in 1822 what it now means. There can be no doubt that the society of which Mr. Tarleton Pleasants was a member, and which, in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the 'Humane Society of Richmond,' and by this title Judge Gatch, who gave me the certificate in 1822, also designated it, was the same of which I was a member. Mr. Pleasants was a member in 1797, I in 1791—Mr. Robert Pleasants was the president at the former period, as he was when I was admitted."

I do not wish what I have said above to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished them."

To recapitulate, Gen. Harrison tells Mr. Evans that he belonged to an abolition society at the age of eighteen.

Again, he tells Gov. Owen that he had never belonged to any such society.

Gen. Harrison tells the editor of the Philanthropist repeatedly after each of the other declarations, that he had belonged to an abolition society.

On the 10th April last, he says nothing can induce him to answer interrogatories upon that subject.

On the 17th of the same April, he answers Mr. Henry, repeating the story of his being an abolitionist.

And on the 1st of June last, he tells Mr. Lyons that he can hardly believe that he used the term 'abolition society' at all to designate the society which he belonged to.

But the secret is here. In his letters to Mr. Evans and Mr. Lyons he says, *don't publish it*. And if you have seen the letter of his confidential committee to the citizens of Oswego, N. Y. of February 29, 1840, they state it to be their policy, "That the General make no declaration of his principles for the public eye whilst occupying his present position." He has obeyed and only written for *private use*. The reason for this course is clearly apparent. It was to effect by deception or falsehood what he and his advisers dispaired of doing by an open declaration. Men of principle would refuse to vote for a candidate who should be proved to be guilty of such gross acts at deception and falsehood for the lowest office. Can they cast their votes for such a candidate for the highest office in their gift? Justice.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY.

The master painter at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was recently turned off by the Secretary of the Navy without a day's warning and without any reason being given for this unceremonious dismissal of a man from the employment by which he earned his bread. The spy employed by the department to superintend the politics of the yard had found out that the master painter was a whig, and that was reason enough for turning him adrift without warning, to seek a living elsewhere in these times when there is nothing for a man to turn his hand to. And this is the way in which the patronage of the government is brought to bear upon the freedom of elections. *Employment is to be withdrawn from every man who will not sell his conscience and his principles for liberty to earn his bread.* In ordinary times when the demand for labor is good and wages are high, this screw could not be turned with any advantage, but now, when the man dismissed from the public service may seek in vain for employment elsewhere, it may be made a powerful engine of oppression and corruption. If individuals choose to adopt such a course I have no fault to find with it. I hold that a private citizen has a perfect right to refuse employment to men whose principles, moral, political or religious, he dislikes; but what right has the national government to inquire into a man's political opinions as a test of his fitness to do the work of the nation? This is Van Buren democracy exemplified—a practical illustration of "the supremacy of man over his accidents."

There is another point in this matter to which I desire to call the attention of your readers. These Van Buren leaders are always talking of their "love for the people"; their "respect for the intelligence of the people," the plain, republican simplicity of their principles; their hostility to every thing that squints towards aristocracy; the perfect equality of all men, etc. One would think that Mr. Van Buren and his secretaries made it a point, a principle, a matter of conscience, to be "all things to all men"—to treat every man, high and low, rich and poor, with the same deference and consideration. One would expect if he placed any confidence in their professions, that the working men, the mechanic, would be treated—if any difference was made—with more respect than the man of wealth; but let us look at the reality.

Our master painter, satisfied that he had faithfully performed his duty, and not satisfied with being kicked out of the yard with as little ceremony as if he had been a dog, respectfully applied to Mr. Secretary of the Navy for his reason for thus dismissing him. Here is his letter.

NEW YORK NAVY YARD, April 3d, 1840.

SIR—I have this instant been notified by Com. James Renshaw, of my dismissal from the Navy Yard as Master Painter.

As no reasons are assigned to me for this change in the Department, I most respectfully request to know if any reports have been made against me, or the cause which has led to my removal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, JNO. DEAN.

To the Hon. J. K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

And now read this democratic Secretary's answer:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 8th April, 1840.

SIR—Your letter of the 3d inst. has been received. The Department does not deem it necessary to give any reasons for selecting an officer or mechanic for a naval station. This is done every day as a matter of course, and as the Department may think proper or expedient. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. K. PAULDING.

Mr John Dean, Navy Yard, New York.

I call that, Mr. Editor, the very essence of Van Buren democracy. He has no reasons to give to a mechanic, he never gives any. Is a mechanic a *slave* or a *freeman*? Has he or has he not the feelings of a man? Has he or has he not a character to preserve, a good name to support? And will he submit to the *insolence* of Martin Van Buren's *taquies* because he has to work for his own bread and go on his feet, while they live in luxury upon *his hard earnings* and ride in English built coaches? Their votes next November will answer these questions and as they answer so will be their fate. The contemptible attempt of Mr. Paulding to justify his course in throwing mechanics out of employ when it suits him to do so because he orders the officers of the navy about without giving them any reason for it, is adding insult to insult. An officer is not dischar-

ged and thrown upon the world to seek his living where he can find it; he is always under full pay, and so far as his living is concerned it is a matter of perfect indifference whether Mr. Paulding chooses to employ him or not, he cannot touch his pay, he dare not touch—even by insinuation—his good name. NORMAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

HARRISON'S POPULARITY.

Yes, Mr. Editor, I do "recollect the fable of the ass in a lion's skin," but I cannot apply it to your correspondent, "A Democrat." He might cover himself with the largest lion's skin that ever grew and his everlasting senseless brag, would disclose the ass without putting any one to the trouble of stripping off his borrowed hide.

But I have serious fears for the gentleman's health. He should not allow himself to get so much excited during this hot weather. If he should happen to work himself up into a fever it would be a serious loss to the country—our part of it I mean—for I find that his clumsy attempt to defame Gen. Harrison and his still more clumsy manner of distorting and misrepresenting facts, are doing good to the cause of truth. I am, therefore, extremely desirous that he should keep cool and continue to work in the vocation his masters have assigned him.

It is not my habit to be personal, Mr. Editor, in discussing political affairs and I would rather avoid an encounter of wits, but if you allow your "Democrat" to attack me instead of dealing with what I say, I must even defend myself as well as I can.

It is the last resort of the Van Buren democrats when they are foiled at all points to throw themselves back upon democracy and endeavor to drown the arguments, "facts and figures," of their antagonists, by raising a dust about *federalism* and calling their opponents federalists. This is one of their methods of showing respect for the intelligence of the people, about which your "Democrat" talks so much. They think its perfect antidote to all arguments to call the man who uses them a federalist. For myself I have not so mean an opinion of the intelligence of the people. I believe they will distinguish truth from falsehood, when both are placed before them, even though the truth should come from one who was once a federalist. And here is a difference between "A Democrat" and me—he relies upon the prejudices of the people and I upon their common sense. But it so happens that your astute friend is "barking up the wrong tree." Whether or not I should have been a federalist had there been such a party in my day I cannot tell, but I know for a certainty that party was defunct before I came upon the stage. I am not sorry however that your friend has resorted to this cover from which I will take the earliest opportunity to smoke him out by showing him where the old federalists *now* are, and I can tell him already that he has "trapped on a poor hand," for the leaders of his party are mostly old federalists of the *worst kind*.

Mr. Democrat tries to shake off the charge I made against him of foisting a forgery upon the people, and falls back upon "the democratic papers" to sustain him, but he cannot escape so. He knows that the man who adopts and disseminates a slander is just as bad as him who originated it; that the man who endeavors to pass a counterfeit note, believing it to be counterfeit, is just as guilty as the person who made it. He knows too, that the whole of what he calls the democratic press, will publish any slander or forgery against a political opponent which they can lay hands on, and that the whole 'democratic' press is neither better nor higher authority than some contemptible, reckless village newspaper. By adopting and publishing a pitiful slander upon a brave and generous man, your correspondent has assumed the paternity of it, and he must either produce the author, if there was one, to excuse himself or stand branded as a slanderer, without much hope of having the record expunged.

SEVENTY SIX.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO CRISPIN.

"Such wars the immortal wage, such horrors rend
The earth's vast concave when the gods contend."

Guess, if brother Homer could see what a dust we modern poets can raise about nothing, he would think the battle he had been describing was no great shakes after all. I am backing out, Mr. Editor, and will be brief as possible. First, I would apologize to you and your patrons for the injury your paper sustains by my carelessly mixing a little hard rider with Crispin's loco loco composition. I expected some ebullition and froth but did not expect it to cover a column and a half of your paper. His composition must have been principally (a) (k) (a).

Now, Mr. Crispin, I would with pleasure parse those words you requested me to if I knew the rule. As I do not you will confer a favor by informing me where it may be found and also where I can find the rules by which you parse the sentence commencing at the colon in the thirty-eighth line of your criticism. I shall not quarrel with you about any of your quotations except the fourth; I shall maintain that Virginia contains but three syllables on the authority of Jim Crow's song "Old Virginia" etc, and this will be sufficient to sustain my position till you produce some opposing authority beside your own. You say my political assertions are as true as that log cabins and hard cider can be manufactured into an efficient President of the United States. Well that is as true as I wish it to be if we admit Andrew

Painting, Glazing, etc.

Subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, a strict attention to his business and the superior in which he pledges himself to execute to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; he informs his friends and the public, that he continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, carries on

SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:
GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER
HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

Works of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE in superior style.

All kinds kept constantly on hand and commodate customers at reasonable prices can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

Subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

Individuals can see him alone at any time, and place.

He had eighteen years experience and assisted to fifteen hundred persons for the last four years, all may rest assured of relief who call on Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident give every individual relief who may be called on him.

Public are cautioned against the many quacks who sell what they cannot perform.

Worn the different kinds of Trusses, more than have been offered to the public for the last years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to all the different cases that occur, and he and as good Trusses, and will furnish any Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere, so that a purchaser a Truss at this establishment does not suit, can exchange until he is satisfied without extra charge.

Subscriber manufactures as many as twenty kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John of this city, formerly made, together with the Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Truss with steel springs—these give relief in all cases, and in a large portion produce a permanent cure.

Trusses can be worn day and night; improve Truss and Truss Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss in four different ways; Trusses with ball joint; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by which, persons troubled with a decant of an can ride on horseback with perfect ease. Mr. P. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus which have answered in cases where pessaries failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, Boards are always kept on hand. As a of convenience and not of speculation, the need will keep on hand the following kinds of manufactures, which they can have; if of suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange any of them:—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Prolapsus; do; Farr's; do; Salmon's Ball and Sherman's Patent; French; do; Marsh's; do; Sherman's; do; Shaker's; do; Shaker's; do; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in place; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's; do; and single; also Trusses for children of all

and of Trusses repaired at short notice and good as when new.

Wishing for any of these instruments will be upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place. Subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL PADS for deformed and crooked feet, and in every week for children and infants in this from out of the city. Specimens of his business may be seen at the manufactory.

so informs individuals that he will not make complaints known to any one, except when he is led to refer to them—it being a misfortune, for persons do not want their cases known.

The public may be satisfied of his ability, he sent to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

ing had occasion to observe that some persons with the Hernia have suffered much want of a skillful workman in accommodations to the peculiarities of their cases, I have ins to inform myself of the competency of

Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned path of Mr. Beath. After some months of on of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster acquainted with the manufacture of these and, and ingenious in accommodating them to of cases which occur. I feel myself called commend him to my professional brethren and able as a person well fitted to supply their regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Nov. 25.

Resolution of Copartnership.

Copartnership existing under the firm of B. and G. Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840.) by mutual consent, B. and G. are agreed to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD,
ABEL GLEASON.

set Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

subscribers will continue business under the of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD.

set Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

A. GREEN, Agent for the following among valuable publications, begs leave to solicit them, as furnishing useful and entertaining in a style of superior execution, and at less fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's magazine—decidedly the most important work use in this country—containing original articles by the first female writers, and selected matter most celebrated English magazines—embellished with colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, besides music, embroidery, views, etc., portraits, etc., etc.

DIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with a notices of new publications. The superabundance of this new publication is shown in that of seven similar works undertaken since its announcement, five years ago, not one now survives.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous illustrations of immense value to mechanics above works will be afforded on the same as they can be procured in Boston.

Jan. 25.

VARIETY.

Jackson and Martin Van Buren as standards of efficiency; for I am prepared to show how the general prosperity of the country may be promoted by a log cabin ten feet square and a gallon of cider, no matter how hard, as much as you can show that it has been promoted by your administrations. You seem to invite my attention to the second edition of your song; you have taken some pains to improve its appearance but have suffered it to remain wholly at variance with truth. You represent the Van Buren ship as freighted with gold. This is a gross misrepresentation unless you refer to his dinner table, and I challenge you to name a bank in this State (doing business as such) that has so small an amount of specie in its vaults in proportion to its notes in circulation as the treasury bank of the United States. I believe the smallest amount of specie which Commissioners have found in any bank was four and sixpence. Can you prove there is that amount in the United States Treasury? But you "generously" excused me and assigned a reason: I will endeavor not to be outdone in generosity if I am in double rhyme, so I will excuse all your errors on the ground that "the flights of thy muse" was so extremely laborious and much resembling that of Satan through chaos, voyaging the unreal elements of Benoitian humbug, sometimes using a mast head as an element to "float" on, sometimes claving spe-cie and that too "when 'big with the fate of Hector" and the whole whig party. No wonder the poor thing should limp a little in the last verse, nor that she had neither strength or patience left to divide the petition and scatter the pieces, and so scattered it while I have filled the space I intended, so adieu.

HECTOR.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FAIRNESS OF FEDERAL WRITERS.

MR. EDITOR—I have often wondered at the false estimate which federal writers make of the intelligence of the people; and if you will examine their addresses and other writings in this respect, you will find that they always make a false estimate of it, and to this source may be traced their want of success for any length of time in political affairs. They universally address themselves to the prejudices and passions rather than the reason and judgment of the multitude, and consequently can maintain only an ephemeral existence.

I was led to these remarks by an article in the Dedham Patriot of July 15th, and another in your paper of July 25th, the latter of which was subscribed by a Democratic Whig, in which Mr. Brownson is held out to public view as the leader and champion of the democratic party, and certain obnoxious passages alleged to be taken from his writings are published, which they charge to be the principles of the democratic party. Last year some writer in your paper, by his deep research into writings scarcely known to the public, found a sentence or two in favor of democracy in Abner Kneeland's paper and thereupon with equal justice he accused the whole democratic party of being infidels and endeavoring under the guise of democracy to propagate infidelity.

Now, Mr. Editor, we acknowledge no leaders; we wear no badges to distinguish us as the subjects of any such leader. We have no battle array of hard cider and log cabins. We sing no troubadour songs to extol the character of any such leader. We go not back to the dark ages or the days of chivalry for examples to form our heroes and statesmen. We have no lords baron nor lords temporal or spiritual to worship or to whom we yield obedience. We go for the great charter of our rights, embodied in the declaration of Independence, which proclaimed us freemen and declared all men to be born free and equal and to have certain inalienable rights, and that the people in the collective capacity are sovereign and consequently cannot acknowledge any leaders or lords paramount; that those whom they entrust with the administration of their laws are their servants and not their lords, and whenever they become unsuitable to discharge the duties committed to their trust they are discharged and their places supplied by others. Therefore, the democratic party have no leaders and are not responsible for what any individual member of the party may assert or the opinions he may hold, nor do they believe it to be necessary to expel such member. They profess liberality of sentiment, liberality of legislation, and to go for the greatest good of the greatest number without respect to persons.

JUSTICE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

I observe, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent who takes it upon himself to assert or deny without any regard to truth, whatever he thinks may benefit or injure the cause of the office holders, has, as might have been expected of him, denied that Brownson's doctrines are the doctrines of his party; and, furthermore, that Brownson so says in a note appended to the article in question. Whether or not the first part of this assertion is true I leave the people to judge from facts and evidence, but the last part I pronounce to be an unqualified falsehood. The disclaimer of Brownson relates to only one of his points and that one a doctrine which has not yet been brought forward in your columns. It is not the first falsehood that this writer has attempted to palm off upon your readers, and I presume it will not be the last.

Whether Brownson speaks for the party I will show hereafter. Meanwhile, I hope your readers will weigh well what he says.

I have before shown up Mr. Brownson's opinions of "priests and pedagogues," and of the condition of that class which he chooses to call the "employed," a class which does not exist however, in the sense in which he uses the term. For in this country the "employed" of to-day is the "employer" of to-morrow; the

people are continually changing places in that respect, and the few who are beyond the reach of that change which is continually going on, are so very few, and by the nature of our institutions must so remain, that they can never be of sufficient importance to excite jealousy in the minds of the many. Every young man in this country, when he has served out his apprenticeship and become master of his craft, be his calling what it may, starts into life with the hope and the reasonable expectation of becoming what Mr. Brownson calls an "employer." A few, a very few years of work as a journeyman or day laborer, if he has industry, or dexterity and skill, will give him capital enough, with the aid of our glorious credit system, to commence business on his own account, to keep his apprentices and hire his journey-men, and take the rank to which all honest, industrious men are entitled, of an independent man. We have no lower class in New England, but those who are idle, vicious and dissolute, and it is these which our amiable Jacobin is urging on to assert their natural right to an equal share in the earnings of the honest, virtuous and industrious. He is an advocate of the most horrible features of the French Revolution. When that awful tragedy had assumed its worst guise,—when the ignorant, the vicious and unprincipled had obtained the ascendancy and blood was poured out like water only to gratify the taste for blood and the love of plunder, he dignifies it with the name of a "glorious uprising of the people" and calls down the "curse of humanity" upon the heads of "the great body of English Commoners" for interfering to restore order.

"So long," says he, "as that Revolution was in the hands of the middle class, and threatened merely to humble monarchy and nobility, the English nation applauded it; but as soon as it descended to the mass of the people, and promised to elevate the laboring classes, the English nation armed itself and poured out its blood and treasure to suppress it."

"On her head almost alone should fall the curses of humanity for the sad failure of that glorious uprising of the people in behalf of their imperceptible and unalienable rights."

After this outpouring in favor of that Jacobinism which deluged France with the blood of hundreds of thousands of her best and worthiest citizens; which established on iron despotism of blood, from bad to worse, from the rule of the "Girondists," the "Mountain" and Murat to Robespierre, he begins to generalize about the "employers" and the "employed," and starts off with propositions no less startling in their nature than false in their basis.

"Our despair for the poor Chartists," he says, "arises from the number and power of the middle class. We dread from them neither monarchy nor nobility"—their real enemy is the employer.

But what has this to do with us? He answers:

"In all countries it is the same. The only enemy to the laborer is your employer, whether appearing in the shape of a master mechanic or in the owner of a factory."

"The Duke of Wellington is much more likely to vindicate the rights of labor than an Abbot Lawrence, although the latter may be a very kind hearted man and liberal citizen."

His principle of democracy goes to establishing two classes—the rich and the poor—the duke and the peasant—the ruler and the ruled. He exhorts the "poor Chartists" not to fear "monarchy or nobility," he tells them "the middle class are their only enemies," and he tells, "in all countries it is the same." "Away with the middle class," is the burden of his story. Down with the master mechanic! Down with the factory owner! Destroy the priests! But "fear neither monarchy nor nobility."

Is this any new doctrine? No. It is the old doctrine of the French Revolution—the doctrine of Danton, Murat, Robespierre. They would have but two classes—the rulers and the ruled. They proposed to elevate the working man, and the means used were to cut off the heads of all between the laborer and the ruler.

It is this struggle to which the Jacobin is looking forward when he tells us that, "It will come if it come at all, only at the conclusion of war, the like of which the world has never witnessed, and from which, however inevitable it may seem to the eye of philosophy, the heart of humanity recoils with horror."

And is Brownson the only advocate of this kind of democracy? By no means. The presses of the party throughout the Union are its advocates. Martin Van Buren, Marcus Morton are its advocates. For years there has been a constant, increasing effort to excite the poor against the rich—to raise the "employed" against the "employer." It is the one thread which runs through all the State papers and newspaper essays of the party. You may discover it every where in all their written productions and spoken speeches; in their attacks upon the credit system, the protective system, the currency, the establishment of the sub-treasury—make parts and parcels of one great plan to destroy the dreaded middle classes by grinding them in the dust; to reduce all but the office holders to one common level of poverty and ignorance.

But, Mr. Editor, on one point I wish to be fairly understood. When I speak of the doctrines of the party I mean of the initiated—the leaders. I do not suppose for a moment that the great mass of those who have supported Van Buren would willingly adopt such doctrines and act upon them. I hold the great mass of that party to be honest, true-hearted democrats, but most woefully deceived in the true character of their leaders. A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

RINGWORMS. It is said that ring worms or run-rounds can be very speedily cured, by rubbing on, some half dozen times, a few drops of oil of orange.

NINE PERSONS KILLED. A dreadful thunder storm passed over the section of country in the vicinity of Charleston, (S. C.) in the evening, in which there was an awful destruction of human life. Just previous to its bursting upon them, twenty negroes, being crowded into a house, whither they had repaired as a place of refuge, were struck down by a vivid flash of lightning, and the following is the result of the stroke. Four of them escaped entirely—two were severely shocked—five were stunned, and horrible to relate, nine were killed upon the spot. The electric fluid entered the house at the door, carrying part of the side of the house and gable, and after doing some other damage, seemed to separate into different fragments, as each alternate individual was killed or wounded—it then left the house at the back door, and in its passage killed two of the people five paces from the house, into which they were hastening. The nine who were killed never moved, nor manifested any signs of animation, but presented a heap of mangled corpses. The five who were stunned recovered their senses only after the expiration of an hour, and two who were only severely shocked, did not lose their recollection. The visible and external marks were different according to the intensity of the stroke upon each. Those who were stunned were and are very much swollen and puffed up, especially in the extremities. The features and bodies of the dead are bloated and swollen to the full extent of the skin and so disfigured as nearly to obliterate the identity of the individual, the blood uncoagulated poured from their noses and ears, the muscles, as is usual, so entirely relaxed, as to permit the body to be fixed in any direction.

AFRAY AT JEFFERSONVILLE, KY. A serious affray lately occurred at Jeffersonville, (Ky.) between a party of young men and some negroes, which resulted in the death of one of the young men and in the wounding of two others. The circumstances were briefly these. Some negro boys, in the top of a tree, complained to a negro coming up of having been pelted with suds by some white boys standing near. The negro intended to chastise the assailants, seized on a young man who, though in the company of the boys, had no hand in the pelting, and tore his coat partly from him, and otherwise handled him roughly. This young man being much respected, a company of his associates collected in the evening after dark, and proceeded to a house where they supposed the negro to be, for the purpose of lynching him. They stated the object of their search, and demanded admittance, but were refused. They proceeded to break in the door. On forcing it they were met by a gun presented to their breast, which one of them seized and turned away. Just at that instant a negro from a neighboring house, running up discharged among the assailants a gun loaded with a ball and buckshot or slugs, mortally wounding one and slightly wounding two others. The negro who discharged the gun is in custody, and will be sent to jail. A meeting was called by some of the people who were in favor of burning the negro, after the barbarous and disgraceful example of St. Louis, but for the honor of the town the voice of the better portion of the citizens prevailed, and it was finally resolved to permit the calm action of the majesty of the law.

A RICH MOUSE NEST. Three years ago a merchant in Raleigh, (N. C.) then doing an active business in that city, had his money-drawer repeatedly robbed, and though every expedient was resorted to to detect the rogue, the effort was fruitless. He naturally enough, had hard thoughts of his clerks, his servants, and even of some of those who visited his house. Finding that the money continued to disappear notwithstanding his vigilance, he changed his place of deposit, and the robbery ceased. As some carpenters were lately engaged in refitting his store for another tenant, they suddenly came across a mouse's nest lined with bank notes. Twenty-five dollars were secured, wholly uninjured, whilst several handfuls of fragments remained, so mutilated as to answer no other purpose than to convince him that all his former suspicions were groundless. No doubt that many a worthy man employed in the service of others has suffered in character from similar occurrences, as frequent instances are related of the thievish propensities of the mouse. The circumstances should, at least, inculcate a spirit of tolerance and charity in such matters, where the evidence is not clear and the proof indisputable.

PATRIOTISM BY THE YARD. A Washington correspondent of the Goshen (N. Y.) Republican gives a list of the members who spoke on the subject of the sub-treasury bill, in the House of Representatives, with the time occupied by each—from which it appears that 28 administration members spoke 59 hours and 24 minutes in favor of the bill, and 35 opposition members 102 hours and 14 minutes against it. The administration member who spoke longest was Mr. Parish of Ohio, who spoke 4 hours and 25 minutes—Messrs. Lowell of Maine, Pope of Kentucky, Holleman of Virginia, Duncan of Ohio, and Jones of Virginia, each spoke 4 hours or upwards. The opposition member who spoke longest, was Mr. Bell of Tennessee, who spoke 10 hours and 25 minutes—Mr. Sargent of Pennsylvania, 6 hours 52 minutes—Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, 6 hours 30 minutes—Mr. White of Kentucky, 4 hours 55 minutes—Mr. Raymond of North Carolina, 4 hours 50 minutes—Mr. Tillghast of Rhode Island, 4 hours 24 minutes—Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, 4 hours 22 minutes—Mr. Marvin of Ohio, 4 hours and 7 minutes—Wm. C. Johnston of Maryland, 4 hours.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE. In the neighborhood of St. Louis, in the night time, a negro man entered the apartment where his master and mistress were sleeping, with the intention of killing his master. Owing to the sickness of a child the wife had taken the front side of the bed; the negro struck her on the breast, with the edge of a sharp axe, cutting into the cavity of the chest. At the moment he gave the blow, a flash of lightning enabled him to see that he was striking his mistress, and he attempted to ease it; but for this act he must have killed her instantly. He succeeded in making his escape, but was apprehended, and after some days confessed his crime. At the latest intelligence she was in a fair way to recover. The only motive he assigned, was, that he wanted to be sold.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE. At a village in the vicinity of Newport, (N. H.) a most shocking outrage was lately perpetrated. Some dispute had arisen during the day between two individuals, both residents of that town. About dark one of them procured two guns and a pistol, loaded them with lead slugs, took the pistol and proceeded directly to the other's residence, and deliberately shot him through the body. The charge entered the side and passed through the kidneys out at back. He is yet alive, though suffering great agony, and his life is despaired of. The assailant has been bound over in the sum of two thousand dollars and committed to jail for want of bail.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. A French physician recommends the following process: Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime in powder, mix it with half a pint of water, with this wash and keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attacks the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. This wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite.

HORRIBLE MURDER. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who writes from Natchez, Miss., states that there is a great excitement there in consequence of the murder by an unknown assassin, of a noble minded and accomplished gentleman at a plantation near Natchez. He was shot while sitting at tea at the mansion of his mother at about dark. He received the contents of a gun heavily charged with buck shot, fired on the outside of a window about ten feet behind him, and fell dead, with a single shriek and exclamation, in presence of his youthful wife, his sister, and a circle of friends which surrounded the table, and were at the instant listening to his animated account of a fourth of July fete from which he had just returned.

The most wonderful part of the case is, that as yet no suspicion can affix itself upon any one, either white or black, with confidence, as the perpetrator of so monstrous a deed. He was not known to have had an enemy on earth; his numerous slaves loved him as they would a father. The magistracy of Natchez have been engaged three days in an ineffectual scrutiny of the case, and must now pause until light shall arise out of the darkness which environs the lamentable event. He was shot with his own gun taken from a case in which seven other pieces were locked up; the piece could have been obtained by no slave without the aid of some house slave, who may have known the secret place where the key of the gun case was kept. Besides but few slaves can use fire arms with any effect.

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS. The returns under the census recently taken by authority of the State, have all been received and the population of the State will not vary materially from seven hundred and nineteen thousand.

Under the amendment of the Constitution only thirty-seven towns of the three hundred and six in the State will be entitled to more than one representative. One hundred and seventy one will be entitled to one each; while there are ninety eight towns containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants which can only be represented by fractions—that is, as many years as one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of their population, so many years of the next ten will they be entitled to a representative, making an average of about three hundred and sixty annually. Next year, being valuation year, every town will send one, so that the next House will be composed of about four hundred members.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The new steamer Britannia, the first of Mr. Conard's Liverpool, Halifax and Boston Line, arrived in Boston as was announced last week. She was detained at Halifax about seven hours, and made her passage from that place to Boston in thirty-six hours. The whole passage from Liverpool to Boston was effected in fourteen days.

The intelligence by this arrival is one month later than dates before received.

The most important news by the Britannia is that from China.

The Chinese were busy in preparing fire-rats for the purpose of destroying the British shipping. The American merchants at Canton, apprehensive of the consequences of the expedition, were preparing to quit the city. They had declined any further consignments, thus putting a stop to the trade.

Lin had enlisted three thousand recruits, and was drilling them daily near Canton, in the exercise of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter is said to be a weapon peculiar to China.

The Queen Victoria has issued orders to the commanders of British ships of war to detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and

goods, belonging to the emperor of China, etc. The papers contain numerous details of an attempt to assassinate the Queen, while, with Prince Albert, she was taking an airing in St. James' Park, on the evening of the tenth of June. A young man who was employed in a stable, fired two pistols at the coach, neither of which took effect, and it was not ascertained that they were loaded with balls. The man was arrested and examined, and confessed his design, but what reasons induced him to the act, do not appear. On the 12th the Queen held a court for the purpose of receiving a congratulatory address from both houses of Parliament.

The servant of Lord William Russell has been found guilty of the murder of his master, and sentenced to be executed. He made a confession of his guilt.

The proceedings of Parliament were of little interest.

The greatest distress prevails among the operatives of Dublin. The streets are every day filled with famishing wretches.

The small-pox was raging in the family of the King of the French.

The King of Prussia is dead and buried. The papers announce the death of Paganini, the celebrated player on the violin.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1840.

WHIG MEETING. Two thousand people listened on Tuesday last, in this town, to an address by Gen. James Wilson of New Hampshire. A procession was formed and after marching entered the Unitarian Meeting-house where the address was delivered. A portion of the Weymouth and Bridgewater Band was present on the occasion. Gen. Wilson spoke nearly two hours to an attentive audience, in a clear and audible voice, on political subjects of great moment. He was frequently and warmly applauded during his remarks. In the evening, the Band gave a specimen of their musical skill which exceeded the expectations of the public. Shall we hear them again?

BUSINESS IN WEYMOUTH. It is stated that over four thousand tons of navigation have arrived at Weymouth Landing in three months, ending first of July last, exclusive of sloops. In the great business year of 1836, at the termination of three months, but twenty-nine hundred tons of shipping passed to the same place, showing an increase the present year of eleven hundred tons. This speaks well for the enterprise of Weymouth.

MISSING VESSEL. The bark Suffolk of Boston has not been heard from since she sailed from Matanzas for Hamburg on the 26th of February last. Capt. Elihu A. Arnold of this place sailed as her first officer. She is supposed to have been lost in the severe gale which occurred sixteen days after she left Matanzas.

CAUTION TO CONTRIBUTORS. In reference to the communication of this week, signed 76, we feel in duty bound to say, that the gentleman therein referred to did not write that communication, nor has he furnished a political article for the paper for the last five months; and if that gentleman continues to be thus personally and abusively attacked, as he has often been when innocent, we shall conceive it to be our duty to give up the names of those who thus attack him upon a subject which they profess to wish may sleep.

"LIGHT AND LIBERTY." Such is the name of a small sheet lately commenced at Worcester, Mass., by Joseph A. Whitmarsh, who adopts as his motto, "the abolition of all slavery." His introductory remarks occupy three columns of the paper and are a complete medley of almost every thing which eccentricity could conceive. As a specimen of his singularities, a short extract is annexed relative to the terms of his journal.

"I have no terms. Every individual who wishes this paper must set his own terms. Whoever wants it to read and circulate let him send in his name, and if there is a copy left he shall have it even if he cannot aid at all in printing it. And whoever desires its continuance, let him do what seemeth him good in its aid."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Gov. Polk of Tennessee has publicly declined being a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and has announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor.

The Hon. John Davis and George Hull have accepted the nominations of the Worcester Convention and have consented to be run as the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

The people of the United States consume about eight million pounds of tea per annum.

The Hon. George M. Keim, Representative to Congress from Pennsylvania, declines being a candidate for re-election.

It is stated that stores rent higher at Lowell, Mass., now than they have done for a number of years.

All the banks in Charleston, South Carolina, have resumed specie payments.

Gov. McDuffie of Georgia has come out with a letter in answer to an invitation, in which he opposes Harrison for the Presidency and takes neutral ground.

A gentleman recently from St. Louis states that one thousand buildings were going up in that city.

Exertions are being made for the pardon of Dr. Dwyott of Philadelphia. His creditors encourage the project, and it is generally believed that his debts will be paid off provided he is set at liberty.

Hon. Mahlon Dickerson is officially announced as United States District Judge for New Jersey.

Gov. Morton has offered five hundred dollars reward for the detection of the person who robbed and attempted to murder a citizen in the town of Springfield, Mass., a short time since.

The Pennsylvania papers say that the crops in that State this year will exceed any of the last four years. The population of Randolph, Mass., by the late United States census, is 3,210. Increase since 1830, 1,010—since 1837, 169.

Darnes, who caused the death of A. J. Davis, proprietor of the St. Louis Argus, a few weeks since, by breaking his head, has been indicted for manslaughter only, and admitted to bail in three thousand dollars.

NOTICES.

The Officers of the Quincy Democratic Association are notified that a meeting will be held in the Centre School Room, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Norfolk County Whig Pic Nic, at Quincy, respectfully invite all the Ladies of Quincy who are disposed to join them in a Pic Nic to be held on or about the 3d of September next, upon the Hancock Lot, (so called) in Quincy, to leave their names with either of the members of the Committee, on or before the 25th of August. The following are the names constituting the Committee of Arrangements:

Mrs. Adam Curtis,	Mrs. Henry Hardwick, Jr.,
Daniel Baxter,	Samuel White,
Lysander Richards,	Elizabeth Weld,
Lloyd G. Horton,	Abraham Bartlett,
Paul Wild,	George Clapp,
Simon Gillett,	Luther Mann,
John Glover, Jr.,	Ebenezer A. Shaw,
Harvey Field,	Ebenezer Adams, 2d,
Ann Taylor,	William Newcomb,
Lewis Newcomb,	Eliza Turner,
Samuel Littlefield, Jr.,	Peter Hardwick,
Thomas Adams, Jr.,	John Savill,
Jesse Buntun.	

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements, MEHTABLE ADAMS, Sec.

An adjourned meeting of the Old Colony Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Kingston, in the Orthodox Meeting-house, the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the morning. The Executive Committee are requested to meet at the same place at eight o'clock in the morning.

An Address will be delivered before the society in the morning and the meeting will be continued through the day. Let the abolitionists of the Old Colony be well represented on that occasion. WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, Sec.

Those members of the Quincy Lyceum, now indebted to the Society, are desired to make immediate payment to the Secretary. All persons having demands against the institution are requested to present them. By order of the Directors, JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days. CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

Notice.

A MEETING of the Quincy Association to prevent Trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Woodlands, etc., will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5th, at seven o'clock. By order of the President and Directors, E. P. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

Quincy, Aug. 1. 1w

Quincy Family School.

THIS Institution is located in the beautiful and pleasant Town of Quincy, only eight miles from Boston. The access to the place is very easy, as there are several stages running daily to and from the city. The design of the School is to prepare youth for college or business, or more especially for teaching. The number is limited to twenty-five.

All the pupils are treated as children under the superintendence of a careful parent. The instructor would prefer to have those pupils who are to remain with him for a considerable length of time, under the age of twelve years when they commence, as he believes the ages from eight to twelve the most favorable to the formation of correct moral, physical and intellectual habits.

The government of the School is moral suasion rather than physical force. The year is divided into two terms of twenty-two weeks each. Pupils are received at any time and can remain but half a quarter if they wish it, and the terms are \$150 a year and in the same proportion for a shorter time. There are no additional charges, but all necessary items, such as board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel, lights, etc., are included in the regular charge. Payment, for at least half a term, will be expected in advance. WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Principal.

REFERENCES.

Quincy—Hon. John Q. Adams, Dr. Ebenezer Woodworth, Rev. Peter Whitney, Rev. William F. Lunt, Rev. Calvin Wolcott.

Boston—Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Joseph S. Clark, Amos A. Phelps, J. H. Towne, Silas Aiken. Dorchester—Rev. John Codman, D. D. Roxbury—Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich. Braintree—Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D. Randolph—Rev. Calvin Hitchcock.

* TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS.

We regard Mr. Cornell's qualification to instruct the youthful mind as undoubted. We request attention to the advertisement of this school, from those parents who wish to place their children where they may enjoy the combined advantages of faithful, moral and intellectual instruction, and kind, parental supervision. We have confidence that they will not be disappointed in regard to the salutary influence exerted upon them by their instructor and his family.—Boston Recorder.

We most cheerfully recommend this school to the public as well worthy of their patronage.—American Traveller.

Every thing connected with this Seminary is under the most efficient organization, and conducted in the most pleasant and healthful manner. There are few places, if any, to which parents can send their children with better prospects of improvement in learning and etiquette, and with better security for their morals, than to this family school. The terms are lower than those of any other school of the kind with which we are acquainted. At many of our academies, where at first sight they appear cheaper, when all the various items which are here furnished for the usual charge come in the form of extra charges, it will be found that this institution is really an economical one to those parents and guardians who do not wish to expend a large sum upon those under their care. The thorough course of studies here pursued, and the fact that the number of pupils is limited to the small number of twenty-five are important considerations to those who are anxious to make rapid progress in their studies.—Quincy Patriot.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove those troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents. For sale by C. GILL, Jr., Quincy, June 13.

o caused the death of A. J. Davis, pro-
St. Louis Argus, a few weeks since, by
lead, has been indicted for manslaughter
itted to bail in three thousand dollars.

Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.
Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third
Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.
For sale by CALEB GILL, JR.
Quincy, June 13. If

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends
patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN
Quincy, May 5. tf

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN
Quincy, July 21. if

which meeting the creditors who have not proved
debts will be allowed to prove the same.
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Assignee
Quincy, July 18. 2w

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, April 25. If

ry, which so severely wounded me, that I am obliged to 'limp'—much against my will, and that I was blown nearly into a 'cock'd up hat,' yet I am not completely annihilated; and have the recklessness to hazard another shot, which I expect, although in your last, you say that you are 'backing out'; which I suppose, however, you meant for irony. I perceive that in addition to your being a poet, you are also a punster; and have a very genteel way of giving me the li—'a(ka)li.' I would suggest to you the propriety of your looking into Johnson or Walker's English Dictionary, where you can read as follows—'Hector, a bully—a blustering fellow: and then, if you please, talk much about 'ebullition and froth,' unless, indeed, you are so deeply in love with ancient heathen mythology that you have entirely outgrown the authority of modern lexicographers.

I render to you my sincere and friendly thanks, for your kindness in referring me to an error which occurs in my 'criticism,' and will give you the *open sesame* for unlocking (parsing) the sentence. That part of the sentence referred to, now reads thus: 'that thy muse being not only purely original, but of the most,' etc. When I wrote, I intended to have made use of the words, *it is*, next after the word 'but,' which I probably forgot, owing to my being at that time on a 'chaotic voyage' in pursuit of thy lofty muse. Another, and I think better, rule for parsing, or fitting to parse, the sentence in question, is to *expunge* the conjunction 'but,' and substitute the verbis. And here, friend Hector, I will say to you and to the world, that when it is fairly proved that I am in an error, or have made a blunder, that I hope ever to possess enough of the dignity of a man frankly to acknowledge the same; and I also hope that I may (however much I may respect the sable gentleman) never skulk behind 'Jim Crow' to evade the truth. You will observe that Virginia and 'Jim Crow's' Virginia, do not sound exactly alike. Verily, friend Hector, thou hast 'strained at a giant and swallowed a saw mill.' However, you have given a pretty fair sample of whig logic and whig deductions from the same. I hope it will be long, before the 'grim tyrant' shall call thee 'to that country from whose bourne no traveller returns,' for when that event shall take place the world will lose one of its greatest and most splendid ornaments.

In relation to the efficiency of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren to fill the office of President of the United States, I have some proof besides my own 'opposing authority' to show that the one has been, and the other is a standard of efficiency. The people elected—re-elected and sustained Andrew Jackson; the people elected—have sustained and will sustain Martin Van Buren. That the only detriment to the prosperity of our country under the administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren can justly be attributed to banking and consequent gross speculation, none, I think, but knaves and those (most of them perhaps, honest) who have been deceived by knaves, will deny, your 'ten feet square log cabin and gallon of hard cider,' to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The account which you gave of the banks of this State, and of the United States' Treasury, and your *uticisms* of 'four and sixpence,' demand but a passing notice. You seem almost to forget that there are other banks in the Union, besides those in this State, and that quite a number which did exist in this State, as well as elsewhere, are now defunct, owing to the knavery and extravagance of the bank officers. Besides the most of the banks south and west of New York, are now in a suspended state. And it is a well known fact, that in 1837, all the then existing banks in the Union, did virtually fail. That any person or persons has or have sustained any loss from the inability or refusal of the government, during the administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, remains for you to prove. And now I ask, is there a bank in the Union which has always promptly redeemed its promises?

While you are croaking about the emptiness of the Government Treasury, suffer me to ask if the Government did, during the presidency of Andrew Jackson, have a large surplus, and give (loan) to the State some near thirty millions of dollars? And does not the government now pay its liabilities, notwithstanding the immense losses sustained in consequence of those conservative, abominable 'wolves in sheep's clothing,'—Swartwout, Price & Co.? Now I mind old and occasionally make new boots and shoes for a livelihood, and 'four and sixpence,' is my price for soiling and heeling a pair of old boots or shoes, and if you can and will prove that there is not that amount of specie (allow me to 'cleave' it) in the Government Treasury I pledge to you and the world, my sacred (loco foco) honor, that I will then, forthwith, make a donation of, and transmit to the Treasury Department that sum, in specie ('cleave' again) to give, in future, the lie ('a(ka)li') to such a charge.

In relation to chaotic voyaging, like Satan, through the unreal elements of Bentonian humbuggery, I must decline accompanying yourself and his Satanic majesty on such an excursion, on the ground that I have a strong dislike to the smell of brimstone; and have already heard enough from others of the location, scenery and inhabitants of Pandemonium, to induce me not to wish to cultivate the acquaintance of either; and as to 'Bentonian humbuggery,' I am unacquainted with that also. Will you give me some authentic history of the whole 'chaotic' affair?

Now, friend Hector, you have my best wishes for your success in the performance of a journey, 'big with the fate of General Harrison, Hector as his chief Aid, and the whole whig party; which he, you and they, are destined to perform in November next, up salt river to its source; and I hope that then and there you will all find log cabins and hard cider to your heart's content.'

I do not wonder that my muse, poor thing, should limp a little, when a 'tattered' garment is scattered whole, or when that (the petticoat) and a ship's cargo, could not be scattered without dividing the unmentionable; or when it can be made to appear that a tattered garment is whole. I hope you will re-consider your 'adieu,' and give me another call, which I will reciprocate.

CRISPIN.

For the Quincy Patriot.

POLITICAL STATISTICS.

I have selected the following facts with some care, which I am confident will be interesting references to the readers of your paper of both political parties.

Votes for President and Vice President since Gen. Washington's retirement.

1796. President, John Adams 71, Thomas Jefferson 65. Vice President, T. Pinckney 68, A. Burr 50.

1800. President, Jefferson 73, Adams 61. Vice President, Burr 73, Pinckney 58.

1804. President, Jefferson 162, C. C. Pinckney 14. Vice President, G. Clinton 163, R. King 14.

1808. President, Madison 152, Pinckney 45. Vice President, G. Clinton 118, R. King 47.

1812. President, Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President, E. Gerry 128, Ingersoll 58.

1816. President, Monroe 188, R. King 34. Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 113.

1820. Same, but little opposition.

1824. A. Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, Henry Clay 37, for President. No choice.

1828. A. Jackson 173, J. Q. Adams 59. Vice President, J. C. Calhoun 173, R. Rush 59.

1832. President, A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 49, John Floyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7. Vice President, Martin Van Buren 189, Scattering 56.

1836. President, Martin Van Buren 170, W. H. Harrison 73, H. L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, Daniel Webster 14. Vice President, R. M. Johnson 147, Granger 63, Scat. 81.

Whole number of electoral votes 294. Necessary for a choice 148. Every State is entitled to as many electoral votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Elections in the several States.

State.	State election.	Pres. elect.	No. vot.
New Hampshire, March 10	November 2	7	
Connecticut, April 6	" 2	8	
Rhode Island, " 15	" 18	4	
Virginia, " 23	" 23	7	
* Louisiana, July 6	" 3	5	
Alabama, August 3	" 9	7	
Kentucky, " 3	" 15	2	
Indiana, " 3	" 2	9	
* Illinois, " 3	" 2	5	
Missouri, " 3	" 2	4	
Tennessee, " 6	" 19	15	
North Carolina, in August	" 19	15	
* Vermont, Sept. 1	" 10	7	
* Maine, " 14	" 2	10	
* Georgia, October 5	" 2	11	
Maryland, " 7	" 9	10	
South Carolina, " 12	by Legislature	11	
* Pennsylvania, " 13	November 6	30	
* Ohio, " 13	" 6	21	
* New York, Nov 23 & 24	" 23 & 24	42	
* New Jersey, " 3 & 4	" 3 & 4	48	
Mississippi, " 2	" 2	4	
Michigan, " 2	" 2	3	
Arkansas, " 2	" 2	3	
* Massachusetts, " 9	" 9	14	
* Delaware, " 10	" 10	3	

Those States marked with a star, choose members of Congress on the same day that State officers are chosen.

The Electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

Popular votes of the States at the latest period when a test vote was had.

Van Buren.	Opposition.	Year.
Maine, 41038	34717	1839
New Hampshire, 29000	20500	1840
Massachusetts, 51034	51032	1839
Rhode Island, 3416	4797	1840
Connecticut, 26017	30528	1840
Vermont, 22257	24611	1839
New York, 179000	182800	1839
New Jersey, 28492	28426	1838
Pennsylvania, 133550	126029	1838
Delaware, 4419	4399	1838
Maryland, 27711	26596	1839
Virginia, 35000	32000	1840
North Carolina, 35000	32500	1836
Georgia, 34634	32807	1836
Alabama, 21633	20551	1837
Mississippi, 18823	15759	1839
Louisiana, 6696	7553	1838
Ohio, 107882	102136	1838
Tennessee, 51689	52114	1839
Indiana, 50621	46697	1839
Illinois, 30517	29629	1839
Michigan, 17782	19030	1839
Missouri, 23125	17193	1838
Arkansas, 6771	4218	1838
Kentucky, 33025	36657	1836
South Carolina, 20000	majority	1840

Majority for Van Buren on popular vote 60244, being as large as ever Andrew Jackson received.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE MUTE CANDIDATE.

Mr. Editor—In a former number of your paper I published an article showing conclusively from letters under Gen. Harrison's own hand and other authentic documents, that he contemptuously refused to answer any further inquiry concerning his political opinions, and upon questions of the utmost importance to the people, without which they must be wholly unable to decide correctly upon his claims to the Presidency. This conduct in a presidential candidate your correspondent Randolph, who appears to be a loyal member of the federal

whig party, applauds most highly and concludes that by his refusing to pledge himself to any course of policy he will thereby prevent his opponents from making any capital out of it; well knowing that his real doctrines and the doctrines of those who nominated him would ill accord with those of the great body of the people; and hence the reason he declines to answer any further inquiries or give any course of policy he will pursue, and in like manner your correspondent Randolph, believing the same doctrine of refusing to enlighten the people upon political subjects, applauds his refusal and for the same reason the Convention nominating Gen. Harrison refused likewise.

Here you have, Mr. Editor, the old federal doctrines of 1798, the party to which Gen. Harrison belonged at that time and the same doctrines which his adherents now proclaim in indirect terms, however, but so plainly there can be no mistake about them; the people are incapable of self government and it is of no use to attempt to enlighten them. It is enough for them to know the war-cry of their party—hard cider and log-cabins, and wear the badge of adhesion to federal authority, in the same manner as the faithful and sagacious dog does that of his master.

Randolph appears to be master of the federal whig vocabulary and deals profusely in all the abusive epithets of which it is so abundant. He seems to think like other loyal members of his party that he can, by a free use of such weapons, elude the question at issue and pass them off instead of reason and argument. I will, once for all, assure him that I shall not attempt to follow in his footsteps.

A DEMOCRAT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

"JUSTICE" CONSIDERED.

The declamation of independence put forth by Mr. Justice in your paper of last Saturday, is the most amusing document I have read for a long time. He must be a very shallow Justice, in truth a very "JUSTICE SHALLOW," if he expects such stuff to be swallowed as true.

The democratic (tory) party acknowledge no leaders—every man of them is independent, and decides on all questions that come up, without any reference to the opinions of others.—Why, Mr. Editor, the man is talking about the whigs. He describes their course exactly and then claims it for his own party. Look at the conduct of the two parties for the last ten years. The tories—throwing aside all minor questions—always united, always acting as one man and for one end—supremacy; while the whigs have been split up by every question that has been brought forward, unable to agree upon a candidate for the Presidency till the measures of the present administration had ground them to powder; and now, when everything depends upon their union, almost ready to lose sight of the great question and to battle with each other about abolitionism, temperance, or any other minor matter which their adversaries artfully stir up. The tories are ever ready to sink principle at the word of command and go for men. When did they ever split because a candidate was personally unpopular—or because he was a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery, an ultra temperance or a liberal man? Why, sir, they are as closely united as man and wife. They may have each other most cordially and quarrel most bitterly, but when their leaders call upon them to toe the mark for any man or any measure, their hatred is smothered and their quarrels are hushed. It is this very blind obedience which has sustained them in power so long—always in the minority, they have succeeded, by perfect union and strict party discipline, in defeating the will of a disunited though powerful majority. They have always looked to men and not to measures, while the whigs have too often rejected men in their zeal for measures.—Your Justice must have a high opinion indeed of the intelligence of the people if he thinks they will believe such nonsense as he has served up to them.

Justice.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHAT HAS VAN BUREN DONE.

Your astute friend, W, thinks he has hit upon a capital expedient to get rid of my question. He is not man enough to be candid and say—"I don't know of any great or good deed he has performed," which is the only answer he can make, and so he twists and squirms like an eel that has foolishly caught a hook.—Well, Mr. Editor, I believe I shall have to give him up, and as you are not likely to get any light about Mr. Van Buren's good deeds, I shall endeavor to hold a candle up to some of his evil ones. I can find enough of these to satisfy any reasonable man, and if Mister W—after all my pressing invitations, will not put in something to help out his master's character, it is no fault of mine.

I have not time to commence the task now, for I am preparing to leave home for a time; but you shall hear from me early in September if not before.

Randolph.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PERSONAL ALLUSIONS.

Mr. Editor—The gentleman referred to by you, in your "caution to contributors," has taken the trouble to put on a coat that was not made for him. There is not a word in my communication that points to any man. The two last words may be twisted into a personality, under existing circumstances, but it will be an unfair twist, for I spoke of a record that has been expunged, and not of one that exists. I referred to the records of the United States Senate and not to those of this town. It is a matter of perfect indifference to me who or what "a Democrat" is at home. I have nothing to do with his name or his other character. I take him as I find him in your columns and treat him according to his desert. My business is with the politician, not with the man; and my charges apply to what he says and does in his assumed character. So much

by way of explanation I offer, but not a word of apology; for if gentlemen are so sensitive as to consider themselves abused when they are not thought of, they must enjoy the consequences.

One word for you, Mr. Editor. Your threat to "give up names," so far as I am concerned, might have been spared. I write nothing over an assumed signature that I am ashamed to avow under a real one; and you may, therefore, hand my card to any man who has a higher motive than curiosity for asking it. Indeed I wish it were the fashion for every man who writes for a newspaper to place his initials, at least, at the end of his productions. In that case I am sure that a good many articles which have come from your loco correspondents would never have seen the light. As such is not the fashion, and I have no desire to appear singular, I must still be known only as

SEVENTY SIX.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

GREAT GATHERING AT QUINCY.

Attracted by Gen. James Wilson of N. H.

Mr. Editor—I feel unwilling that so interesting a meeting as that which took place in our village on Tuesday, the 28th ult., should pass off without comment. I know of no reason for the delay to this late hour, except that others have felt as I did, that it belonged to some individual more competent than himself, or myself, to furnish some account of the meeting for the press. I believe that all present were delighted, except some few of our opponents who are never willing to admit that the truth can be spoken by a whig. I therefore take upon myself the responsibility of giving to the public some account of this great gathering, when the people had less than thirty-six hours notice, as will appear from my statement which shall be correct. It was not known, except by two or three persons, until the morning of the 27th, that a meeting was to be held.

On that morning handbills were printed and circulated that Gen. JAMES WILSON of New Hampshire would address the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, who might assemble upon the Hancock Lot, (so called), on the 28th of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The name of Wilson, being mentioned, was sufficient to give an impetus, and the information was carried as it were by electricity through many of the neighboring towns. Every true friend to the whig cause, who had ever heard the General or ever heard of him, not only wished to hear him again but wished to have his friends hear him. At the time he was to commence his address there were from fifteen hundred to two thousand people assembled, without distinction of sex or party. The wind blew very high and it was deemed expedient to go into the Stone Temple, both for the comfort and convenience of the hearers and speaker. A procession was formed in front of the Temple, accompanied by the Weymouth Band of music, who had very obligingly condescended to be present on this occasion, and marched to the house of Major Thomas Adams, Jr., where they received the General and escorted him to the Meeting-house, which was filled to overflowing. Very many were unable to obtain seats; it was never known to be so full before, except on one fourth of July when the Hon. John Quincy Adams delivered an oration—no, not even on the fourth of July, 1840, when it was expected all the loco foco democrats in the County of Norfolk would assemble after a rallying of six or eight weeks.

The sturdy yeomanry of the vicinity all laid aside their tools, and what is highly creditable to our opponents, very many of them came to hear the great champion of the Granite State promulgate his whig principles and develop the doctrines of the administration party; and I know of many who were not Harrison men that acknowledge the ability of the speaker to be of a superior order. It has seldom, if ever, been our fortune to listen to an address more thrilling, eloquent and appropriate to the occasion than this of Gen. Wilson. It abounded with wit, and was replete with historical facts which cannot be refuted. It is but justice to say of this address, that all who listened to it were well pleased. It was replete with strong patriotic whig feeling and must have nerved the arm of every good democratic whig with additional strength to engage in the cause.

Gen. Wilson spoke entirely without notes, and completely riveted the attention of his audience more than two hours and a quarter. I shall not undertake to give an abstract of his speech, neither time nor ability will justify it. Suffice it to say, that it was received with devoted attention by his hearers, with frequent and well deserved applause, manifested generally by clapping the hands. It was a speech which could not fail to enlighten the bewildered and make a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of all who listened to it, whether whigs or loco focos, and I have no doubt but it will serve to enlighten and prove beneficial in promoting the so much desired reform in the administration of our general government.

After the address was through, the General, accompanied by the officers of the day, repaired to Major T. Adams, Jr.'s, where they partook of refreshments corresponding to the occasion, and not by any means inferior for the stomach, to the feast the mind had enjoyed, principally through the perseverance and laudable efforts of Major Adams in securing the services of Gen. Wilson; thus the Major has liberally contributed, and cannot be denied that he has given his friends and neighbors in this community a double treat. May he long be remembered.

Yours, &c.

J.

PUGNACITY IN HIGH LIFE. Ex-Governor Runnels, of Mississippi, seems to have lately taken quite a pugnacious turn. A few days ago he went to the State of Alabama in order to fight a duel with a Mr. Howard, and since then he has attacked Gov. McNutt in the streets of Jackson. It appears that when Run-

nells went out to fight Howard, McNutt at a dinner gave a toast of a personal and highly offensive character to Runnels. The latter heard of it on his return, and swore he would chastise McNutt. Accordingly they met in Jackson, and Runnels began the attack. McNutt observed he had no arms, whereupon Runnels threw down his cane, and to it they went after the most approved fashion of modern pugilists. In the course of the set to, Runnels got rather roughly handled, therefore resumed his cane as an auxiliary, and belabored McNutt very severely. No duel is apprehended, as they say the Executive won't fight.—Boston Times.

SWIMMING. For want of knowledge of this noble art, thousands are annually sacrificed, and every fresh victim calls more strongly upon the best feelings of those who have the power to draw the attention of such persons as may be likely to require this art, to the simple fact, that there is no difficulty in floating or swimming, provided persons keep their bodies in a horizontal position, which is done with the greatest ease, by endeavoring to force the chin down upon the surface of the water, instead of forcing the head as high out of the water as possible, which brings the body perpendicular instead of horizontally as required.

TIME TO GET UP. Grattan, the celebrated Irish barrister, was indefatigably industrious. He was so anxious not to lose a moment in sleep, which in his opinion ought to be devoted to study, that he contrived a singular apparatus to rouse him regularly at day break. A small barrel filled with water was placed over a basin, which stood on a shelf immediately above his pillow, and the cock of it was sufficiently turned to fill the basin by daylight; so that if he did not then rise, the water flowed upon his person and bedding.

LAUGHING. A man was recently tried and convicted, in England, for breaking some windows in a watch house. He was identified by his laugh. The magistrate pronounced it good evidence, and stated that a friend of his was once recognized in a theatre, as the relative of a gentleman in India, by one who had never seen him before, by the similarity of their laughter!

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1840.

THE FAMILY VISITOR. We are indebted to John Hayward, Esq. for a copy of this useful volume, recently published by Otis Broaders & Co., Boston. It abounds with pleasant sketches, important facts, and statistics that render it highly valuable as a book of general reference. Useful knowledge is to be found on every page and in every paragraph, and Mr. Hayward has displayed taste and judgment in the admirable selections he has made from standard writers. In these selections regard has been had not only to the literary excellence of the articles, but to their moral tone and tendency. There is not a line that would by any forced construction disturb the linements of the human face divine, or crimson it with the blush of shame. As a statistical writer, Mr. Hayward is well known and appreciated. He has in this country few equals. To a remarkable and untiring industry, he possesses the faculty of condensing and concentrating statistics and facts, so that at a glance of the eye, one catches the leading results of his acute researches.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE. With his unvarying punctuality, our kinsman sent us on the first of the month, the August issue of his sterling magazine. Its pages are replete with articles of value and interest. Most of the contributions evince deep thought, and the views of the writers are expressed with great force, plainness and piquancy. Simplicity and elegance of style are characteristics of this peculiarly popular periodical. Aside from the various essays that enrich each succeeding number, the statistical department, filled as it is with important matter for present and future reference, all admirably classified and arranged, is alone worth to the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker and the statesman, the price of the subscription.

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA. There was a formidable riot a week since in Philadelphia, arising from the attempt of a mob to stop the work on the railroad passing through Kensington. A strong body of police was driven from the ground, by the mob, armed with stones and clubs. In the evening, they battered in the doors and windows of a public house owned by the President of the Railroad Company. The building was then set on fire, and the firemen were compelled, by showers of stones, to desist from the attempt to save the building. The building was burned to the ground. A number of the rioters were arrested, and have been sentenced to the penitentiary for five and seven years.

THE EVERGREEN. The August number of this periodical comes to us richly laden with the treasures of modern literature. The able essay, the humorous anecdotes, the romantic tale, the thrilling tragedy, the melodious song, and whatever the muse inspires in her loftiest flight, all combine to render each number of this delightful magazine a desert for the philosophic student, and the great mass who turn aside for a time with disgust from the turmoil of this work day world, to indulge in the innocent relaxation of pleasant, if not practically useful literature.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT. It appears from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, that the President has not approved of the decision of the Court Martial, in the case of Commodore Elliott. He has merely ordered his pay to be continued, while the other points are held upon advisement. The Court acquitted the Commodore of all the charges except those in relation to the bringing home of sundry animals. The Secretary of the Navy has approved of the decision.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. There is a great and increasing excitement in the District of Columbia, in consequence of the gross contempt for the interest of the district, manifested by Congress. Petitions for a retrocession to the States of Maryland and Virginia have been signed almost unanimously by the citizens of Georgetown and Alexandria.

SHIPS OF WAR. Boston harbor is at present full of ships of war. The Columbus, the Macedonian, Erie, Levant, Grampus, Concord, and Constellation, are at present in full view from the wharves. The Macedonian, together with the Concord and Constellation, are soon to sail for the East India station.

GRANITE BRIDGE CORPORATION. The annual meeting of this Corporation will take place next Tuesday afternoon instead of Wednesday as announced in the paper of last week, caused by an error in the copy of the advertisement.

Spurious twenty-five cent pieces are in circulation. People are much more liberal with their advice to editors than with their money.

No less than sixty living crocodiles, just procured from Middle Florida, are now exhibiting at Troy, N. Y.

The Democratic Rasp is the title of a new whig paper at Utica, N. Y.

The prophet Miller says that no marriages will take place after the 23d of the present month.

The frigate Macedonian and sloops of war Levant and Erie have been ordered to Eastport, Me., and will probably sail from Boston, to-morrow.

Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Senator to Congress from New York, has commenced suits against the editor of the Washington Globe for a libel against the New York Evening Post for its publication, laying his damages at twenty thousand dollars.

There are said to be fifty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-five widows in the city of Paris, and sixty-four thousand and eighty-two in the department.

NOTICES.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Norfolk County Whig Pic Nic, at Quincy, respectfully invite all the Ladies of Quincy who are disposed to join them in a Pic Nic to be held on or about the 23d of September next, upon the Hancock Lot, (so called) in Quincy, to leave their names with either of the members of the Committee, on or before the 25th of August. The following are the names constituting the Committee of Arrangements:

Mrs. Daniel Curtis,	Mrs. Henry Hardwick, Jr.,
Samuel Baxter,	Samuel White,
Lysander Richards,	Elizabeth Bartlett,
Lloyd G. Horton,	Abraham Bartlett,
Paul Wild,	George Clapp,
Simon Gillett,	Luther May,
John Glover, Jr.,	Ebenezer A. Shaw,
Harvey Field,	Ebenezer Adams, 2d,
Ann Taylor,	William Newcomb,
Lewis Newcomb,	Elisha Turner,
Samuel Littlefield, Jr.,	Peter Hardwick,
Thomas Adams, Jr.,	John Savil,
Jesse Buntin,	

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements, MEHTABLE ADAMS, Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.
Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. William L. Whitney of Cambridge, to Miss Rebecca R., daughter of Lemuel Brackett, Esq.

In Boston, Mr. Lyman W. Edgerly of this town, to Miss Mary Trefren of Salem.

DIED.

In Randolph, 20th ult., Mrs. Charlotte Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Howard, Jr., aged 37.

In

ent out to fight Howard, McNutt at a gave a toast of a personal and highly of character to Runnels. The latter heard his return, and swore he would chastise it. Accordingly they met in Jackson, Runnels began the attack. McNutt ob he had no arms, whereupon Runnels down his cane, and to it they went after course of the set to. Runnels got rather handled, therefore resumed his cane auxiliary, and belabored McNutt very y. No duel is apprehended, as they say ecutive won't fight.—Boston Times.

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Mrs. Adam Curtis,	Mrs. Henry Hardwick, Jr.,
Daniel Baxter,	Samuel White,
Lysander Richards,	Elizabeth Weld,
Edward G. Horton,	Israhim Bartlett,
Paul Wild,	George Clapp,
Simon Gillett,	Luther Mann,
John Glover, Jr.,	Ebenezer A. Shaw,
Harvey Field,	Ebenezer Adams, 2d,
Ann Taylor,	William Newcomb,
Lewis Newcomb,	Elisha Turner,
Samuel Littlefield, Jr.,	Peter Hardwick,
Thomas Adams, Jr.,	John Savil,
Jesse Buntion,	

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements,
MERITABLE ADAMS, Sec.

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CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.
Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, 25th ult., by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. William L. Whitney of Cambridge, to Miss Rebecca R., daughter of Lemuel Brackett, Esq.
In Boston, Mr. Lyman W. Elderly of this town, to Miss Mary Trefren of Salem.

DIED.

In Randolph, 30th ult., Mrs. Charlotte Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Howard, Jr., aged 27.
In Weymouth, Miss Mary Bourne, aged 75.
In Hingham, Mr. Bela Hobart, aged 57; Mr. Henry Nye, aged 42.
In Scituate, Mr. Ensign Merritt, aged 70; Mr. Charles Cole, aged 77.
In Key West, (Florida), Mr. Samuel Savil, Jr., formerly of this town and son of Dea. Samuel Savil, aged 45.

Jeffrey R. Brackett.

IMPORTER; wholesale and retail dealer in fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials and Tools; successor to B. C. Frobisher; manufacturer of Rich Jewelry and Silver Ware.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIRING of Watches.
No. 69 Washington Street, three doors south of Court Street. 10w Boston, Aug. 8.

School Master Wanted.

AT the West District School in this town. Ap- plication may be made until Saturday, Aug. 8th, to Messrs. Elisha Marsh, Charles A. or JUSTIN SPEAR.
Quincy, Aug. 8. 1w

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK, ss. Taken by virtue of an execution, wherein Horatio N. Gardner of Scituate, in the County of Plymouth, vs. Hosea H. Flanders of Quincy, in said County, Stone-cutter, and will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, September 18th, 1840, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, on the first described premises, all the right in equity which the said Flanders had on the 24 day of August, 1837, in redeeming the following described real estate, to wit: about ten acres of land, more or less, in Quincy, with the buildings thereon, bounded northerly on land of John Pierce, deceased, and partly on Granite Railway Company, easterly on the County Road, southerly on land of James Hall, westerly on land of James Adams, and on land of said Railway Company.

Also—One other lot in Milton, containing about one acre, more or less, bounded on land of Jonathan Beale, easterly on the Road, southerly on land of Henry B. Cook, westerly on land of John Adams, with the House thereon.

Also—One other lot containing about one acre, more or less, and bounded northerly on land of Lemuel Brackett, easterly on Town River, so called, southerly on land of Alpheus Spear, westerly on a new road, or however otherwise said lots may be bounded.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
Quincy, July 30, 1840. 5w

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minor's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully in- formed, that by this removal the Proprietors have se- cured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Or- ders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Com- pany, will be faithfully attended to.
Boston, August 5. 3m J. G. ROGERS.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. William N. Baker, aged about fifty years, was killed very suddenly opposite the house of Mr. Samuel Thomas in this town, by falling from the driver's seat of the Quincy Baggage Wagon, one of the fore wheels of which passed over his chin and neck before it could be stopped, causing almost instant death. No blame can be attached to the driver.

Granite Bridge Corporation.

THE Stockholders in the Granite Bridge Corporation are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Railway House, in Milton, on TUESDAY, the 11th of August inst., at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers of the Corporation for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may legally come before them. By order of the President and Directors.
OTIS SHEPARD, Clerk.
Dorchester, Aug. 1. 2w

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, en- gaved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, Aug. 1. 1f

Quincy Family School.

THIS Institution is located in the beautiful and pleasant Town of Quincy, only eight miles from Boston. The access to the place is very easy, as there are several stages running daily to and from the city. The design of the School is to prepare youth for col- lege or business, or more especially for teaching. The number is limited to twenty-five.

All the pupils are treated as children under the su- perintendence of a careful parent. The Instructor would prefer to have those pupils who are to remain with him for a considerable length of time, under the age of twelve years when they commence, as he be- lieves the ages from eight to twelve the most favorable to the formation of correct moral, physical and intel- lectual habits.

The government of the School is moral suasion ra- ther than physical force. The year is divided into two terms of twenty-two weeks each. Pupils are received at any time and can remain but half a quarter if they wish it, and the terms are \$160 a year and in the same proportion for a short- er time. There are no additional charges, but all ne- cessary items, such as board, tuition, washing, mend- ing, fuel, lights, etc., are included in the regular charge. Payment for at least half a term, will be ex- pected in advance.
WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Principal.

REFERENCES.

Quincy—Hon. John Q. Adams, Dr. Ebenezer Wood- ward, Rev. Peter Whitney, Rev. William P. Lunt, Rev. Calvin Wolcott.
Boston—Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Joseph S. Clark, Amos A. Phelps, J. H. Towne, Silas Alden.
Dorchester—Rev. John Codman, D. D.
Roxbury—Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich.
Braintree—Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D.
Randolph—Rev. Calvin Hittchcock.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS.

We regard Mr. Cornell's qualification to instruct the youthful mind as undoubted. We request attention to the advertisement of this school, from those parents who wish to place their children where they may en- joy the combined advantages of domestic, moral and in- tellectual instruction, and kind, parental supervision. We have confidence that they will not be disappointed in regard to the salutary influence exerted upon them by their instructor and his family.—Boston Recorder.

We most cheerfully recommend this school to the public as well worthy of their patronage.—American Traveller.

Every thing connected with this Seminary is under the most efficient organization, and conducted in the most pleasant and healthful manner. There are few places, if any, to which parents can send their chil- dren with better prospects of improvement in learning and etiquette, and with better security for their morals, than to this family school. The terms are lower than those of any other school of the kind with which we are acquainted. At many of our academies, where at first sight they appear all right, when all the various items which are here furnished for the usual charge come in the form of extra charges, it will be found that this institution is really an economical one to those parents and guardians who do not wish to expend a large sum upon those under their care. The thor- ough course of studies here pursued, and the fact that the number of pupils is limited to the small number of twenty-five are important considerations to those who are anxious to make rapid progress in their studies.—Quincy Patriot.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 28. 1f

Muslin Laces, etc.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a lot of the above, comprising Mull Swiss Muslins, India Swiss, the 6-4 and 4-4 with and without Black and Black Silk do. Black Silk Edging, and Black and Fancy Colored Straps, which will be sold to suit the ladies.
Quincy, Jan. 11. 1f

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of BRIESLER & CARTER is dissolved by mutual consent, and John Briesler is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
Quincy, Feb. 29. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establish- ment.

A share of public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, exe- cutes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5. 1f

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred cer- tified cases which have been made public, and in al- most every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unac- quainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities con- stantly settling around them, and to remove the hard- ened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heral- ded by the public, is easily understood. The effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus pu- rified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, re- moves every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restless- ness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Colic, Cholera, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Com- plexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other discolored Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysip- elas, Common Cold and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally pro- scribe a trial of them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly accord- ing to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and of making it highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the Uni- ted States, and the Country. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a fac- simile of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20. 1f

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remark- able properties, which they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we re- flect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflamations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, of the Kid- neys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dys- pepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh of the Hoarse, In- cipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocele and Cancers Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick and nervous Stomach, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kid- neys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, which direct and powerful reme- dy, given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall we wonder, then, that they are so generally used, and have been benefited and proved by the living testi- mony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and cure most of the ills which afflict the human- curily will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS- EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.
BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.
Quincy, July 13. 1f

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and singular method of investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the To- mato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His at- tention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstance: One of his friends, who had been afflicted with a long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. These incidents led to the discovery of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which re- sulted in discovering and concentrating this new prin- ciple, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine ex- pectations. Later and more extended use and obser- vation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weak- nesses, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21. 1f

Quincy Root and Shoe Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES at prices to suit all. La- dies Kid, French Morocco, Bronze, Buck, Cloth, and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair; Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Booties; Children's of various qualities. Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kip, Grain Leath- er and Cowhide Boots, Booties, Shoes, etc.; Slippers, high and low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Root and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS.
Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warrant- ed to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.
GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, June 27. 1f

Florence Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assort- ment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Buntings, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style; and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Caps, etc.—Morning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
Quincy, April 25. 1f

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25. 1y

Eastern Wood.

FROM forty to fifty cords of Hard and Pitch Pine Wood for sale at Quincy Point. Apply at the Toll House to James Lovell, or to
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, May 30. 1f

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third of the sch. John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to
HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, July 11. 1f

Drugs, Paints, Byestuffs, etc.

FIVE barrels Camphor; 15 barrels Castor Oil; 30 barrels Alcohol, 50 per cent. proof; 10 barrels Sassa; Gum Turpentine; Spunge; Nutsweet Oil; Essential Oil; Borax; Bess-wax; Paints; Coals; Glue; Opium, etc.; 2000 Gallons Linseed Oil; 100 barrels Spirits Turpentine; Dry and Ground White Lead, manufactured by the Boston, Salem, Brooklyn, Union, Sagittaria, Delville and German Lead Company; 100 barrels Canton Red; 100 cases Fine French Yellow, very bright; 30 barrels Copal Varnish; 500 barrels Prime Whiting; Sand Paper; Paint Brushes; Chrome, French and Paris Greens; Prussian Blue; Under; Rotten Stone; Verdigris; Lamp Black; Window Glass; Ground Pyrex; Nagsalls; Blue Vitriol; Oil Vitriol; Madder; Indigo, etc., etc.

Persons in want of any of the above or any article pertaining to the Paint or Drug line are requested to call at No. 5 Broad Street, near State Street, Bos- ton.
Boston, July 25. 2m E. F. PRATT.

Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by
MANLEY & BRAMHALL,
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, April 25. 1f

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed Com- missioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CYRUS CORLIS.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fourth day of July, 1840, are allow- ed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us on the last Saturday in August, and on the last Saturday in October, and on the last Monday in December, at the office of the Granite Railway Company in Quincy, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Commissioners.
GEORGE PENNIMAN, }
Quincy, July 4. 6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous per- son, or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in be- half of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information so that the of- fender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from en- tering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS, } Parish Committee.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, }
JAMES NEWCOMB, }
Quincy, July 11. 1f

Cow for Sale.

A GOOD Cow and Calf for sale. Apply to
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 25. 1f

Kid Slippers & Parasols.

PACKARD & Co. have just received a large lot of Kid Slippers and a small lot of Parasols which will be sold low. Quincy, June 20. 1f

Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, etc.

Ladies' Rans, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cash- mere Hose, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.

Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Virginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hose, Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Grecian Boots.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hose—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroi- dered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds, Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices.
Quincy, Nov. 2. 1f

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggy WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIES.
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagon " "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new HARSES

ing, Glazing, etc.

her, thankful for the liberal encourage-
ment to him for the last four years,
and attention to his business and the su-
perior quality of his work, he pledges himself to ex-
ecute a continuance of public patronage;
he informs his friends and the public
that at the old stand on Washington
occupied by Captain Benjamin Page,
on

SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING:
GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER
ING AND WHITE-WASHING.
IMITATION OF WOOD AND MAR-
ble, superior style.
Goods kept constantly on hand and
moderate customers at as reasonable prices
as purchased at any other like establish-
ment.

ELENEZER B. HERSEY.
No. 25.
uss Manufactory.

Truss continues to manufacture TRUS-
sery description, at his residence, at
(deposition 264,) No. 305 Washington
entrance in Temple Avenue, up
individuals can see him alone at any time;
here.

Eighteen years experience and af-
fected fifteen hundred persons for the last
year, may rest assured of relief who call
of his manufactory, and he is con-
fident every individual relief who may be
on him.

are cautioned against the many quacks
what they cannot perform.

On the different kinds of Trusses, more
have been offered to the public for the
years, from the different patent man-
nors continue to wear those of his
ture, he is now able to decide, after ex-
perience, what sort of Truss is best to
the different cases that occur, and he
as good Trusses, and will furnish any
as cheap as can be had elsewhere,
that purchases a Truss at this establish-
ment, can exchange until they are
without extra charge.

Truss manufactures as many as twenty
of Trusses, among which are the dif-
ferent to those of the late Mr. John
is city, formerly made, with spring with
the Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trus-
steel springs—these give relief in all ca-
re, and in a large portion produce a
percy can be worn day and night; im-
proved Pivotal Truss; Umbilical Spring Trus-
four different ways; Trusses with ball
joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by
which persons troubled with a decent of
the side on horseback with perfect ease.
Mr. T. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus
have answered in cases where posses-
sion. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps,
pads are always kept on hand. As a
convenience and not of speculation, the
will keep on hand the following kinds
manufactory, which they can have; if
at them after a fair trial, they can ex-
change of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral
shell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and
serman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Im-
mense; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking
cushionless India Rubber Pad, made in
a Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do,
single; also Trusses for children of all

of Trusses repaired at short notice and
so as when new.

shing for any of these instruments will
soon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

Truss makes and keeps on hand STEEL
for deformed and crooked feet, and is
very week for children and infants in this
out of the city. Specimens of his
can be seen at the manufactory.

Truss individuals that he will not make
units known to any one, except when he
to refer to them.—It being a manufactory,
persons do not want their cases known,
public may be satisfied of his ability, he
to the certificate of Dr. Warren, receiv-
ing four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.
had occasion to observe that some per-
son with the Hernia have suffered much
of a skillful workman in accommodat-
ing to the peculiarities of their cases, I have
to inform myself of the competency of
order to supply the deficiency occasioned
of Mr. Beath. After some months of
of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Fos-
ter, acquainted with the manufacture of these
is, and ingenious in accommodating them to
of cases which I feel myself called
mend him to my professional brethren and
ic as a person well fitted to supply their
need for these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.
Nov. 23.

tion of Copartnership.
partnership existing under the firm of Ba-
ford & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840)
by mutual consent, BACON & BAIRD are ad-
just the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD,
ABEL GLEASON.
Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

scribers will continue business under the
of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village,
respectfully solicit a continuance of the pa-
trons friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD,
Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Medical Agency Depot.
GREEN, Agent for the following among
able publications, begs leave to solicit at-
tention, as furnishing useful and entertaining
a style of superior execution, and at less
with the usual cost of the same in books.

BY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's
azine—decidedly the most important work
in this country—containing original arti-
cles first female writers, and selected mat-
ter collected English magazines—embracing
six colored plates of fashions, and six steel
yearly, besides music, embroidery, views,
portraits, etc., etc.

ES SELECT LIBRARY of the best,
entertaining books, including memoirs, tales,
pages, biography, and the best novels, with
and notices of new publications. The sur-
plus of this new publication is shown in
set of seven similar works undertaken since
movement, five years ago, not one now sur-
vives.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous
illustrations of immense value to mechanics
above works will be afforded on the same
as they can be procured in Boston.

Jan. 25.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 33.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOL-
LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six
months—Three DOLLARS if delayed till the expira-
tion of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the pay-
ment of all arrears; and the person wishing to dis-
continue his subscription must give notice at the time
at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, insert-
ed at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out and
charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to
the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELLY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE PROFANE SWEARER.

BY ISAAC F. SHEPARD.

His virtues were his pride; and that one vice
Made all his virtues gewgaws of no price.

COVPER'S TRUTH.

There is a divinity that shapes our ends.

SHAKESPEARE.

Will it storm, sir?" asked Lucilla Altamont,
the moment after I was introduced to her for
the first time, upon the deck of a steamboat,
just leaving the wharf of an eastern city:—"I
think you it will really storm, sir?" I have
watched the motion of the clouds for half an
hour, wishing they might break away; for it
must be truly beautiful to gaze upon the waters
teaming and flashing in the bright sun rays, as
our boat shall leave the harbor, and sweep out
upon the ocean. I hope it will clear away.

It was afternoon of a New England summer.
The morning had been sultry, and the atmos-
phere was exceedingly oppressive. As is often
the case, about midday the clouds began to
gather, slowly and almost imperceptibly, till
the heavens were dark, and the sun veiled,
saving when it stole through an opening of its
shroud, and bade earth smile again. The
thunder growled heavily, and the fitful blaze of
the lightning flashed at intervals in the distance.

The appearance of an immediate tempest was
decisive and such as to give the timid girl,
whose interrogation may have struck the read-
er as somewhat abrupt, no little uneasiness;—
for after all, the boldest of us unaccustomed to
the constant roaring of the watery waste, do
not feel perfectly at ease with a few pieces of
timber beneath us, the raging waves around,
black clouds and thunder above.

I have before intimated that Lucilla was a
stranger; and yet I have known her long.—
Richard Altamont, two years older than her-
self, was my classmate and bosom friend at col-
lege; and they who know the spells dwelling
among those names, can tell, that closer ties
of simple friendship than these imply, exist not
between man and man, the world over. Often
had his only sister been the subject of our con-
versation; and the brilliant pictures of her
amiable qualities which a brother's affection had
from time to time given me, together with ex-
hibitions of mental purity and excellence that I
had seen in her letters to him, formed the base
upon which I had created a personification of
my idea of her, clothing her with features of
beauty but little lower than the angels. Fre-
quent interchanges of sentiment had passed be-
tween us, through her brother, as well as little
present; and I never sat down an evening to
my task without a moment's thought upon the
fair fingers that had wrought my lamp-mat.—
And when a package came from her distant
home, invariably was some trifle enveloped, "for
Richard's chum."

It was not without interest, then, that I now
met her. A plan had been formed that I should
travel with the family during the warm months,
and by appointment I joined them upon the
deck of the steamboat, where my readers just
now found me.

My ideal had not been too ethereal.—
Nay, it was imperfect, as when a lovely land-
scape is perceived through the mist, or in the
dim twilight, which needs the full blaze of mid-
day to develop perfectly the alternations of
light and shade. My picture had been beauti-
ful, but it wanted the fair proportion and the
elegant grace, and above all the sunshine of the
soul that illumined the temple nature had made.

There was the stately form, the elegantly dis-
cussed features, the liquid azure eye, the deli-
cately pencilled brow, the rich profusion of auburn
tangles, and a complexion in which health
glowed through the veil of beauty.

The poetry and music of her voice as she
spoke, would have dispelled any feeling of for-
mality from my heart, had I known it; and as
though we met old acquaintance, I answered
with a smile, as we looked upon the clouds,—
"I hope it will storm, but fear your wishes
may be realized instead of mine."

"I love your candor," said she, "most men
would have accorded with my wish, merely
for the sake of quieting my fears, even though

in reality they hoped and expected otherwise.
But why to you wish a storm?"

"For the reason," replied I, "that you wish
fair weather: to behold the beauty of the
ocean. I feel as safe in a storm at sea as in a
calm; for it is as easy for Him who rules
the winds and waves to say, 'Peace! be still!'
as to restrain them when they are at peace;—
and with an unflinching trust in Him, I am
alike protected upon land or sea, in the mild
sunshine, or in the whirlwind and the tem-
pest."

"I feel the justness of the rebuke your re-
mark conveys, for being fearful in the event of
a storm," she replied, "but do you not admire
the beauty of a vessel sweeping over the tran-
quil deep, like a bird upon the wing? Mark
now, as the sun struggles through the clouds,
how its rays light up the spray dashing from
the boat's prow, like a shower of gems! And
in our wake too, see how the waves seem
dancing with joyousness; and the clouds chas-
ing each other on the surface of the water!—
Can there be beauty like this in a storm?"

"Not like this," I answered—"for when you
have realized the beauties of a calm sea once,
you have them for all times and places. The
same crested foam, the same rippling waves,
and the same reflections from the clouds, are
there without change or variety, and the beauty
becomes monotonous. Day after day, week af-
ter week, you may sail on, and the scene shall
become tedious and uninteresting, and what
now appears beautiful shall become dull and
tiresome. In a storm, grandeur and sublimity
unite with beauty; and the soul that can con-
quer its foolish fears, seems above the power of
the elements, and looks with awe and silence
upon the wonderful exhibition of the majesty
and power of God."

While I was speaking, our conversation was
put to the proof. The heavens became sudden-
ly black as night; the wind moaned through
the ship's rigging; the thunder came nearer,
and the lightning wreathed the clouds with its
flame. The black waters foamed angrily about
us, and the waves went rolling and tumbling
onward, dashing their crested tops to the clouds,
while our boat was tossing like a thing of air,
mounting, and now sinking again to the depths.
Still the beautiful being stood beside me, hang-
ing upon my arm, and gazed upon the sublimi-
ty of the storm. She spoke not. It was im-
possible to give utterance to words, while such
high thoughts swelled our souls as then.

There was hurrying to and fro upon the deck,
and anxiety on many a countenance. The
light baggage was shifted to positions where it
might not become wet, and friend was search-
ing for frier, and the loud shout of the com-
mander was heard above the voice of the tem-
pest, issuing orders to the crew. But Lucilla
heeded it not. Her soul was absorbed by the
terrible beauty about her. Unperceived, the
captain had approached us, and with his trumpet
to his lips shouted some command. It was
obeyed—perhaps unheard. Again he shouted
as with a voice of thunder, and with the com-
mand came oaths and horrid curses. Lucilla
started as from a dream. She gazed with a
pale face upon me and said,

"I fear not the voice of the tempest, the
wrath of the deep, the echoes of the thunder,
or the fiery footsteps of Jehovah as he walks
upon the wings of the whirlwind; but I dare
not stand in the presence of a man who curses
his God! Let us go below."

We moved away; and as we passed the
captain, he turned and looked upon us with
an air that told he both heard and felt the re-
mark.

The violence of the tempest increased till
the rain began to fall in torrents; and as the
clouds discharged themselves, it gradually
lulled away, and before sunset it had completely
lulled.

Again we went upon deck; the ocean was
heaving in tumult, like the bosom of an infant
after it has been disturbed by some fretfulness.
We stood by the ship's side watching the sun
as it descended to its home in the west, deeply
engaged in conversation. Suddenly we were
interrupted, and looking round, Captain Wood-
ford stood beside us. He spoke.

"Pardon the interruption of a stranger, lady,
but my feelings will not permit me to keep si-
lence. Often have I heard of trust in God,
but I never saw it till I beheld it exemplified in
you to day, in the midst of the tempest.—
Your reverence for Jehovah's name, involuntari-
ly expressed, I overheard; and let me assure
you, that it shall never be uttered profanely by
my lips again, if for your sake alone."

I never saw a more beautiful or touching
sight than was Lucilla at that moment, blush-
ing like the morning at the knowledge of the
good she had done. She stood for a moment
disconcerted, without knowing how to reply.—
Then drawing a small Bible from her side, she
said,

"Stranger, I am but too happy if so poor a
motive has induced you to reform a habit od-
ious to God and good men. Take this little
volume, and may its precepts work a greater
and holier reformation in your life, for your
own sake."

Night closed in upon us, and little circles of
friends were gathered here and there upon
deck and in the cabin, passing the hours in con-
versation, pleasantry and song. The captain
by invitation joined our little party, and attach-
ed himself to us all, as a man of honorable and
generous sentiments, and of refined and liberal
education, but whose moral and religious char-
acter had been formed from the loose and wick-
ed maxims of the world. But before slumber

had come upon our eyes, a fervent prayer had
ascended from more than one heart, that he
might taste the fruits of the Spirit and become
an heir of the grace of God.

It was again summer. The wheels of time
had been rolling onward untiringly, and with it
seasons had come and gone. The noise and
bustle of commercial life was loud as ever, and
ships and steamboats in multiplied numbers
ploughed rivers and oceans, but Capt. Wood-
ford mingled not with its noise, or gave com-
mand upon their decks. Men in all places of
life had turned or been jostled aside, and others
occupied their stations.

The Sabbath sun dawned upon a populous
city, and the wicked and ungodly went out to
do their own pleasure, and tempt the curse of
God, and the devout and holy kret in adora-
tion and thankful worship. The bells pealed
from the domes of an hundred sanctuaries, and
called the people to the house of God. The
multitude left their secret altars and crowded
the streets with silent and serious contempla-
tion. The stranger and the citizen mingled to-
gether. The father and mother walked side by
side, and behind them the son, and Lucilla Al-
tamont leaning upon the arm of her brother, to
pay their vows unto the Lord in the courts of
his holy temple. She was changed; the beau-
tiful girl of sixteen was no longer a bud of
promise; but the maiden of twenty-two was a
most magnificent flower in full bloom.

The grey haired man and his wife, and his
two children, entered Jehovah's courts, and
knelt and worshipped. The man of God arose
and holy eloquence fell from his lips, and he
shed tears as he exhorted men to repent, preach-
ing Jesus Christ and him crucified. Often his
eyes dwelt upon the stranger, and the stranger's
upon him; but they knew him not. The hour
passed by; the service closed, and the congrega-
tion went to their homes. But the stranger
tarried till the reverend man came down from
the pulpit, and spoke kind words of Christian
fellowship, and he told of past days of sinful-
ness and profanity, of storms and tempests, and
kind rebuke, and lifted a small volume to hear-
en, and with streaming eyes thanked God that
he met again with the angel who had given
him that Bible—through which the blasphemous
sea captain was changed to a minister of
righteousness.

Happy days passed away like the swift-wing-
ed wind; and there was a gathering in the city
at night. The brilliant lamps shone, and youth
and beauty, and smiles and joy were there.—
A marriage feast was proclaimed, and a man of
noble bearing knelt at the altar beside a beauti-
ful maiden, and her father fell upon her neck
and kissed her, and her mother also; and they
wept,—for they gave away their only daughter,
and Lucilla Altamont was the bride of Edward
Woodford, who prayed at night and morn that
God would make holy, humble, and grateful the
profane swearer.—Boston Weekly Magazine.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WOMAN'S MISSION.

Among the many useful and instructive vol-
umes that have been written on the duties and
influence of women, no one perhaps takes the
precedence of the one whose title heads this
article. It is a work which no woman can
read without learning much that would improve
both her physical and moral nature. It unfolds
her high destiny and great responsibility. It
points out the proper sphere of her influence on
society, and the nature and extent of that in-
fluence. It shows her, though confined to the
narrow circle of domestic life, that she has an
ample field in which, if she has the will, she
can exercise a powerful moral influence. She
can give the tone to morals. She can make
society good or bad, according as she fulfils her
high destiny.

"If ought of goodness or of grace
Be mine, let's be the glory;
She led me on in wisdom's path,
And set the light before me."

How important it is for woman to keep her
mind pure—free from the passions and prej-
udices of the world. Her empire is that of the
affections. Permit these to become blunted,
and her power is weakened, her wand is broken,
her position is changed; man no longer ad-
mires her beauty or respects her character.—
To adopt the idea of the poet, she has lost her
angelic nature and assumed that of satan him-
self.

Woman's gentle influence embraces the
whole of life. A wife—a mother—two magi-
cal words, comprising the sweetest sources of
man's felicity. Theirs is the reign of beau-
ty, of love, and of reason. Always a reign! a
man takes counsel with his wife; he obeys his
mother—he obeys her long after she has ceased
to live—and the ideas which he has received
from her, become principles stronger even than
his passions.

The greatest benefit which they can confer
upon society is to be what they ought to be in
all their domestic relations; that is, to be what
they ought to be in all the comprehensiveness
of the term, as adapted to the present state of
society. Let no woman fancy that she can by
any exertion or services, compensate for the
neglect of her own peculiar duties as such.—
It is by no means my intention to assert that
women should be passive and indifferent spec-
tators of the great political questions which
affects the well-being of community; neither
can I repeat the old adage, women have nothing
to do with politics; they have, and ought
to have much to do with politics. But in what
way? It has been maintained that their public

participation in them would be fatal to the best
interests of society.

How then are women to interfere in politics?
As moral agents; as representatives of moral
principles; as champions of the right in pre-
ference to the expedient; by their endeavors to
instill into their relatives of the other sex the
uncompromising sense of duty and self-devot-
ion which ought to be their ruling principles:
The immense influence which women possess
will be most beneficial, if allowed to flow in its
natural channels, viz:—domestic ones; be-
cause it is of the utmost importance to the ex-
istence of influence, that purity of motive be
unquestioned. It is by no means affirmed that
women's political feelings are always guided by
the abstract principles of right and wrong;—
but they are surely more likely to be so if they
themselves are restrained from the public ex-
pression of them. Participation in scenes of
popular emotion has a natural tendency to warp
conscience and overcome charity. Now con-
science and charity (or love) are the very es-
sence of woman's beneficial influence; there-
fore every thing tending to blind the one and
sour the other, is sedulously to be avoided by
her. It is of the utmost importance to men to
feel in consulting a wife, a mother, or a sister,
that they are appealing from their passions and
prejudices and not to them, as embodied in a
second self; nothing tends to give opinions
such weight as the certainty that the ut-
terer of them is free from all petty or personal
motives. The beneficial influence of women is
nullified, if once her motives, or her personal
character come to be the subject of attack, and
this fact alone ought to induce her patiently to
acquiesce in this plan of seclusion from public
affairs. Such are the pure and noble senti-
ments of a high minded lady—the author of
"Woman's Mission." Such is the opinion of
every discreet and well educated woman.—And
it is with feeling of sorrow and regret that I
read a notice in the Patriot, calling for a di-
vision with the ladies of Quincy to partake in
that heretofore general and social gathering,
termed the Pic Nic. That division too of a
political party nature. How unwise such a
course! Has the effect of it been weighed?—
Can any woman be so blind as not to see that
she is by thus publicly entering the political
field, adding oil to the political fire which has
already burnt into a flame, and which it is her
duty to extinguish, instead of adding more fuel?

Does she not see that meetings of this kind will
soon cause her character to become attacked, as
is the case with man's? Is she ignorant of the
tendency it will have of turning her tea parties
into political clubs—her fireside hearth into a
political hall or log cabin? Pause and reflect,
ere you thus demean the dignity of your sex.
Take counsel and be wise.—
"On home's high duties be your thoughts employed,
Leave to the world its strivings and its void."
L. G. N.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

I have said that Brownson is not the only
expounder of Van Buren Democracy—that he
is not the only *setter forth*, and *advocate* of
the abominable doctrines contained in his arti-
cle on the "Laboring Classes." The careful
reader will see the same spirit dimly shadowed
out in the messages of Van Buren; all his cant
about democracy; his bitter hostility to banks;
his deathlike grasp upon the sub treasury plan,
which he has forced through and made a law,
notwithstanding it was *thrice rejected* by the
people; his opposition to a general and uniform
system of bankruptcy—a measure of relief to
the "middle classes" now suffering under the
pressure produced by the experiments of his
predecessor and himself; his recommendation
of a bankrupt law applicable to corporations
only; his doctrines of *free trade*—bearing di-
rectly and fatally upon the domestic industry
of the middle and eastern States; his bold
stand in favor of slavery—all tend to the same
point, viz:—to increase the wealth of the rich
and the poverty of the poor, and to make a
real, a permanent division of the people into
two classes only, the *laborer* and the *office
holder*.

In the message of Gov. Morton, too,—in his
cant about corporations and currency, and his
fling at the "checks and balances" of constitu-
tion and laws, we see the same doctrines form-
ing the same "narp for the noof."

The "eloquent" Bancroft, also, in his Hart-
ford address, is for throwing off all checks.—
He says:—
"A respectable and very ambitious party rep-
resent that the people meet in convention and
form a compact; that this compact at once ob-
tains a character of sanctity, and that it consti-
tutes the basis on which society rests. This is
whig doctrine. It rests government not on any
thing that is in man, but on parchments and
title deeds."

Again:—
"A party adopting this theory may look for
safety to checks and balances."
What is this but rank Jacobinism? Com-
pacts, parchments, (constitutions), and title
deeds, "checks and balances," have no weight
with him. Government is to be dissolved, con-
stitutions set at naught, checks and balances
abolished, whenever a faction in the name of
democracy demands it, or whenever the Presi-
dent—"the representative of the people of the
United States," wills it! According to this
man, representatives, senators, are nothing; it
is all a mistake to call them the representatives
of the people, "bound to negative every law
that interferes with the constitution, with free-
dom, with popular power;" and he is to be the

sole judge of when and where to apply his *re-
to*. What is this but Jacobinism, again tend-
ing, as Jacobinism always does tend—to *despot-
ism*?

Another champion of Van Buren democracy,
who was once denounced by the Morning Post
as the arch traitor who had belonged to all parties
and betrayed each in turn—the notorious
HALLET—has been heard to declare that he goes
the whole length with Brownson.

But why need I cite instances among the
leaders? Look around here at home, and in
the neighboring towns, and you will find among
the followers more than enough of the disciples
of these doctrines, who shamefully avow them.
In Boston you will find an abundance of them,
and in New York they have been strong
enough to send one of their number—ELI
MOORE—to Congress, not covertly but openly
as a professed Agrarian.

In setting forth these doctrines as the creed of
the office holders, I have purposely abstained
from saying a word about Mr. Brownson's pro-
posal to take a man's property at his death and
give it to the State, instead of his wife and
children, because I am not disposed to set down
aught in malice, and Mr. Brownson says in a
note:—

"In justice to those friends with whom I am
in the habit of thinking and acting on moral
subjects, as well as to the political party with
which I am partially connected, I feel bound to
say, that my doctrine, on the hereditary descent
of property, is put forth by myself alone, and
on my own responsibility."

He makes no exception to any thing else; he
considers all the other "startling propositions"
he has put forth, as the doctrines of his politi-
cal associates; of "those friends in whose ap-
probation and encouragement he has ever
found an ample reward for all the labor he
could perform."

In my next I will give you some evidence to
sustain this position so plainly assumed by Mr.
Brownson.

A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE VAN BUREN PARTY.

I wish to address a few lines to you, my old
political friends and associates, through the
columns of this journal. Having been an ac-
tive member of the administration party from
its commencement to almost the present time,
I claim to know something of the manner in
which things have been conducted. I shall
be careful to make no statements which I can-
not fully substantiate; and I seriously invite
you to give them such consideration as in your
judgment they may deserve.

The administration party succeeded in elect-
ing Gen. Jackson to the Presidency by means
of promises, which have never been performed,
and they have sustained themselves in power
by the same means. And here let me be un-
derstood, that when I speak of the adminis-
tration party, I mean the *leaders* of that party—
the *office holders*—men in high places, who now
control the destinies of this great republic. I
believe now, as I ever have believed, that the
great mass of American citizens—of whatever
party or sect—are honest and patriotic. The
love of liberty is deep and firmly rooted in their
hearts, and cannot be eradicated. A large por-
tion of the Van Buren party are now acting
under the influence of false impressions. They
are imposed upon and deceived by men whose
interest it is to deceive. I would, therefore,
entreat you, as you value the blessings of civil
and religious liberty, to examine well the old
fashioned system of government, under which
we have become a great and powerful nation,
before you adopt new opinions, or follow longer
the *mad experiments* of a party which has al-
ready brought this happy and flourishing coun-
try to the very brink of ruin.

I have said that this administration came in-
to power by means of false promises. I will
cite the promises, adduce the proof, and then
show the manner in which they have been to-
tally disregarded. The three following prin-
ciples constituted the basis of democracy under
which we rallied in 1828:—

1. One Presidential term.
2. Retrenchment in the Public Expenditures.
3. Reform in the abuse of Executive Power.

"Retrenchment and reform" was the rallying
cry which led us to victory. Our principles
were just, and we were successful. We gained
the victory, but our leaders betrayed us. The
people were honest and sincere in their profes-
sions, but those whom they elevated to power
were false to their trust.

Read what they said in favor of "One Pres-
idential term," before the election of General
Jackson:—

"All will admit that the executive power is
liable to be abused, and that it is desirable to
guard against this abuse as far as possible.—
How can this be done? There appears to be
but one way, consistent with leaving the Presi-
dent in possession of his present

as the man who was not the choice of the nation, and who being elected, under circumstances, as all will admit, of suspicious unfairness, if not corruption, ought to be satisfied with one term. If the President was eligible for one term only, he could have no motive, unless he aimed at a subversion of the constitution, to abuse his trust; but he would have the strongest inducement to consult the public good, and to administer the government in the spirit of that instrument, and truly "with an eye to the strictest economy." If parties prevailed, regarding his successor, he would stand aloof from both, instead of being as he now is, the head and leader of one of them. If the Secretary of State, or other officers of the Cabinet, should become candidates for the executive chair, the President would check their ambition, so far at least, as to prevent their prostituting their high offices to the advancement of their personal interests and that of their party. This salutary reform in the federal system has the sanction of the recommendation of the late Gov. Clinton, in his last official message, and is more strongly urged on the attention of the patriots, by the existing disorders. Can any one suppose, that the present controversy could exist, was not the government a party to it? It is clear that it could not; it is the resistance which the patronage and influence of the executive government opposes to the will of a majority of the nation, which sustains the present conflict. All then who wish to check the extension of executive influence and guard against its corruption, and to maintain the freedom of elections, must be in favor of establishing a new and better precedent—that the President hold the office but one term, and for this reason, will not support the re-election of Mr. Adams even if they have no particular objection to his administration.

The above extract is from an address, delivered before the friends of Gen. Jackson, at a convention at Middletown, Conn., in 1828, by JOHN M. NILES, now Post Master General; and who is at this moment doing all in his power to secure the re-election of Martin Van Buren, and to retain his own office.

Nor is this all. Gen. Jackson repeatedly called the attention of Congress to the same subject; yet he, notwithstanding his professions, consented to serve a second term, and was re-elected. He recommended Martin Van Buren as his successor, who is now before the public a candidate for re-election. So much for their sincerity in recommending "one Presidential term." I shall speak of retrenchment in my next.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FAIRNESS OF FEDERAL WRITERS.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of the 1st inst., I published an article setting forth some of the leading principles and characteristics of the democracy. A person, calling himself Justice, has attempted a reply; and instead of denying the soundness of the principles there avowed, claims them as the principles of the whig party. Why is it that the federal whig party have always thought it so necessary to extol, so extravagantly, their leaders and candidates for office—denominating them the "Godlike," etc., alleging them to possess supernatural qualifications? To use symbols, badges, erect log cabins, and treat with hard cider, if nothing stronger?

The answer is plain. The federal party go for men and not for measures. They have their leaders, to whose opinions they look for authority; not daring to avow any measures or course of policy to be pursued; well knowing their opinions from past experience to be obnoxious to the people. Hence the reason why the federal party have been eventually defeated, because they go for men and not for measures; they have no common principal of union, and are divided about what is of but little concern to the people at large.

But it is not so with the democratic party.—They go for measures and not men. It is of little consequence to them who are candidates for office, provided they are honest and capable and will carry out the measures designed for the greatest good of the greatest number.—Consequently they have a common bond of union and are not distracted by things of no consequence. They are always united.

If your correspondent had been possessed of very little acumen, he might have seen how unfair and unjust the claim is which he sets up for the whig party. What! the whig party without leaders, and do not think it necessary to avow any leading measures to be followed if successful, but carefully to conceal them? It is nonsense. It is impossible.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOCO FOCO MANŒUVRING.

As often I believe as once a week the "directors" of the democratic party meet at the Town House in Braintree for something. Last evening the ladies had a meeting in the Hall and these "few" met in the Selectmen's room adjoining. This room, or rather the gallery, is so constructed that any one in the gallery can hear without any difficulty what may be said in the said room. Now it happened that some lads had the curiosity to be in the gallery to notice the doings in the hall, and they had the pleasure of hearing the "secret doings of the leaders." Some things are not to be told, and I will not tell them; but others may. I will only say there was a good deal of dignity there, and also good order—as there was at best one marshal to every four or five, though no procession was formed. But to resume.

"What do you think of Mr. T?"

"Well, he is rather stiff, but he can be brought over by proper means. You Mr.—" must send him down some papers, and I will send him up some; and—(softly)—we must talk to him."

"Well—how is Sam *****?"

"Why, if we manœuvre right, he can be brought over. He don't like," etc. etc.

Various questions, answers, and remarks about several individuals were heard—such as Mr. F., Mr. A., Mr. D. and his brother, etc.—all of whom were considered pregnant and proper objects to work upon. The plan of operation too was admirable. It affords us the greatest pleasure to know the plan of operation as it was fixed, and if they do not change we may hope for "thrilling eloquence" by and by in the Town Hall. Mr. H., Mr. B., (not Mr. Brownson), Mr. R., and Mr. — "will do the work" "about the — of September, which I find by my pocket almanack will give us some 'moonshine,' and make it all right."—Now "don't let us say any thing about it—not a word—don't let the whigs know any thing about it," and it will go well enough.

There was no hard cider there, as I believe, since July 4th, they have only used cold water. There was good feelings and fond anticipations if— Ah! that's it. I want tell any more, because I may give offence, and that I would not like to do, as all present are my

Braintree, Aug. 11, 1840.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE SECRET C Caucus SESSION.

While on my bed as I lay sleeping, I dreamed I saw a sly one peeping into a secret caucus session, Exclusively for one profession.

Here in a little nook he ventured, And no one saw him when he entered: This caucus was for office-ees, And office-holder's proteges.

Here they consult about probations, Assigning each his office station— This office is assigned for me, And that for you, and this for he:

And this man who stands by my shoulder— True he is now an office holder— But it is my sincere desire That we should raise him one peg higher.

We here agree to do all we can To keep in office Martin Van; And all the glib about rotation He'll sink in Davy Jones's basin.

Here each one swore to stand by 'other, Nor let a friend, nor let a brother, Come in to share the office spoils, While they were in the harness toils.

The oath was taken, speeches spoken: At last the day began to brighten; Each one having learned his lesson, They then adjourned this secret session.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

POLITICAL STATISTICS.

Since the nomination of General Harrison as the democratic candidate by the National Convention, five States have held their general elections. These five States gave all their votes in 1836 for Martin Van Buren. They now stand as follows:—

	Majority in 1836.	Majority in 1840.
New Hampshire	Whig V. B. 12000	Harrison V. B. 8000
Connecticut	— 500	— 4500
Rhode Island	— 250	— 1300
Virginia	— 7000	— 2000
Louisiana	— 270	— 2100
Total	20020	2900

Showing a net loss to Van Buren in the popular vote of 21,120; and in the electoral vote of 40! Not a bad indication of General Harrison's popularity.

Van Buren received in 1836, only 170 votes. Deduct 40 lost in the four States above named, and his number is reduced to 130 which is 18 short of enough to re-elect him.

I am aware that these statistics do not agree with those of "D.'s" in your paper of the 5th inst. Those were made to fit a particular case and show a particular result. Who, for instance, will believe that the whig strength was displayed in Maine last year, or in New Hampshire the present year? Who does not know that Virginia has this year given a majority of more than two thousand against Van Buren instead of two thousand in his favor? Who does not know that a test vote has just been given in Louisiana, showing a Harrison majority of two thousand one hundred instead of eight hundred, which your correspondent allows for 1835? Who does not know that North Carolina elected a whig Governor in 1835 by a handsome majority, and that Kentucky increased her majority the same year by thousands? And last, what election in South Carolina in 1840 gave Van Buren twenty thousand majority?

I make these remarks not because I care what majority "D." chooses to claim for Van Buren—the more he makes of it the more signal will be his defeat. But I do not like to pass over statistics which are manufactured to fit a case without exposing the fraud.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The question has often been asked, how can we raise the common schools? Lecturers have lectured upon it, and intelligent people have expressed a willingness to assist in the accomplishment of the benevolent design. But, fellow citizens, the attempt to raise them must be forever vain and fruitless unless you select for your school committee, men who give their highest influence to private schools, though they do so from the purest motives. Though all the languages of the known world, and every branch of science could be taught successfully in our common schools, and the morals of the school equal to the morals of the community at large, constantly improved by the knowledge, good morals and accomplishments of the older ones, it is impossible to root out the ideas of aristocracy in the human mind.

We may call ourselves republicans, but we are as anti-republican with regard to education, as the most haughty European.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE MATHEMATICAL.

MR. EDITOR—Believing that occasionally a mathematical question may be both useful and agreeable to many of the readers of your excellent paper, I send you the annexed, asking you to give it a place in your columns, if you think it worthy of notice, hoping that some of your readers will condescend to give it a solution.

QUESTION.—I have a stick of timber 16 inches square which I wish to cut into the form of an octagon or eight square. Required the width of one of its sides.

R. Jr.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We are indebted to the editors of the New York Sun, for an extra, containing nearly a page of intelligence, furnished by the arrival of the Great Western, at New York, on Sunday, in fourteen and one half days from Bristol.—This steamship made her passage out, from New York, in the short passage of thirteen and one half days; and the passengers just arrived speak in high terms of Captain Hoskin, the whole management of the ship, the fare, attendance, etc.

All kinds of trade continue in the same depressed state as at our last dates, and there is a prospect of a general falling off in the crops, on account of a long spell of cold, rainy weather. Money, however, is plenty, and could be had at low rates of interest.

Colonel Thomson, who went to London for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the State of Illinois, of one million of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

The members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held their annual dinner at Cambridge on the 15th ult. An immense pavilion was erected in the town of Downing College, and twenty-five hundred persons were present. Several Americans were invited to the dinner, and among the number was Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, who delivered a speech appropriate to the occasion.

The late attempt on the Queen's life is proved to have been the work of a poor insane youth, and wholly unconnected with any treasonable society, as at first anticipated. The trial of Oxford occupied several days, and an immense mass of evidence was adduced in support of insanity. The jury returned a verdict to the effect of his being insane, and he will be confined in Bedlam for the remainder of his days.

A Regency Bill, providing for any untoward occurrence during her Majesty's accouchment, is now passing through Parliament. Prince Albert is to be appointed sole Regent, and this has caused great vexations to the Duke of Sussex, who delivered himself of a long speech in reference to the matter.

Parliament is near its prorogation, and as usual with the reformed House, little or no business has yet been transacted. The Canada Government Bill has passed, and the circumstances connected with it are of a very remarkable character. Sir R. Peel was favorable to the bill; the Duke of Wellington decidedly opposed. However, the Duke withdrew his opposition, and contented himself with entering a protest against it.

The Duke of Wellington had, on the 15th of July, another of his attacks of illness. He had, however, so far recovered as to resume his place in the House of Lords.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, second brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbe in Italy, on the 29th ult. He was 66 years of age. It is a remarkable fact that he died of the same complaint as Napoleon—cancer of the stomach.

The French have met with some partial successes in Algiers—but the Arabs seem determined to carry on the war to the last extremity. It yet remains very doubtful as to the French being able to make good their position.

About twenty thousand men were out of employment in Paris by strikes and otherwise.

Italian letters represent the Pope as still unwell, and mention that several arrests had taken place in the Roman states of persons connected with the Society of Young Italy.

As regards Turkey, no settlement whatever has taken place between Mehmet Ali and the Porte.

A serious insurrection had broken out in Syria, which it is understood has been the means of exciting a more amicable feeling on the part of the Pacha of Egypt.

There is nothing new from China. The second division of the English squadron was to sail on the 13th of May, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Eliza Scott, under the command of Captain Mapleton, B. N., has departed on her voyage of discovery to the Antarctic Sea.—She is well provided with the best instruments, etc., for the expedition, and is to follow in the track of Captain Ross.

Father Mathew, the great Temperance Reformer, is gaining thousands of new converts every day. The fees paid by those who subscribe to the pledge, are one shilling sterling for a medal, sixpence to a clerk, sixpence for a flag, and one penny per week to a parish priest for the masses that are said over.

The Nelson column, about to be erected in Trafalgar Square, London, will be made of brass cannon, recovered from the wreck of the Royal George.

Professor Espy has been delivering his lectures on the theory of storms, at Liverpool, but if we may judge from the papers, he met with a poor reception.

A MINIATURE WAR. Two boys going home one day, found a box in the road, and disputed who was the finder. They fought a whole afternoon without coming to a decision. At last they agreed to divide the contents equally; but on opening the box, lo, and behold, it was empty. Few wars have been more profitable than this to the parties concerned.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1840.

COMMEMORATIVE DISCOURSE. This Address, which was delivered at Quincy, May 25th, 1840, on the occasion of the return of the second Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of the ancient town of Braintree, has been published at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, by James Monroe & Co. of Boston. The whole pamphlet contains seventy-two pages, thirty six of which comprise the Appendix relating to the proceedings connected with the celebration, and the subscription price is twenty-five cents a copy. It is appropriately dedicated by its author, Rev. George Whitney, to the Young Men of Quincy, who were principally instrumental in getting up the celebration and in carrying it forward to a successful termination, and in thus doing he has performed no more than an act of justice to them, which richly entitles him to their cordial gratitude and thanks.

The interesting Appendix is a very full and generally correct account of the proceedings connected with the event, and as a matter of future reference will be found of much value.

With the merits of the Address, we are free to say, that, considering the short time allotted Mr. Whitney to prepare it, it exceeded our highest anticipations, and evinces a high degree of talent on the part of its author. His reference to the eminent men who have risen from this place, many of whom have now been gathered to their fathers, was beautiful in sentiment and rich in diction. The Address is characterised throughout for its eloquence and deep research. We trust it will find a place in the library of every family, as its claims are two-fold upon their liberality—in the first place, for its historical character and the event which it commemorates, and in the second, for its rich intellectual merits and consequently future tendency on the minds of those who in coming years may peruse it.

The Poem delivered on the same occasion, by C. P. Cranch, we understand has also been published. The Address by the Rev. John Gregory, we learn, is soon to be given to the public in pamphlet form.

The Discourse can be purchased at Gill's Bookstore.

ELECTION NEWS. The returns of the elections, which have been held in several States within ten days past, are so contradictory that we are unable to arrive at any satisfactory result. It is apparent, however, to use a political phrase, that a Harrison whirlwind has swept over several of the States beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine whigs, who have gained largely in Indiana and Kentucky. Next week we shall be able to give a more definite statement.

ANTI-SLAVERY NOMINATIONS. The abolitionists of New York have held a Convention at Syracuse and resolved to support their candidate for the Presidency, and also a separate ticket for State officers. Hon. Gerrit Smith of Peterboro was nominated for Governor, Charles A. Shepard of Genesee county for Lieutenant Governor, and Arthur Tappan and Benjamin P. Johnson for electors at large. So far as talent is concerned, the abolition ticket is quite respectable.

LOUISIANA ELECTION. The whole returns from this State have been received, and the sum of the matter is, that two whigs and one democrat elected to Congress. The State Senate is divided thus—whigs 8, democrats 9; the House of Representatives thus—whigs 26, democrats 23—showing a whig majority on joint ballot of three. In the popular vote, compared with the last election (in 1839) there is a whig gain of about 1200, and compared with the electoral vote in 1836 about 2300.

THE ROGUE CAUGHT. Burges C. Taylor, the Englishman, who shot at and robbed Mr. George Rice, in West Springfield, on the 20th of June, has been caught in Austerlitz, (N. Y.) and lodged in jail in Springfield. He has fully confessed the crime. Gov. Morton offered five hundred dollars, and the Selectmen of West Springfield one hundred and fifty dollars, for his detection.

A HINT TO AMERICAN STATESMEN. There has always been a propensity to long, dull, and heavy debates in our legislative assemblies since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In the year 1798, the sagacious Talleyrand said, "there is nothing to be feared from a nation like the United States, whose representatives spend their time in debates, or who have been four years building three frigates."

CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE. It is proposed by the colored citizens of New York State to hold a Convention on the 18th inst., at Albany, for the purpose of extending the elective franchise and removing the property restrictions. At present, only colored men possessing real estate to the amount of five hundred dollars have the right to vote in that State.

UNIVERSALISM. The pastor of the oldest Universalist Society in New York City, has renounced that faith, in a letter addressed to the Trustees of the Society, in which he declares that he has come to the conviction that Universalism is not a Scripture doctrine, and calls upon his people to renounce it immediately.

CONSUL TRIST. The Committee of Congress, to whom was referred the accusation against Consul Trist, have reported that the "documents submitted to them do not at all affect the character of Mr. Trist for integrity and honor, and they are unanimously of opinion, that no case is presented calling for any action of the House of Representatives."

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. The Directors have determined to hold a fair at Boston, during the second week in September, for the benefit of the monument. The ladies, far and near, are invited to send in their contributions. In several places they have already held meetings for that purpose.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The army of the United States, at the present time, amounts to 12,577.

Nathaniel Russell, Esq., has been elected President of the Plymouth Institution for Savings, in place of Barnabas Hedge, Esq., deceased.

Nathaniel M. Davis has been elected President of the Plymouth Bank in place of Barnabas Hedge, deceased.

Forty thousand dollars have been subscribed in Boston towards the erection of a house of worship for Rev. William M. Rogers of the Odeon.

The Great Western brought one hundred passengers—among them was Jerome Napoleon Buonaparte.

The Churches in New Jersey are as follows:—Presbyterian 90, Baptist 65, Methodist 74, Episcopal 40, Dutch Reformed 37, Quakers 60, other denominations 10.—Total, 383.

Middleborough, Mass., had 5,008 inhabitants in 1830, 5,005 in 1836, and now 5,006—a decrease of three in seven years, and increase of one in three years.—"Steady habits."

The British barque New York Packet, from Liverpool for New York, has arrived with two hundred and fifty passengers—many of them paupers taken from the poor houses in England.

The editor of a paper has undertaken to expose all the political falsehoods. In his last paper he thinks he has "nailed" nine to the counter. If he gets on no faster he will hardly live to finish the job.

It seems by the census of Boston, that the females over 16 exceed the males by 6,039. This disparity, says the Boston Times, is occasioned by the great number of Boston boys who go forth to seek their fortunes and leave the girls at home.

The following toast was drunk at a recent abolition meeting:—"Here's to de African fair sec—natural sweetness needs no perfume, nor color needs no paint." Twenty-six cheers, and grins by the acre.

A son of Mr. Rufus Sumner, of Milton, was thrown from his wagon last week in descending Milton Hill, causing thereby a compound fracture of one of his legs, just above the ankle.

Dr. Feuchtwanger, of New York, has contrived a Fly Poison, that destroys at the rate of twenty thousand per diem of this tribe of domestic insects. It is equally fatal to other household vermin.

The United States has obtained a verdict of \$100,000 against the Detroit Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and an agent has been sent to New York to negotiate for funds to pay in November.

NOTICES.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Norfolk County Whig Pic Nic, at Quincy, respectfully invite all the Ladies of Quincy who are disposed to join them in a Pic Nic to be held on or about the 3d of September next, upon the Hancock Lot, (so called) in Quincy, to leave their names with either of the members of the Committee, on or before the 25th of August. The following are the names constituting the Committee of Arrangements:—

Mrs. Adam Curtis, Daniel Baxter, Lysander Richards, Lloyd G. Horton, Paul Wild, Simon Gillett, John Glover, Jr., Harvey Field, Ann Taylor, Lewis Newcomb, Samuel Littlefield, Jr., Thomas Adams, Jr., Jesse Buntun.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements, MEHTABLE ADAMS, Sec.

At a convention of the democratic members of the Legislature, holden in the Representatives' Hall, on the 18th of March last, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved—That to prepare for the approaching contest, in which every man who loves liberty and democracy must gird on his armor and resolve to devote all his energies in the cause of popular rights, this convention recommend to our democratic fellow-citizens of Massachusetts to hold a full convention of the people at Springfield, the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and for Electors of President and Vice President.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Democratic State Committee hereby request the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth to elect twelve many Delegates as they are entitled to Representatives in the General Court, (under the new apportionment,) to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Springfield, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September next, for the purpose specified above, and to transact such other business as the convention when assembled may deem advisable; also, at the meeting convened for the purpose of choosing the said delegates, to open lists for the registration of those democrats who are willing to attend the convention as volunteer delegates, and that those registered be invited to attend with the delegates chosen; and that a full account of the proceedings of such meetings be transmitted to the convention.

CHARLES G. GREENE, Chairman State Committee.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In Braintree, Mr. Lyman Hollingsworth to Miss Mary Thayer.

In Hingham, by Rev. Mr. Dyer, Mr. Leavitt L. Bicknell, to Miss Harriet E. Bicknell; Capt. Melzar Stoddard to Miss Lydia L. Burrell.

In Braintree, Mr. Stephen F. Hersey to Miss Elizabeth H. Munroe.

DIED.

In this town, 7th inst., Edwin, son of Mr. A. H. Goodridge of Boston, aged 1 year and 8 months.

On the 10th inst., Mrs. Prudence Bigelow, aged 67.

In Hingham, Mr. Israel Whiton, a soldier of the revolution, aged 82.

Wood and Shingles.

VERY recently received a freight of good Eastern Wood, which is for sale at a low price for cash. Also—Hemlock Wood and a small lot of Sawed Pine Shingles.

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that the limited copartnership entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth; said Lewis Newcomb is special partner, and said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb being the general partners. The business is conducted under the names,

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership expires on the eleventh day of October next, therefore all persons indebted to them by Notes or Accounts are requested to call and make payment on or before that day as a change in the firm is contemplated.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr.
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as Ticks, Tickings, Burtons, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Vails, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Combeds, Mus de Laines; Lace, Cambric and Thread Edgings and Insertings, etc., at prices which will correspond with the most distant idea of "hard times."

People who may be in want of Unbleached Sheetings, 4-4 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the article here.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Mortgage's Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the terms and provisions for a branch of the conditions of a certain deed of mortgage made by John C. Davis of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, to John Parker of the same Quincy, housewright, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 121, fol. 162.) I shall cause to be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of September next, at three o'clock after noon, on the premises, a certain parcel of Land situated in said Quincy, containing about one-sixteenth of an acre, more or less, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, bounded northerly on West Street, easterly and southerly on land of Elisha Marsh, and southerly and westerly on land of Elisha T. Crane, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said John C. Davis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

Also—On the same day, at four o'clock after noon, on the premises, a certain parcel of Land situated in said Quincy, containing about twenty-two rods, more or less, bounded northerly on West Street, there measuring one rod and a half, southerly on the parcel of land first above described and on land of Elisha T. Crane, northerly on land of Elisha Marsh to a stake, thence easterly on land of said Elisha Marsh until it meets the wall dividing said land from land of said Elisha T. Crane and terminating in a point, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said John C. Davis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

JOHN PARKER, Mortgagee.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Salt Pork.

ABOUT two thousand pounds of prime Salt Pork for sale low by DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

ORIN HOLBROOK.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

of the United States, at the present time, 2,577.

Russell, Esq., has been elected President of the Institution for Savings, in place of Edge, Esq., deceased.

M. Davis has been elected President of the Bank in place of Barnabas Hedge, deceased.

Several hundred dollars have been subscribed in Boston for the erection of a house of worship for the M. Rogers of the Odeon.

Western brought one hundred passengers to New Jersey as follows:—

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of a paper has undertaken to expose all the falsehoods. In his last paper he thinks "nine to the counter." If he gets on he will hardly live to finish the job.

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NOTICES.

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Mr. Curtis, Mrs. Henry Hardwick, Jr., Mr. Baxter, Samuel White, Mr. Richards, Elizabeth Weld, Mr. Horton, Benjamin Bartlett, Mr. Wild, George Clapp, Mr. Gillett, Luther Munroe, Mr. Glover, Jr., Ebenezer A. Shaw, Mr. Field, Ebenezer Adams, 2d, Mr. Taylor, William Newcomb, Mr. Newcomb, Elisha Turner, Mr. Littlefield, Jr., Peter Hardwick, Mr. Adams, Jr., John Savil, Mr. Buntin.

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Convention of the democratic members of the Legislature, to be held in the Representatives' Hall, on March last, the following resolution was

—That to prepare for the approaching election every man who loves liberty and justice should on his arm and resolve to devote his efforts in the cause of popular rights, this convention to our democratic fellow-citizens to hold a full convention of the people, on the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and for Electors of President and Vice President.

—The Committee with the above resolution, the Democratic Committee hereby request the several citizens in this Commonwealth to elect two delegates to be entitled to Representatives in the General Court, (under the new apportionment) to be held on Wednesday, the 16th of September next, for the purpose specified above, to attend the convention and to be present at the proceedings of such meetings be held to the convention.

CHARLES G. GREENE, Chairman State Committee.

designated. Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on Friday of each month, until further notice, to receive the registration of those who are willing to attend the convention and to be present at the proceedings of such meetings be held to the convention.

CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

March 28th, 1840.

MARRIED.

Mr. Lyman Hollingsworth to Miss Mary Ann, by Rev. Mr. Dyer, Mr. Leavitt L. to Miss Harriet E. Bicknell; Capt. Melzar to Miss Lydia L. Burrell.

Mr. Stephen F. Bersey to Miss H. Munroe.

DIED.

own, 7th inst., Edwin, son of Mr. A. H. of Boston, aged 1 year and 8 months.

10th inst., Mrs. Prudence Bigelow, aged 67.

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Wood and Shingles.

Recently received a freight of good Eastern lumber, which is for sale at a low price for cash.

Black Wood and a small lot of Sawed

Aug. 15.

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Quincy, Aug. 15.

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Also—On the same day, at four of the clock afternoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of Land situate in said Quincy, containing about twenty-two rods, more or less, bounded northerly on West Street, easterly on one rod and a half, southwesterly on the parcel of land first above described and on land of Elisha T. Crane, northeasterly on land of Elisha Marsh to a stake, thence easterly on land of said Elisha Marsh until it meets the wall dividing said land from land of said Elisha T. Crane and terminating in a point, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said John C. Davis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

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JOHN PARKER, Mortgagee.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Salt Pork.

ABOUT two thousand pounds of prime Salt Pork for sale low by

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

ORIN HOLBROOK,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

MINOT HOLBROOK, Adm.

Weymouth, Aug. 15.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of

JAMES HOLBROOK,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

MINOT HOLBROOK, Administrator

de bonis non with the Will annexed.

Weymouth, Aug. 15.

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR FOR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—**LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR**, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

Dr. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No 14 Franklin Place; Office, No 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its marian labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

Dr. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

Dr. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurel Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, may be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, 25¢ the bottle, and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists. If Mrs. G. graduated in Paris as a Druggist, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, nor persons selling her medicines as impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15.

Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Apprentice Wanted.

TO learn the "art and mystery" of Printing. An active, intelligent Lad, fifteen or sixteen years of age, can have a good opportunity by applying at the

QUINCY PATRIOT OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Centennial Discourse.

JUST published a Commemorative Discourse pronounced at Quincy, May 25th, 1840, on the Second Centennial Anniversary of the ancient Incorporation of the Town, with an Appendix, by George Whitney.

Also—A Poem delivered on the same occasion by Christopher P. Cranch.

For sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK, ss. Taken by virtue of an execution, wherein Horatio N. Gardner of Scituate, in the County of Plymouth, ss. Hosea H. Flanders of Quincy, in said County, Stone-cutter, and will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, September 5th, 1840, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, on the first described premises, all the right in equity which the said Flanders had on the 24 day of August, 1837, in redeeming the following described real estate, to wit: about ten acres of land, more or less, in Quincy, with the building thereon, bounded northerly on land of John Pierce, deceased, and partly on Granite Railway Company, easterly on the County Road, southerly on land of James Hall, westerly on land of James Adams and on land of said Railway Company.

Also—One other lot in Milton, containing about one acre, more or less, bounded on land of Jonathan Beale, easterly on the Road, southerly on land of Henry B. Cook, westerly on land of John Adams, with the House thereon.

Also—One other lot containing about one acre, more or less, and bounded northerly on land of Lemuel Brackett, easterly on Town River, so called, southerly on land of Alpheus Spear, westerly on a new road, or however otherwise said lots may be bounded.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Quincy, July 30, 1840.

Removal.

Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8.

J. G. ROGERS.

Quincy Family School.

THIS Institution is located in the beautiful and pleasant Town of Quincy, only eight miles from Boston. The access to the place is very easy, as there are several stages running daily to and from the city. The design of the School is to prepare youth for college or business, or more especially for teaching. The number is limited to twenty-five.

All the pupils are treated as children under the superintendence of a careful parent. The Instructor would prefer to have those pupils who are to remain with him for a considerable length of time, under the age of twelve years when they commence, as he believes the ages from eight to twelve the most favorable to the formation of correct moral, physical and intellectual habits.

The government of the School is moral suasion rather than physical force. The year is divided into two terms of twenty-two weeks each. Pupils are received at any time and can remain but half a quarter if they wish it, and the terms are \$160 a year and in the same proportion for a shorter time. There are no additional charges, but all necessary items, such as board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel, lights, etc., are included in the regular charge. Payment, for at least half a term, will be expected in advance.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Principal.

REFERENCES.

Quincy—Hon. John Q. Adams, Dr. Ebenezer Woodward, Rev. Peter Whitney, Rev. William P. Lunt, Rev. Calvin Wolcott.

Boston—Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Joseph S. Clark, Amos A. Phelps, J. H. Towne, Silas Aiken.

Dorchester—Rev. John Codman, D. D.

Roxbury—Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich.

Braintree—Rev. Calvin S. Storrs, D. D.

Randolph—Rev. Richard Hitchcock.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS.

We regard Mr. Cornell's qualification to instruct the youthful mind as undoubted. We request attention to the advertisement of this school, from those parents who wish to place their children where they may enjoy the combined advantages of faithful, moral and intellectual instruction, and kind, parental supervision. We have confidence that they will not be disappointed in regard to the salutary influence exerted upon them by their instructor and his family.—*Boston Recorder.*

We most cheerfully recommend this school to the public as well worthy of their patronage.—*American Traveller.*

Every thing connected with this Seminary is under the most efficient organization, and conducted in the most pleasant and healthful manner. There are few places, if any, to which parents can send their children with better prospects of improvement in learning and etiquette, and with better security for their morals, than to this family school. The terms are lower than those of any other school of the kind with which those of any other school of the kind with which we are acquainted. At many of our academies, where as first sight they appear to be better, when all the various items which are here furnished for the usual charge come in the form of extra charges, it will be found that this institution is really an economical one to those parents and guardians who do not wish to expend a large sum upon those under their care. The thorough course of studies here pursued, and the fact that the number of pupils is limited to the small number of twenty-five are important considerations to those who are anxious to make rapid progress in their studies.—*Quincy Patriot.*

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

BOOTS and SHOES at prices to suit all. Ladies Kid, French Morocco, Bronze, Buck, Cloth and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair; Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Bootes; Children's of various qualities.

Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kip, Grain Leather and Cowhide Boots, Bootes, Shoes, etc.; Slippers, high and low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS. Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, June 27.

Florence Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising French, English and American Dunstables, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style; and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Caps, etc. Mourning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25.

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting-house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Water; half or the whole of a good Farm, one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third brig John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, July 11.

Drugs, Paints, Dyestuffs, etc.

FIVE barrels Alcohol; 15 barrels Castor Oil; 30 barrels Camellia, 80 per cent. proof; 10 barrels Senna; Gum Tragacanth; Sponge; Neatsfoot Oil; Essential Oil; Borax; Beeswax; Phials; Corks; Glue; Opium, etc., etc.; 3000 Gallons Linseed Oil; 100 barrels Spirits Turpentine; Dry and Ground White Lead, manufactured by the Boston, Salem, Brooklyn, Union, Sangeries, Belville and German Lead Company; 100 barrels Venetian Red; 100 casks Fine French Yellow, very bright; 30 barrels Copal Varnish; 500 barrels Prime Whiting; Sand Paper; Paint Brushes; Chrome, French and Paris Greens; Prussian Blue; Umber; Rotten Stone; Verdigris; Lamp Glass; Window Glass; Ground Dye-woods; Navy Blue Vintrol; Oil Vintrol; Madder; Indigo, etc., etc.

Persons in want of any of the above or any article pertaining to the Paint or Drug line are requested to call at No. 5 Broad Street, near State Street, Boston.

Boston, July 25.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CYRUS CORLIS.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fourth day of July, 1840, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us on the last Saturday in August, and on the last Saturday in October, and on the last Monday in December, at the office of the Granite Railway Company in Quincy, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Commissioners. GEORGE PENNIMAN, }

Quincy, July 4.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS, } Parish Committee. JOSIAH BRIGHAM, } JAMES NEWCOMB, }

Quincy, July 11.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRIESLER & CARTER is dissolved by mutual consent, and John Briesler is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

Quincy, Feb. 29.

Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, etc.

Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cashmere Hose, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.

Gentlemen's large size Black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Yarn and Cotton Half Hose, Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Grecian Boots.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hose—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.

Men's and Children's of various kinds.

Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER.

"That ancient and celebrated philosopher, Plato, said light was the shadow of the Deity, and truth his soul."
Light swiftly is beaming, its rays are now streaming,
And widely they spread o'er the land;
While humbug is flying, the whiggites are trying,
To rally their petticoat band.
They've lately discovered the truth has been cover'd,
That Harrison ranks with the brave;
That skulking from danger like rat in a manger,
Is valor our country will save—
Where'er its possessor 's a whiggite professor—
A thing with which party can play;
Whose three "conscience keepers" as shrewd as owl's
peepers,
Can silence and hide in broad day.

No hero on historic page,
Can with brave Harrison compare;
In freedom's cause he did engage,
In action's field—he was not there!

Fort Stevenson—Sandusky's banks,
Attest the truth how brave he ranks;
Brave Croghan and his gallant band,
Would not retreat at his command.
Hear Tippy cry (heroic fit)—
"They're lost!—I wash my hands of it!"

Again, his tactics the Indian's did test,
The slaughter'd his soldiers, brave, gallant and true;
No picket had he—they routed his rest
On ground they chose for him—could Tippecanoe!

Once more his courage great display'd,
On battle's sanguine field;
Although his soldiers loudly prayed,
The "hero" would not yield.

Within his tent he snugly kept,
Abroad he dare not go;
But drank "hard cider," ate and slept,
While Johnson met the foe.
The savage foe, with fiend-like yell,
Did scold both swamp and plain;
Tecumseh's proud and mighty arm—
It fell—by Johnson slain.

The allied foes were overthrown,
By Richard M. and James;
While "Tip" lay'd in his guarded tent,
The "hero of the Thames."

His patriotism soon was seen,
In love of country shining,
By facing in the midst of war—
His office then resigning.

The ladies knew his gallant worth,
And on him fondly doted;
And in ironic pride of him,
The "hero" petticoated!

Time onward wings, the tale now brings,
The poor man's friend lies yet;
'Tis even he, who'd negroes free,
And white men sell for debt!
North Bend may claim his white-wash'd fame,
While ocean's surges beat;
The whigs may boast—their hero toast—
His granny fame repeat!

They ne'er can make him brave or great,
Though much they boast, though loud they prate,
And spread their howlings wider;
Though in "log cabins" often pent,
They ne'er can make him President;
Then let them swig "hard cider."

Let whiggites train their motley band,
Log cabins raise on every hand,
Conventions call throughout the land,
And railroad cars with cider speed,
The boilers with hard cider feed;
Old Tippy's rich, extensive lands,
Convert into poor barren sands;

His white, two story mansion house,
To a log cabin meanly douse;
His wealth and long paid salary,
Present as abject poverty;
His traits of cowardice proclaim,
As worthy of a "hero's" fame;
His "conscience" keep in guardian hands;
Refuse replies to just demands;
Of in log cabins meet in throngs,
To sing their bacchanalian songs;
The people's choice in wrath assail,
Their candidate can ne'er prevail.

They soon will find with all their force,
Their hero at "Salt River's" source.
Though loud they boast—though much they doat,
They ne'er can mend his petticoat!

Quincy, Mass., August 2, 1840. CRISPIN.

ANECDOTES.

CUTTING INSINUATION. An old man and a dashing young one conversing, the youth, to show his penetration and discernment in the subject they were talking about, said he could smell a rat as far as any body.

"So I should suppose," said the old man, "by the length of your whiskers."

TECHNICALLY ANSWERED. A butcher's boy carrying his tray on his shoulder, accidentally struck it against a lady's head and discomposed her wig.

"The deuce take this tray," cried the lady in a passion. "Madam," said the lad gravely, "the deuce cannot take the tray."

ACTIONS BEFORE WORDS. "I didn't like our minister's sermon last Sunday," said a deacon who had slept all sermon time, to a brother deacon. "Didn't like it, brother?" "Why I saw nothing assent to every proposition he made."

A SHARP PEE. A dull father had a bright little son. After exhibiting him to a gentleman the other day, he said, "don't you think the lad is almost a miracle?" "Yes, indeed," returned the visitor, "he is very much above par."

DISTURB YOURSELF. A young man walking alone, was questioned by the philosopher Crates, what occupied him? He replied, "I am speaking with myself." "Take care," said Crates, "that you do not talk with a bad man."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Spasms, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general, is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing constipations which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To Families in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all the inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for these Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the commendable practice of publishing long lists of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

These Lozenges enjoy the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc. form part of the contents; each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. Having had some years experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 28.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR.

Milton, June 13.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1838, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purging the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of the outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulation of water, or the water itself, will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, &c., or they are expelled, or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose, no medicine will be found so gentle and so effectual as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is, that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exerting of these organs will injure or destroy their tone. This is a false objection, as appears from the fact, that as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints. Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life, and in their stead use vegetable purgatives, which being nature's own constitution, ARE, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them so stimulated to carry off the impurities to the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Purge. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly do injury.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease, by bringing a vegetable purgative into action in harmony with our constitution, it is always the right medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunal Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is not obtained, it being a vegetable purgative, it is not to be feared, but that it will, in due season, be brought into action. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be; is the person diseased, or is he not? If diseased, the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgeport, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

* Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed AGENTS for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWING, Boston Agents for New England; County: B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tippecanoe and other Brown Sheetings; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Bocking, Canvas and Paddings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other reasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has since spent an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs. It loosens the Phlegm, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fever, Inflammation, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skirt, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food or bile, Sour Eructs, Flatulency, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are being driven away with the hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the winds, and waving their locks, while the wig makers stand agast at their beholders, the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others;" and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc. FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hæmoptoe, and a spitting of blood, matter of phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the human system, and which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infatigable Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him at the above place.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can move about with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Randall's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE TAVERNER'S ACCOUNTS.

An honest countryman there was
Who kept a public house,
Nobody in the world he had
Except himself and spouse.

There tippers used at night to drink
And smoke, till all was blue;
But as they never had the clink,
They never paid a sou.

Their names upon the doors and wall
Were chalked in letters large,
And marks against each one was set
By way of making charge.

By day the happy couple sat
And counted up their dues,
And seldom was it ever known
That either had the blues.

But, Ah! what's happiness below?
One day the woman died;
The husband mourned a year or so,
Then took another bride.

And now my tale shall prove it true,
What's of been heard and seen—
That wives and brooms when they are new
Will sweep exceeding clean.

For next day, when her dear was gone
To get a load of wood,
The new wife wash'd and scour'd the wall
As clean as e'er she could.

Her disappointment you may know,
When, Ah! instead of smiles,
Her husband's face was cramp'd with woe
To see the fatal spoils.

My dearest dear, you've ruin'd me!
The accounts upon the wall, mad'm,
Were all the book accounts I had!
Oh, dear! we've lost our all, mad'm.

The afflicted wife in tears replied,
My dear, why how you talk, sir!
But never mind—come, recollect—
Let's have a piece of chalk, sir.

So chalk they took, and many a name
Soon tin'd the wall and door;
And marks against each name were put
As they had been before.

There now, my dear, the landlord cried,
I seem myself again, mad'm;
I don't expect we've thought of all,
But then they're better men, mad'm.

EARLY RISING.

'Tis sweet to rise at early morning's dawn,
And breathe the balmy air which passes by;
While glittering dew drops gem the grassy lawn
In mimic radiance of an evening sky.

Beautiful morn! fair harbinger of sweets!
Ushered by Orient beams and warbling songs;
Thy grateful light, the lark (shrill minstrel) greets
And echo on the hills the tones prolongs.

'Tis sweet to hear the music, soft and low,
Which morning zephyrs whisper to the trees;
'Tis sweet to see meandering streamlets flow,
Exhaling tribute to the early breeze.

Then the wrapt soul throws off the thrilling chain,
Which binds her soaring pinions down to earth;
And wings her mental flight to Heaven's domain,
And gives her native energies new birth.

Morning! there's music in the heavenly name;
Then rise and greet her charms and own her power;
Rise, sons of ease! and catch the holy flame
Which nature kindles at that glorious hour.

Rise and behold the verdant, fertile plain;
Inhale the fragrance of morn's pure air;
Behold the bending vines and golden grain;
And breathe to nature's God a grateful prayer.

ANECDOTES.

THE CRANE WITH ONE LEG. A noble Florentine
had ordered a crane for dinner, but his cook's sweet-
heart coming in hungry, he cut off a leg for her and
sent the bird to table with but one. His master in a
passion called him up, and asked him if cranes had but
one leg?

"No, sir," replied the fellow with great presence
of mind, "and your excellency never saw those animals
with two?"

"Did I never, indeed?" said his lord, still more pro-
voked, "order the carriage to the door, directly."
The open chaise was brought, and the cook put in
it by his master's directions, who seized the reins,
drove him to a neighboring lake, three miles from the
palace, where stood a number of cranes by the water
side, as is their custom, upon one leg, with the other
drawn up under their wing.

"Now look sir," said the cunning fellow, "they are
all so that you may perceive, not one of them has got
more than one leg."

"You are an impudent fellow," replied the noble-
man, "we will see presently if they are all lame!"
"Yes, we will," said the fellow, "away scampers the
nobles and suddenly crying, 'ho, ho,' away scampers the
third on as many limbs as 'he could muster."

"Oh! but my lord," returned the droll cook, comi-
cally, "this is not fair; you never cried, 'ho, ho,' to
the crane upon your dish, or who knows but he might
have produced two legs as well as these."

NOT SO EASY. An old gentleman, who had studied
theological subjects a little too much for his
years, determined to try his luck at preaching, nothing
doubting but that matter and form would be given him,
without any particular preparation on his part. Accord-
ingly on Sunday he ascended the pulpit, sung and
prayed, read his text and stopped. He stood a good
while, first on one leg, then on the other, casting his
eyes up towards the rafters and then on the floor—in a
merciless quandary. At length language came to his
relief—"If any of you down there think you can
preach, just come up here and try it."

A LOAFER'S WIT. A heavily loaded loafer, fetch-
ed up the other night against the side of a house
which had been newly painted. Shoving himself
clear by a vigorous effort, he took one glimpse at his
shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hands,
and exclaimed, "Well, that's very careless in whoever
painted that house, to leave it standing out all night
for people to run against."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most
perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure,
from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Bos-
ton. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its con-
struction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for
durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both
sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received
the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the
Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at
their late Fair. It has been highly commended by
Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who
has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has
been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superi-
or to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier,
the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders
should be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr.
WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice
necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer,
Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal
remedy calculated to cure all the diseases incident
to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them.
It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most
serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the
stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural
consequence, indigestion and its results; such as
Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatu-
lency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a
whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be
entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of
this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is,
that containing some drastic purgative, they leave,
after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stom-
ach and bowels, producing consequences which their
administration was intended to correct. Such effects
will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To Females in delicate health.
The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended
to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanc-
tion and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of
the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medi-
cine in removing obstructions and relieving all other
inconveniences to which the female frame is liable,
especially those which arise at an early period of life,
from want of exercise and general debility of the sys-
tem. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, re-
move giddiness and headache, and are emi-
nently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stom-
ach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart.
Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any
time and under any circumstances. The most deli-
cate female, when an aperient is required, may have
recourse to them, and they will act as a preventive
against the nervous and hysterical affections which so
frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!
To individuals travelling, more particularly seafar-
ing persons, when from change of habit or climate, the
liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness
follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will
prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider
myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always
subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use
of your medicine." The proprietor is continually re-
ceiving orders from his customers, which will be ap-
parent to all on trial, and the respectability of his nu-
merous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years—
the general approbation they have met with, from the
first families, establishes their merits and makes fur-
ther remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes,
which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty
cents per box.

This medicine enjoys the highest reputation
among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many
of them using the Lozenges in their own families and
general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary,
256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are
constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL
AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale
at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—
—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invis-
ible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue,
black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt;
ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab,
brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-
seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and
claret.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the inter-
ests and wants of the business community; and
in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from
any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It
is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its
contents embrace every subject connected with com-
merce and political economy; Essays from able pen-
s on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufac-
tures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each
number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository
for authentic statistical information of Trade, Com-
merce, Banking, and the staple products of the country
and the world, collected from official sources, embodied
and classified in tables, valuable for present and future
reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142
Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, pay-
able in all cases in advance.
New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with
neatness and despatch. Having had several years' ex-
perience in the business, in different places, he feels
confident in saying that his work will be done in a
faithful manner, both in regard to cutting and mak-
ing, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent at-
tention to business, to receive a share of public support.
Particular attention paid to the Fashions.
Quincy, March 28.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three
years old, for sale by subscription, at the
Railway. JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr.
Milton, June 13.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North
American College of Health, established in Wash-
ington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the
CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE
AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native In-
dians, and advocated by the North American College
of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood.
Thousands who have heretofore maintained the neces-
sity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease,
now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies
proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of
removing that cause, will cure every disease incident
to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver,
&c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal
them, would not those parts each require a particular
kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know
that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the
system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and
proper vegetable medicine will cure every disease
which cures out and remove the disease from every
part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our
complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shut-
ting up of those outlets, (the Skin, the Lungs and Bow-
els) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt
and useless matter shall be carried from the body.
When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of
a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a
new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so
the humors accumulate in the system, and either
find vent in the form of various diseases, such as
Fever, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c.,
or Apoplexy, and death ensues the scene. The only
cure, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to
keep the body continually purged of all the useless and
corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will
be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power
is confined to the bowels, and does not injure any other
part of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular
medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual
perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be
experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thor-
oughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to
purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but
partially understand the principle of curing disease by
purgation, as promulgated by the North American Col-
lege of Health, is that although reiterated purging will
cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those
organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who
raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as nat-
ural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the
hands; and like every other function must be duly
exercised in order to maintain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving
his children of exercise, in order that they might be
strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity
is no greater, than the supposition, that those who im-
agine the bowels to be injured by performing their nat-
ural functions; or that disease can be cured by any
other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE
of the disease.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary
effects of purging. We find her perseveringly em-
ployed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the
natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels;
but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure
some of our most obstinate complaints.

By always adopting this one plan in the cure
of disease, points most emphatically to the course
she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the
most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease
using those mineral medicines, which do not only in-
jure the bowels, but in their stead use VEGETABLE
PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitu-
tions, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE
AND HEALTH.

Those who comprehend the action of VEGETABLE
purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is
by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the
bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate
the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand
when the experience of the Indian Purgative is con-
sidered. The North American College of Health would
therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from
disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Ve-
getable Pill. They beg leave to assure the American
public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine,
which will cure all diseases of the bowels, at all times,
and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and
no dose, however small, but will afford some relief;
and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is re-
quired to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study,
and in this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found
the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public.
Its power being always directed to the opening of those
drains, through which nature carries out all impurities
from the body; it affords precisely the amount of as-
sistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety
of disease, in the most perfect manner, and acting
in harmony with our constitution, it is always the
right medicine to be administered. A single dose
will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with,
will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunail Vegetable
Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as
shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is
obtained, every function will be duly performed, the
skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to dis-
charge their portion of impurities; and the energy im-
parted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood,
will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its
impure particles into the bowels; from whence they
will be carried off by the regular action of those
organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills
over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease
upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and
are always the right medicine to be administered, that
consequently, can never be taken improperly; there-
fore, no time shall be lost in taking the Indian Pur-
gative; the only injury should be, if the person
sick; if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills
are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored
to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland,
January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they
have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and
with such proofs we think the sale will be very exten-
sive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridge-
water, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE
to Brander's Pills. The purgatives have the preference
in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and
think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted
with the Piles and Hemorrhoids about thirty years,
and has taken various medicines which never effected
a cure. It is now about three months since I com-
menced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have
removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief
by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a con-
tinuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

*Office and General Depot for the sale of the above
Pills in the New England States, No. 193 Tremont
Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be
had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed
Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—
SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk
County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marsh,
Plymouth, Newbury Port; Charles B. Wilder,
Newton Lower Mills; Charles Marsh, Roxbury;
BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tippecanoe and other Brown
Sheerings; Waltham, Nelson and other Brown
Shirtings; 3/4, 7/8, 4/4 and 5/4 Bleached Cottons;
English, French and American Prints; Furniture
Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drillings and
Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixt
Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vest-
ings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Bedding, Canvas
and Padding; Sen of Silk; Linen Thread; Russes,
Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assort-
ment of other seasonable Dry Goods, for sale at whole-
sale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensive-
ly used by the most intelligent persons in the
United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents
of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of
Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three
hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and
have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout
the United States; and as they are so admirably cal-
culated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE,
they should ever be without them. The proprie-
tor of these valuable preparations received his educa-
tion at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United
States, and has had fifteen years experience in an ex-
tensive and diversified practice by which he has had
ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge
of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to re-
move them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for
Cough, Cold, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of
Blood, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy
and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty
of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY
ORGANS. Price \$1.

ATLANTIC HAIR TONIC, for the preserva-
tion, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will
positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent
its falling out or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant,
safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms,
Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of
Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the
Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price
50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain
cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea,
Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stom-
ach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the
Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price
50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Dis-
eases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflam-
mations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and
in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purga-
tive medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d
street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in
nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain
cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea,
Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stom-
ach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the
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Prepared by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d
street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in
nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain
cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea,
Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stom-
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Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price
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Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encourage-
ment extended to him for the last four years,
hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the
superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute
all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage;
and respectfully informs his friends and the public,
that he still continues at the old stand on Washington
Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page,
where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING;
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER
HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MAR-
BLE, done in superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and
sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices
as they can be purchased at any other like establish-
ment.

EENEZER B. HERSEY.
Quincy, Jan. 25.

MA. The whig majority for Governor at 8,500. The Senate consists of 28 democrats. The House of 75 whigs, 28 democrats—making a whig majority of 47, and in the House 10.

There has been a considerable gain for the Legislature. It is thought that the representatives will stand 45 whigs to 55 democrats in the Senate 15 whigs to 18 democrats.

The Legislature is politically divided as follows: 13 whigs, 20 democrats—Representatives, 53 democrats—making a democratic majority of 13.

The majority for the whig candidate for Governor is about 9,000. The Senate stands, whigs 15, The House, whigs 75, democrats 28, making a whig majority on joint ballot, 72.

The democrats will have the Legislature in their majority, and the popular vote by so.

The whig majority for Governor will be about 9,000. The Legislature is strongly divided.

THE election for members of the Senate to have gone for the whigs. In Iowa there was no opposition.

The hue and cry of victory by partisan newspapers, the political character of the election, the same as previous to the election of Indiana, which will be for the whigs by a large majority.

CAL JOURNAL. This important periodical value and interest with every succeeding issue. It ably and dispassionately sustains by its great cogency and power, the immense work which it was established to elucidate. Scarcely a publication has been more interesting, and excited a higher degree of human nature, than this work.

On to the articles which enrich its pages the unbiased mind of the immense mass will be to the moral and intellectual society. Superstition and error will disappear, and mankind, cheered by its redeemed from the multitudinous myriads of dogmas of ages. Let the phenomenal continue to scatter "broad cast" the Journal, and we shall soon be an emancipated people, outstripping most of the world.

THE following general arrangements have been made for the assembling of the Whig Convention, to be held on Bunker Hill, THURSDAY, September 10th, 1840.

Those from the several Counties of Massachusetts, and from the other States, will organize themselves by the choice of a sufficient number of Marshals before their arrival, if practicable, or immediately after. All Marshals will be on foot.

The Convention will assemble on Boston Common, at nine o'clock of the morning of the 10th, where places for each County of Massachusetts, and for each of the other States, will be indicated by flags.

Invited guests and soldiers of the Revolution will meet in the Doric Hall of the State House.

A Marshal will be found at each avenue of the Common to conduct men to their places.

Carrriages will be provided for those who are unable to walk.

A Cavalade, to precede the procession, will form on the Western Avenue, and no horseman can be admitted, except in the cavalcade.

No military array can be admitted; but each Ward, Town, County and State will bring such music and banners, and such emblems as they may see fit.

The procession will be formed at ten o'clock, and will move immediately for Bunker Hill. Punctuality in the time of attendance is particularly requested.

The order and route of the procession will be indicated in an early notice.

By the Whig State Central Committee.

FRANKLIN DEXTER, Chief Marshal.

The citizens of Norfolk County, who are in favor of a change in the General Administration, are requested to meet in Roxbury, on the morning of the 10th of September, at seven o'clock, to be arranged into a procession.

Every town is expected to select its own Marshals, and report their names to the County Marshal.

The order of the Procession will be arranged hereafter.

APPLETON HOWE, Chief Marshal.

At a convention of the democratic members of the Legislature, held in the Representatives' Hall, on the 18th of March last, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved—That to prepare for the approaching contest, in which every man who loves liberty and democracy must give aid to his arms and resolve to devote all his energies in the cause of popular rights, this convention recommend to our democratic fellow-citizens of Massachusetts to hold a full convention of the people at Springfield, the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and for Electors of President and Vice President.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Democratic State Committee hereby request the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth to elect twice as many Delegates as they are entitled to Representatives in the General Court, (under the new apportionment,) to attend a Democratic State Convention to be held at Springfield, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September next, for the purpose specified above, and to transact such other business as the convention when assembled may deem advisable; also, to elect a meeting convened for the purpose of choosing the said delegates, to open lists for the registration of those democrats who are willing to attend the convention as volunteer delegates, and that those registered be invited to attend with the delegates chosen; and that a full account of the proceedings of such meetings be transmitted to the convention.

CHARLES G. GREENE, Chairman State Committee.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Norfolk County Whig Pic Nic, at Quincy, respectfully invite all the Ladies of Quincy who are disposed to join them in a Pic Nic to be held on or about the 3d of September next, upon the Hancock Lot, (so called) in Quincy, to leave their names with either of the members of the Committee, on or before the 25th of August. The following are the names constituting the Committee of Arrangements:

Mrs. Adam Curtis, Daniel White, Lysander Richards, Lloyd G. Horton, Paul Will, Simon Gillett, John Glover, Jr., Harvey Field, Ann Taylor, Lewis Newcomb, Samuel Littlefield, Jr., Thomas Adams, Jr., Jesse Buntion.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements, MEHITABLE ADAMS, Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

S. H. Anderson, member of Congress, died at his residence, recently, several months. John B. Thompson, for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death.

THE whig majority for Governor will be about 9,000. The Legislature is strongly divided.

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ECCLIASTICAL. Rev. O. H. Tillotson, who last year preached at the Universalist Church in this place during the absence of their pastor, has taken charge of the Society in Bath, N. H., to which place he wishes hereafter to be addressed. We trust that his labors in his new sphere of duty may be crowned with that success which a devoted and fervent zeal so justly entitles a laborer in the laudable work of redeeming mankind from the error of their ways.

A LARGE SHOE. It is stated in the Salem Gazette, that a number of the spirited young men of Lynn are getting up a vehicle in which to attend the great gathering on the 10th of September, which will be one of the lions of the day. It is nothing less than an immense shoe, capable of holding twenty-five persons. It is the intention to have it drawn by six white horses gaily caparisoned.

A COMPLIMENT. Freeman Hunt, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Merchants' Magazine, has been chosen a corresponding member of the American Statistical Association. Mr. Hunt's industry in collecting, and taste in classifying and arranging statistics, will render him a valuable correspondent of this important association.

TO WRITERS. "M." would do a favor, if he continues his remarks on Medicine, etc., to confine them to at least one column. Short, pithy, and pointed communications are often read than those strung out to a great length.

NOTICES.

The democratic electors of Quincy, one and all, are requested to meet at the Centre School Room, on SATURDAY EVENING, August 29th, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of selecting the required number of Delegates to represent them in the State Convention which is to be held in Springfield, on the sixteenth day of September next.

By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

Rev. John S. Barry, of Weymouth, will lecture in Arnold's Hall, in Braintree, TO-MORROW EVENING, at half past six o'clock, in reply to Dr. Storrs' Sermons against Universalism.

The following general arrangements have been made for the assembling of the Whig Convention, to be held on Bunker Hill, THURSDAY, September 10th, 1840.

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MARRIED.

In this town, 23d inst., by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. NATHANIEL M. BEAN of Montville, Me., to Mrs. VERA SPEAR.

The very liberal manner with which we were noticed by the above couple entitles them to our warmest gratitude, and best wishes. Through the chequered scenes of life may they pass without a solitary event to mar their pleasures or blight their hopes.

DIED.

In this town, 23d inst., William Horace, son of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Mary Elia, aged 2 years and 4 months. Printers in Concord, N. H., are requested, etc.

On the 23d inst., Joseph Francis, son of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Mary Ann Nutter, aged 4 months and 5 days. On the 27th inst., Miss Deborah F. Beckford, formerly of Bangor, Me., aged 20.

In Amesbury, Michael Walsh, A. M., author of the "Mercantile Arithmetic," aged 77.

Eastern Wood.

FROM two to three hundred cords of prime Eastern Wood for sale at Quincy Place, at 10 cents per cord, whether the quality and measure be considered, as can be bought at any other place in town. Inquire at the Toll House of James Lovell or at ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Aug. 29.

New Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have this day received a few pieces Mouslin de Laines of superior quality and new and beautiful patterns, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city.

Also—PIC Nic GLOVES, assorted colors. Quincy, Aug. 22.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

MARY BOURNE,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, single woman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EZEKIEL WORSTER, Adm.

Weymouth, Aug. 22.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK ss. August 17th, 1840. TAKEN by virtue of an Execution, George Holden of Boston, County of Suffolk, broker, vs. Francis L. Bates of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, and Nathaniel B. Frost of the City and State of New York, masons and late copartners, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 21st, 1840, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the Inn of Michael Smith in Cohasset, all the right in equity which said Francis L. Bates had on the twenty-fourth of May, 1839, in redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:—about twelve acres of Land, more or less, situated in Cohasset, with the buildings thereon, bounded south on the Beach Wood Road, (so called), west on land of Jazannah Bates and Gershom Wheelwright, north on land of Thomas Lincoln, east on land of Ziba Wood, or however otherwise bounded.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Shff.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EBENEZER BENT.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Selling off at Cost.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., wishing to close their stock of CARPETINGS, will sell them at cost. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at cost are invited to call and examine.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of

JAMES HOLBROOK,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

MINOT HOLBROOK, Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed.

Weymouth, Aug. 15.

Salt Pork.

ABOUT two thousand pounds of prime Salt Pork for sale low by

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

ORIN HOLBROOK,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

MINOT HOLBROOK, Adm.

Weymouth, Aug. 15.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the terms and provisions for and in the direction of the conditions of a certain deed of mortgage made by John C. Davis of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, to John Parker of the same Quincy, housewright, on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 121, fol. 162.) I shall cause to be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of September next, at three o'clock of the afternoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of Land situate in said Quincy, containing about one-sixteenth of an acre, more or less, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, bounded northerly on West Street, easterly and southerly on land of Elisha Marsh, and southerly and westerly on land of Elisha T. Crane, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said John C. Davis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

Also—On the same day, at four of the clock afternoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of Land situate in said Quincy, containing about twenty-two rods, more or less, bounded northerly on West Street, there measuring one rod and a half, southerly on the parcel of land first above described and on land of Elisha T. Crane, northerly on land of Elisha Marsh to a stake, thence easterly on land of said Elisha Marsh until it meets the said dividing said land from land of said Elisha T. Crane and terminating in a point, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said John C. Davis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

JOHN PARKER, Mortgagee.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 28.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK ss. Taken by virtue of an execution, NATHANIEL M. BEAN of Montville, Me., to Mrs. VERA SPEAR, in said County, Stone-cutter, and will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, September 8th, 1840, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, on the first described premises, all the right in equity which said Francis L. Bates had on the 24 day of August, 1837, in redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:—about ten acres of land, more or less, in Quincy, with the buildings thereon, bounded northerly on land of John Pierce, decessed, and partly on Granite Railway Company, easterly on the County Road, southerly on land of James Hall, westerly on land of James Adams and on land of said Railway Company.

Also—One other lot in Milton, containing about one acre, more or less, bounded on land of Jonathan Beale, easterly on the Road, southerly on land of Henry B. Cook, westerly on land of John Adams, with the House thereon.

Also—One other lot containing about one acre, more or less, and bounded northerly on land of Lemuel Brackett, easterly on Town River, so called, southerly on land of Alpheus Spear, westerly on a new road, or however otherwise said lots may be bounded.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Quincy, July 30, 1840.

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minst's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Type and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 5.

New York Mirror.

Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that the limited copartnership entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth; said Lewis Newcomb is special partner, and said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, being the general partners. The business is conducted under the names,

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership expires on the eleventh day of October next, therefore all persons indebted to them by Notes or Accounts are requested to call and make payment on or before that day as a change in the firm is contemplated.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR. GEORGE NEWCOMB, LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with success will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietors challenge one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cure have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place, Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hancock Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and facing benefits are the good fruits of its Samaritan labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidently relied on at all times, in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or ANTI-MALARIAL PANACEA, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hancock Street; No. 15 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

MR. G

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MORTALITY OF MAN.

The fathers—where are they,
Who once sojourned below?
Those faces, which, like ours,
With cheerfulness did glow?
Charm'd with the scenery of earth,
Sharing its gaiety and mirth.

The fathers—where are they,
Who toil'd and till'd the ground?
We see the work they wrought,
But they cannot be found.
We see the fallow ground they broke,
And where they fell the stately oak.

The fathers—where are they?
Gone, with a numerous host,
Beyond the bounds of time,
And given up the ghost.
Their bodies resting in the grave,
Their spirits gone to God who gave.

Where now the fathers are,
Their sons will shortly be;
Death flies in every breeze,
And floats on every sea:
Arrests the monarch in his pride,
And lays the beggar by his side.

The evil and the good,
The master and the slave,
The honor'd and despised,
The fearful and the brave—
Have fallen victims—or will fall—
The sentence has been passed on all.

Since we cannot avoid,
(Our nature being such),
At the appointed time,
Death's cold and fatal touch—
Oh, Israel's God! the waves divide,
When we pass over Jordan's tide.

PURE DRINK.

By mountain spring or rolling river,
Or well profound and cool,
Where rocky founts their wealth deliver
In rill or glassy pool;
Or grassy bank or pebbly bed,
I'ang me o'er the brink,
With fevered lips and parched lead,
The chrysal stream to drink.

Can foreign vintage boast a draught,
So cooling and so pure!
Or streaming bowls, at midnight quaffed,
Such healthful zest ensure?
Or beaded potions of Champagne,
Or flasks of dark Bordeaux,
To such a fresh delight attain,
Or shake the fever so?

Can fuming tankards running o'er
With juices crushed from corn,
Or mingling sweets and acids pour
Such balm on hearts forlorn?
No! let the cup of revel pass,
The dragged goblet fall,
Farewell, the sparkling bumper glass,
Pure lymph surpasseth all!

These cups can neither vex nor sadden,
Though filled with liberal hand,
No poison taints the brain to madden,
No fire the face to brand.
Here let me lay by the cool rill,
To bathe or drink at pleasure,
And rise more moist of my will,
Than when I found the treasure.

ANECDOTES.

How to Kick a Man with Impunity. Two gentlemen were walking together in Paris. "I will engage," said the one to the other, "to give the man before us a good kicking, and yet he shall not be angry." He did as he had undertaken to do; the man turned round and looked astonished. "I beg your pardon," said the kicker, "I took you for the Duke de la Tremouille." The Duke was very handsome—the kicked man very plain: he was gratified by the mistake under which he believed he had suffered, shook himself, bowed, smiled, and went on his way.

This anecdote brings to our mind a similar instance related by a friend. The individual, whose character was imagined to be traduced, repaired to the workshop of the slanderer, and requested him to step out, as he had some private matters to discuss. After some preliminaries, he thus commenced:—

"What occasion have I ever given you, Mr. —, to speak derogatory of my private and public character—as I have been informed, on good authority, you have frequently done when opportunity offered?" "You must be aware," said the accused person, "that all great men are objects of comment and slander;—observe how the character of Gen. Harrison is impeached."

This reply excited his vanity and pride—so highly honored was he by the comparison of his whig defamer, that, notwithstanding his loco loco propensities, he changed the subject, and after conversing in a friendly manner on various topics, finally took his leave.

UNFORTUNATE DILEMMA. A clergyman, in the country, reading the burial service over a corpse, when he came to the words, "This our brother," etc., forgot whether the deceased was a man or a woman; turning to one of the mourners, who happened to be an Irishman, he asked him "is this a brother or sister?" "Neither one nor the other," answered Pat—"it was only an acquaintance."

TECHNICAL PHRASES WELL APPLIED. A doctor going into his boarding house and not finding dinner ready, exclaimed, "What are there no symptoms of dinner yet?" "No, appearance," replied a lawyer—"There's a sample of it," said a merchant, as a servant appeared with a turkey. "And a fine token it is," rejoined a printer.

A MERITED REPROOF. A banker, during heavy reverses, sought consolation in his prayer book every morning. No sooner, however, was the volume closed, than he would utter the most violent oaths against his ill fortune. "My dear," said his wife to him one morning while he was venting his imprecations, "do for mercy sake either leave off praying or swearing—I don't care which."

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges; AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the serious maladic affections arise from the action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice, and whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approval of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally. To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject, by the use of these Lozenges, and I am indebted to your medicine for the recovery of my health." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation in Salem and Boston, many of the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colored, black, blue, and white; superfine, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colored—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colored—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell, TAILOR, Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions. Quincy, March 28.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway. JOSHUA BARCOCK, JR. Milton, June 13.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PLEENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected matter to produce future disease, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the LIFE PILLS AND PLEENIX BITTERS. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the system, and mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Glands, Asthma and Consumption, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Scalds, Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human system. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Pleenix Bitters—and be sure that a red star is on the wrapper, and the signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, June 20.

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Paludal, and Syphilitic Fevers; Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Symploc, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondria; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchitis and Catarrhs; Gravel and Strangury; Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick-head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterical and Nervous Affections, and many other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health?

It will be well, and is not far distant from the truth, to say, that the only safe and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

Prepared by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances:—

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extraordinary use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trying it in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Dodge, the Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been recently appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, July 21.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tippecanoe and other Brown Sheetings; Waltham, Nelson and other Brown Sheetings; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Bocking, Canvas and Paddings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other seasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston. Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, the family should be provided with them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of: JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGAN. Price 25 cents.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning grey. Price 50 cents. JAYNE'S PLEENIX BITTERS—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, JR. Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, or Sick-head-ache, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, Want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterical Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sick Stomach, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, JR. Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne, on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cold" hat. Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long disesteemed of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Bareheaded boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven tresses, and are doffing their wigs and bowing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agape at the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know now, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

For sale by CALEB GILL, JR. Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc. FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from inflammation of the lungs, and consequent cough, and consequent loss of blood, and consequent loss of strength, and consequent loss of life, through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, JR. Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL. Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, JR. Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264,) No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all who require relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise relief who cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss of this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Smith of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety.

Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds of Trusses for deformed and crooked feet, and if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's do; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Sherrin's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except what is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren. Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful and judicious attending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the want of a skillful and judicious attending observation of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON, OTIS BAIRD, ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON, OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 36.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style. Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

Let all individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses with steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Truss, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where all previous remedies have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's; Farr's; do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sturman's Patent; French's; March's Improved Truss; Bateman's; do; Schuch's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's, do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed feet, crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make the complaints known to any one, except what he is permitted to refer to them—It being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in recommending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. F. is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

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JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown by the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR.	"Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
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SAMUEL A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR.	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

A PICTURE OF HOME INFLUENCE.

The beauty and moral truth of the following picture of home influence, and woman's leaning to the right, will, I think, be acknowledged by all.

"Dear Edward," said his wife, "you have something on your mind; your brow looks troubled; what is it?"

"Only anxiety about business, Amy. How often have I wished that I had not been bred a merchant. But my mother said it was a favorite wish of my father, that I should be an accomplished merchant."

"I have often wished so too," answered his wife; "and then again, I remembered that the very evils which belong to your profession may be turned into good. He that has it in his power to do wrong with impunity, though he gains by it, yet chooses the right, by which he loses, is the most eloquent preacher of righteousness."

"Very true, Amy; but sometimes this is indeed cutting off the right hand, and plucking out the right eye; and then thinking always about money and bargains have such a contracting influence upon one's mind."

"But how often, Edward, have I heard you say that no man has such wide and various connections with the human race, as a well educated, upright, and active merchant. Every part of the world sends him its tribute of knowledge as well as of riches. He sees men under all aspects; and while he may, with a certain degree of security, indulge in dishonesty, he is the enemy of his fellow men, perhaps no man can be so true and self-sacrificing, and efficient a philanthropist, as a Christian merchant."

"It is not always so easy as you imagine," replied Edward, "for a merchant to act as remembering he is under his great task-master's eye."

"Not for all, or some men—but for you, Edward, the difficulty would be to act otherwise. When I think of your profession, Edward, it gives me pleasure to notice that merchants in general, as they acquire property more easily, are most disposed to spend it liberally."

"Yes," said Edward, as his eye kindled at the thought, "the greater proportion of our public benefactors have been merchants. Their money has given eyes to the blind, and ears to the deaf, health to the sick, and peace and comfort to the forsaken; it feeds and instructs the ignorant and poor; it sends the glad tidings of salvation to the unbeliever and penitent; it takes little children in its arms and blesses them. But all this glorious power supposes wealth."

"And you, dear Edward, are rich enough to enjoy this highest of privileges, the dispensing of good to others. You have cause only for thankfulness. But the poor, unsuccessful merchant, who has not the means of educating his children, whose spirits are broken down by failures, and whose temper is soured by what he considers the injustice or dishonesty of others, perhaps even of his own friends; he is the man who, perhaps, may be excused for finding fault with his profession. My heart aches for him."

Edward started up and walked hastily backward and forward through the room, as if he had been seized with some sudden and intolerable pain.

"What is the matter," said his wife. "Are you ill?"

"Oh, nothing—nothing of consequence—I happened to think of something rather unpleasant then. It is late now, I believe, and my head aches."

They retired for the night. The next day Edward looked depressed and thoughtful, and as if he had passed a sleepless night. Amy was troubled by his silence. This was the first cloud that had rested on her husband's brow since they were married.

"He has," said she to herself, "always confided every thing to me. He will tell me what it is that hangs so heavily upon his spirits. He

will never shut me out from his sorrows any more than his joys."

She thought, when he returned from the counting-house for the day, that he looked more cheerful and happy, though he was still silent and thoughtful.

"Come and sit by me Amy," said her husband, as they were sitting together alone in the evening.

"Any sat down by him.

"Do you not enjoy, Amy, our handsome house, and pictures, and carriage, etc.?"

"Surely, Edward; I take great pleasure in these things. But why do you ask?"

"And you love to have money enough to give to those who want it?"

"Why, what a question, Edward! You know I value this power more than I can tell."

"And can you voluntarily resign all these luxuries, Amy?"

"Why should I voluntarily resign them? Edward? What makes you so enigmatical? Tell me what you mean."

"Suppose that all the money which enables us to indulge ourselves in these luxuries is not truly our own—what would you have me do, Amy?"

"Is it you, Edward, that asks me whether I would be dishonest?"

"But suppose, according to the law of the land, and the customs of society, and the tacit consent of those interested, this property was secured to you?"

"When I am satisfied," said Amy, "that I can plead the law of the land, the customs of society, and the opinions of the world, before the judgment seat of God, as an excuse for violating that higher law, which he has written on my heart—when I have placed the opinion of the world in the scales against my own self-respect, and found it the weightiest, then, Edward, I might hesitate. But why do you ask me such questions? Why not speak plainly?"

"I will, Amy," said her husband. "When I failed in business before our marriage, I made a settlement with my creditors, by which I paid them seventy-five cents on a dollar. They knew that I paid them all I had, and signed a release from all further claims. Of late my mind has been troubled about those debts, for such I consider them. A few days since, one of my creditors brought his son to me, a fine fellow, and asked me to take him into my store. He mentioned, in course of conversation, that he had intended to send his son to College, for the boy had a thirst for learning; that he was in fact fit to enter, but that he found he was too poor."

"If," said the father, "by denying myself every thing but the necessities of life, I could feed my boy's mind, I would thankfully do it; but I cannot honestly indulge myself in this luxury."

"I felt smitten to the heart. When I failed I owed that man twelve thousand dollars. I paid him but nine. I now, of course, owe him three, and the interest upon it. That sum will enable him to give his son the advantages he so much desires. I have been thinking over the subject, and studying it fairly. Dymond's Essay would satisfy me, if I were not convinced before of what is right."

"And you will of course do it, Edward, there can be no doubt?"

"I knew you would say so, Amy—but you must think it over calmly. You know upon the subject of property, as well as of other things, we have no mine and thine; as we have one interest and duty, so we have equal rights. I cannot take this step without your full approbation and consent."

"Is that all that has troubled you for these few days past?" said Amy, as she looked into her husband's face, with an expression of joyful relief.

"All," said Edward.

"And why did you not speak to me at first about it? Why not let me share every trouble as it rises?"

"O, Amy, I felt it only on your account. I hated to deprive you of all these luxuries—You know with what delight I see you doing good with money."

"Never again, Edward, do me the injustice to suppose that I prefer the lower virtue of charity to the higher one of justice."

WHAT O'CLOCK IS IT?

When I was a young lad, my father one day called me to him, that he might teach me to know what o'clock it was. He told me the use of the minute figure and the hour hand, and described to me the figures on the dial plate, until I was pretty perfect in my part.

No sooner was I quite master of this additional knowledge, than I set off scampering to join my companions in a game of marbles;—but my father called me back again. "Stop, William," said he, "I have something more to tell you."

Back again I went, wondering what else I had got to learn—for I thought I knew all about the clock, as well as my father did.

"William," said he, "I have taught you to know the time of day, I must teach you how to find out the time of your life."

All this was strange to me, so I waited impatiently to hear how my father would explain it, for I wanted sadly to go to my marbles.

"The Bible," said he, "describes the years of a man to be three score and ten, or four score years. Now, life is very uncertain, and you may not live a single day longer; but if we divide the four score years of an old man's life

into twelve parts, like the dial of a clock, it will allow almost seven years for each figure.—When a boy is seven years old, then it is one o'clock of his life; and this is the case with you. When you arrive at fourteen years old it will be two o'clock with you; and when at twenty-one it will be three o'clock should it please God to spare your life. In this manner you may always know the time of your life, and looking at the clock may remind you of it. My great grandfather, according to this calculation, died at twelve o'clock, my grandfather at eleven, and my father at ten. At what hour you or I shall die, is only known to Him to whom all things are known."

Never, since then, have I heard the inquiry, "what o'clock is it?" nor do I think I have even looked at the face of a clock without being reminded of the words of my father.—U. S. Gazette.

THE SABBATH.

As the morning advanced he sun burst gloriously forth from the mist; and as I gazed with tranquil delight upon the beautiful scenery it unrolled, I remembered that it was the morning of the Sabbath—he peaceful Sabbath. It is a sweet thing to pass the hours of holy time amid the eloquent teachings of inanimate nature. It is pleasant to yield up for a season the sober workings of reason to the warm gushings of the heart, and to suffer the homage of the soul to go up before the Author of its being, unfettered by the chill formalities, the bustling parade, the soulless dissembling of the unbending courtesies of ordinary life.—Amid the crowded assemblage, there is but little of that humbleness of spirit and that simple-hearted fervor of worship which it is in man to feel when communing with the shadowy solitudes of Nature with his God. There are moments, too, when the soul of man is called back from the heartlessness of life, and pours forth its emotions, gush from gush, in all the hallowed luxuriance of its nature—when from the fevered turmoil of daily existence, it retires to well up its sympathies alone beneath the covert of a lulled and peaceful bosom—and surely such a season is the calm, waveless hour of Sabbath sacredness. And it is a blessed appointment that in a world whose quietude too often is disturbed by the untamed heavings of unholy feeling, there should yet be moments when the agitated events of the past are forgotten, when the apprehensions of the future are unthought of, and the generous emotions of the heart are no more repressed. Such moments are the crystal fount of the oasis, girt, indeed, by the sands and barrenness of the desert, yet laughing forth in tinkling melody and its sprinkled evergreens in all the sparkling freshness of mimic life, to bathe the languid lip of the weary one. Such moments are the mellow radiance of the departing sun, when the trials of the day are over—and tenderly and softly do their influences descend upon the heart. Like the pure splendor of the star—the star of even, how calmly does the sacred Sabbath-time beam out from the dark, unquiet firmament of life. 'Tis the blessed rainbow of promise and of consolation amid the rough storms of our pilgrimage, and its holy influences elicit all the untold richness of the heart. It is a season soft as the memorial of buried affliction, mild as the melody of departed years, pure as the prayer of feebleness from the lip of childhood, beautiful as yon floating islet sleeping in sunset radiance on the blue evening wave. Gone, gone forever. Another Sabbath is over, and from its gathering shades it is good to cast back a glance of reflection.

USE OF FLANNEL.

No modern improvement in dressing has proved so beneficial to health as the use of a woolen garment next the skin. This simple expedient has saved many lives, and would have saved many more, if adopted to a greater extent, and better understood. The subject is, to the last degree, commonplace; but, as it involves a question of very serious importance, we hope to be allowed to say a word or two regarding it. In our variable climate, we are constantly liable to be chilled or overwarmed, both within and without doors; and it is important that we should adopt such clothing as will suit either of these conditions, and prevent us from feeling the change. Flannel effects this desirable object. It keeps our person warm when exposed to cold, and in the case of heat relieves us by becoming an absorbent for moisture, which it throws off insensibly, leaving the skin in a state of comparative comfort. Linen utterly fails in accomplishing these points. Flannel is thus equally useful in summer as in winter. Some persons imagine that it should be employed only in the winter and cold spring months, and they consequently throw it off on the approach of summer. This is a dangerous fallacy. Flannel should be worn all the year round, never left off a single day on any account. If thrown off from the idea that the weather is getting warm, the skin becomes immediately exposed to the atmosphere influence: the perspiration, if any, cools on the person; the unprotected pores shrink and close; catarrh, or some other diseases, under the general name of a "bad cold," ensues; and the victim of imprudence perhaps barely escapes with his life. We strongly recommend all persons whatsoever to avoid this great error, as they value their health or lives. To wear flannel properly, it should remain upon the person both day and night, and be shifted once a week. Too frequent shifting is injurious. When employed in this careful manner, and when the

tepid bath is also occasionally used, the person is preserved in that comfortable and proper condition, exteriorly, which is the most conducive to health and longevity.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

General Harrison was born in Virginia in 1773, and was the son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards Governor of that State. He was educated at Hampden Sydney College in that State, and after having for some time pursued the study of medicine he was dissuaded therefrom by feelings of patriotism which prompted him to step forth in defence of his country. At the early age of nineteen he received from President Washington the appointment of Ensign in the Army on our western frontiers, commanded by St. Clair. Immediately on receiving this appointment he hastened to join the army, which he reached just after the defeat of that unfortunate commander.—Shortly after he entered the army he had several important duties assigned to him, which he discharged with fidelity and promptitude. He was soon after promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and joined the legion under Gen. Wayne, who early discovered his unusual merit, and selected him as one of his aids-de-camp. The services rendered by Harrison in this new station, at Forts Recovery and Defiance, were publicly acknowledged by General Wayne, in terms peculiarly flattering to this youthful hero. He was soon afterwards placed by General Wayne in command of Fort Washington, a post of great responsibility, and during this command he performed many important services and gained the esteem and confidence of the whole army.

In 1797, after the decease of General Wayne, Capt. Harrison left the army and entered on civil life with the appointment of Secretary of the North Western Territory. In this situation he gained a knowledge of mankind in all their vast variety, and laid the foundation of those qualifications which so eminently fit him for the high office to which a considerable portion of his fellow citizens seem prepared to call him. It was here, out of the vast volume of human nature—at the hunter's camp—the farmer's fire-side—the festive gatherings of the people—the frontier fortress and the council of the Governor, that he learned lessons of political economy and acquired a knowledge of the disposition, character and wants of his countrymen. His urbanity of manners and faithful discharge of the duties of this office, secured to him the confidence and affections of the people of the territory, and when, in the following year, they were authorized to send a Delegate to Congress, he was chosen to that office with great unanimity. At that period the mode of disposing of the public lands had become obnoxious to the citizens of the West. It was only disposed of in lots of four thousand acres, so that enterprising pioneers, and men of moderate means could not become purchasers, and thus the tide of emigration was in a measure checked. General Harrison attacked this system with much warmth and success, and to this circumstance, together with his successful efforts in bringing about a change in the mode of locating military lands, may be traced a portion of his popularity in that region. His speech in opposition to the then existing mode of selling these lands, and in favor of the bill introduced by himself as a substitute, was truly eloquent and argumentative, and here he brought into active use the information he had acquired while Secretary of the Territory. In politics he was a disciple of the old republican school—but never violent or acrimonious—a friend of popular rights, but his democracy was not assumed to subvert his individual interest or aid the party to which he belonged.—In 1801, the present State of Indiana was constituted a Territory, and Harrison received the appointment of Governor. By these and other like means he has secured to himself the appellation of "Father of the North Western Territory"—and the disposition he has uniformly manifested, while in power, to ascertain the wants, comply with the instructions, advocate the rights and promote the interest of his constituents, is considered by his Western friends as a sure pledge that he would well and faithfully discharge the high responsibility they are striving to put upon him. In addition to the high rank he justly sustained as a civilian, his military services are not second to those of him who has been almost deified by a great majority of the electors of the United States. His conduct during several successive campaigns under St. Clair, Wilkinson and Wayne—his prudence, skill and military exploits while commander of the North Western army, during the intrigues of Tecumseh—at the battles of Tippecanoe and Fort Meigs—his victories on the Thames and elsewhere, have secured to him a fame far more durable and desirable than that founded on the fairy visions that are now made to float before our fancies by the wand of the magician.

A TOUCH OF THE ROMANTIC.

One of those rare cases in this republic in which a woman unexpectedly finds herself in the romantic situation of being the lawful married wife of two living husbands, occurred recently in New York city, the particulars of which are in this wise:—

Some years since, the first husband of the woman, who was not the brightest man that ever lived, went on a whaling voyage, leaving his wife in a rather destitute situation, though in a condition more interesting than pleasant

for a wife with no better pecuniary prospect before her than that which then stared her in the face. She however battled against the difficulties which surrounded her, with great fortitude and perseverance, and maintained herself respectably; and in due course of time became a mother. Shortly after this interesting event a permanent home offered itself for her acceptance, in the family of a female friend, whose husband occupies a respectable office under the city government, and who had four children to take care of. As the general assistant of this lady in her domestic duties she was duly inducted, and soon became a great favorite—as she well deserved to be—with the whole family.

About three years since the female head of this family paid the debt of nature; and so great was her confidence in the assistant, that her dying request to her husband was that he should keep her in his family as the guardian of his children and superintendent of his household, as long as he could possibly do so. The husband religiously fulfilled the injunction of his departed wife, and he found his reward in the faithful, kind, and exceptional manner in which his and his children's interests were promoted.

In the mean time nothing had been heard from the absent husband of the faithful housekeeper. The vessel in which he shipped sailed in company with four others, and during their voyage three of the five were wrecked, and nearly every soul on board perished. Among the lost the absent husband was supposed to be—and the deserted wife had long mourned him as dead. Such, however, was not the fact.—Whether he was or was not on board one of the wrecked vessels at the time of the catastrophe, it is not stated; but certain it is he was not lost, but returned to the city on the completion of the voyage, and there he remained six weeks, keeping himself wholly aloof from his wife and all who knew him; and he shipped on a second voyage without any of his connections knowing of his having been there, or having any reason to suppose he had not long since become food for fishes.

Nearly three years had elapsed since the death of the lady whose domestic interests had fallen into such good hands, when the supposed widow, for some cause or other, became dissatisfied with her home, or something connected with it, and made preparations to leave it.—Whatever might have been the cause of this dissatisfaction—whether it was real or imaginary—it was removed by the marriage of herself with the widower head of the family, and all idea of removal was of course abandoned. Under this new arrangement affairs went on to the perfect satisfaction and happiness of both parties, and they were still looking forward to years of future felicity, when their cup of mutual bliss was dashed from their lips, by the sudden and apparition-like appearance in their comfortable circle, of the long absent and supposed deceased first husband. After the surprise and confusion incident to this unlooked for intrusion had subsided, explanations ensued, and the result was that, as the rights and title of the first husband could not be very consistently be harmoniously maintained, they each of them magnanimously left her to an unrestrained choice between them. With how much prudence or consistency with female character she acted, it is left to those of her own sex to judge; but certain it is, she unhesitatingly relinquished her new husband and home, and again returned to the arms and protection of her first lord, though he had deserted her in her affliction, and left her for so many years to buffet with the world's harsh dealings.

She has taken her farewell of the home in which she had passed so many years of comfort, and of which she had become the happy mistress, and of the interesting family of children to whom she had in truth been a second mother. If her repentant husband does not make much of her after this, and endeavor for a life of affection and kindness to her; to atone for his past unworthiness of so much love and devotedness, he is no man, and deserves not the form he wears. The consequence to the third party in this domestic romance is, that he is again without help-meet, his household without a goddess, and his children again are deprived of that maternal care and instruction so necessary to their tender years. For one to supply this important deficiency in his own domestic circle, he is now advertising in our columns—we commend him and his case to the kind consideration of such of our fair readers as are so situated as to make his wants of the least interest to them.—New York Sun.

SCRAPS FOR THE LADIES.

Wishing to do all the good he can in the world, the bachelor editor of the Boston Transcript has gathered a few choice bits for the edification and instruction of the "weaker sex;" and commences with the subjoined sensible remarks, by some clever fellow, on a tender subject.—

The credulity of women, on the subject of being loved, is very great; they often mistake a common liking for a particular regard, and, on this foundation, build castles in the air, and fill it with all the treasures of their bright hopes and confiding love; and when some startling fact destroys the vision they feel as if the whole creation were a blank to them, and they were the most injured of women. It is safer to be very skeptical on the subject of being loved—but, if you do make the mistake, take all the blame to yourself, and save your dignity by secrecy, if you cannot keep your heart from loving.

Here is an excellent recipe for making a lady dress, which may, he thinks, be read with profit, by maidens and matrons,—

Let your earrings be Attention, encircled by the pearls of Refinement; the diamonds of your necklace be Truth, and the chain Christianity; your breast-pin Charity, ornamented with the pearls of Gentleness; your finger-rings be Affection, set round with diamonds of Industry; your girdle be Simplicity, with the tassels of Good Humor; let your thicker garb be Virtue, and your drapery Politeness; let your shoes be Wisdom, secured by the strings of Perseverance.

And here is a "stray one,"—short, but full of instruction,—

There are four things that look very awkward in a woman, viz: to see her undertake to whistle—to throw stones at a hog—to smoke a cigar, and to climb over a garden fence.

He now "tacks on" the following "sharp un" from the pen of Bulwer,—

While young ladies are so sedulously taught all the accomplishments that a husband disregards, they are never taught the great one he would prize. They are ever taught to be exhibitors—he wants a companion. He wants neither a singing animal, nor a drawing animal, nor a dancing animal—he wants a talking animal. But to talk they are never taught—all they know of is slandering, and that comes by nature.

To conclude, he "goes the whole figure," and so appends "the way to win a simple woman's heart,"—

Let your hair hang in superfluous ringlets over your neck and shoulders; never suffer a razor to touch your face; squeeze yourself into a coat of mulberry cloth; put on a vest striped with green, yellow, and red; pants checked with blue, crimson and purple; shove your feet into a pair of boots with the heels at least three inches high; dangle a little black cane tipped with brass; a huge brass ring on your little finger; and you will be the lion of the day, and win the heart of any simple flirt you meet with.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWERS TO "B'S" QUESTION.

In solving this question it will first be necessary to find the greatest square that can be obtained in a circle of ten feet diameter, which may be found by the following

RULE.—In every right-angle triangle, the sum of the squares of the two legs is equal to the square of the hypotenuse; therefore the square of 5 (the radius of the circle) is 25; and the square of the other radius is the same;—these added make 50, the square root of which is 7.07106, with a remainder of .0001104761, that being one side of the largest possible square within the circle, is the diagonal line of a square, which is the root required.

By figures, thus:— $7.07106^2 = 50.0001104761$; $3.53553^2 = 12.5000000000$; 24.999947618 added with the remainder above, .0001104761— $2 \times 25 = 50$.—The root required is then 5 feet, and the difference between the contents of the cube, and the globe may be found thus:— $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$ feet, the contents of cube $3.141592653 \times 10^3 \times 10^3 \times 10^3 = 3141.592653000$ — $125 = 523.595775500$ the contents of globe $125 - 523.595775500 = 398.595775500$ difference—answer.

If the above will "satisfy the critics," you will please give it a place in your columns; and if its "grammar" is bad and its "blunders" are manifest, let Mr. — have an opportunity at "demonstration" next week. J. A. U.

Braintree, August 31.

Mr. Editor—I send you the following solutions to "B's" mathematical questions in your last paper which is at your disposal:—

FIRST QUESTION.

RULE.—Extract the square root of one third of the square of the diameter of the globe—the quotient will be the length of the side of the greatest cube that can be cut therefrom. Made evident thus:—

The diameter of the globe is the length of a diagonal line extending from one corner of the required cube to the extreme opposite corner, we have the length of this line given in the diameter of the globe equal 10 feet. Now if the side of the cube had been given, and the diagonal line had been required, we should have extracted the square root of the sum of the square of three of its sides, which root would be the length of the diagonal line.

Now by reversing the operation, we extract the square root of one third of the square of the diagonal line, which gives the length of the side of the cube required.

Operation— $10 \div 3 = 3.33333$, the square root of which is 5.7735 feet, answer.

SECOND QUESTION.

To find the contents of the globe, 10 feet diameter, first find the area of its greatest circle by multiplying one half of its circumference by one half of its diameter, and this product again by two thirds of the diameter.

523.5957 —the contents of the globe.

124.499 —the contents of the cube.

331.1488 answer; the difference between the contents of the globe and the contents of the cube.

Braintree, August 31.

Mr. Editor—If you please, insert the following solution of "B's" Mathematical Questions, in your last paper:—

The diameter of the globe is just equal to the length of a diagonal line drawn through the centre of the cube required.

The square of the diagonal line of any cube is equal to three times the square of one of its sides. Consequently the length of the side of the cube is obtained by extracting the square root of 1/3 of the square of the diagonal line.

By figures thus— $10 \div 3 = 3.33333$ —the square root of which is 5.7735. Ans.

QUESTION 2.—I find the contents of a globe,

10 feet diameter, by multiplying the circumference by the diameter, and the product by 1/6 of the diameter = 523.5957, and the contents of the above cube = 124.499.

The difference between their contents = 331.1488.

R. Jr.

Braintree, August 31.

For the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

At a meeting of the democratic electors of Quincy, held at the Centre School-house, on the evening of the 29th of August, 1840, Justin Spear, Esq., was called to the Chair and George Marsh was chosen Secretary. A notice from the democratic State Committee having been read, it was voted that a committee of twelve be chosen from the meeting at large to retire and select two of their number as active Delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Springfield, on the 16th of September, and report at the meeting. The Committee soon reported that they had agreed to present the names of Messrs. George Newcomb and Henry Wood.

Voted—That this committee fill any vacancy in the Delegation which may occur.

Voted—That the lists for the registration of such democrats as may be willing to attend the Convention, be kept open till Monday, the 14th of September.

Voted—That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Convention; and that they be published in the Quincy Patriot and democratic papers.

Voted—To dissolve the meeting.

JUSTIN SPEAR, Chairman.

GEORGE MARSH, Secretary.

MILITARY.

The organization of the Militia of Massachusetts has been completed, in pursuance of the Militia Law passed by the last Legislature.

All the divisions and brigades, and the regiments and companies of the line, have been disbanded and the officers discharged; and the regiments, battalions, and companies of volunteers are organized into three divisions, six brigades, one regiment, and one battalion of cavalry, three regiments and six battalions of artillery, and eleven regiments and three battalions of light infantry, grenadiers and riflemen.

First Division to comprise within its bounds the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Nantucket, and Dukes, and to consist of the first and second Brigades.

The first brigade to comprise within its bounds the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and the town of Hingham in Plymouth county.

The first battalion of Artillery to include the three companies of Artillery in Boston.

The first regiment of Light Infantry to include the companies of light infantry and riflemen in Boston and Chelsea. To this regiment the corps of Lancers is annexed.

The second brigade to comprise within its bounds the counties of Plymouth, (excepting the town of Hingham), Bristol, Barnstable, Nantucket, and Dukes.

The divisionary corps of Independent Cadets in Boston, is attached to the first division.

Second Division to comprise within its bounds the counties of Middlesex and Essex, and to consist of the third and fourth Brigades.

The third brigade to comprise within its bounds the county of Middlesex.

The fourth brigade to comprise within its bounds the county of Essex.

First battalion of cavalry to include the two companies of cavalry in Georgetown and Wenham.

Fourth battalion of Artillery to include the three companies of artillery in Salem, Lynn, and Gloucester.

Fifth battalion of Artillery to include the two companies of artillery in Newburyport and Andover.

Sixth regiment of Light Infantry to include the companies of light infantry and riflemen in Salem, Lynn, Danvers, Marblehead, Rockport, Beverly, and Manchester.

Seventh regiment of Light Infantry to include the companies of light infantry, and riflemen in Topsfield, Ipswich, Bradford, Haverhill, Boxford and Rowley.

The divisionary corps of Cadets in Salem is to be attached to the second division.

Third Division to comprise within its bounds the counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire, and to consist of the fifth and sixth Brigades.

The fifth brigade to comprise within its bounds the county of Worcester.

Colonels Freeman White, of the second regiment of light infantry, in the first brigade and first division; Benjamin Adams, of the fifth regiment of light infantry, in the third brigade and second division, and Charles Kimball, of the ninth regiment of light infantry, in the fifth brigade and third division of the volunteers, have been directed respectively to assume the command of those divisions, until a brigadier general shall be chosen and commissioned in each of them.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

At the late Commencement, the honorary degree of A. M. was given by this institution to the Rev. Theodore Parker, of Roxbury, and to Richard Kidder Randolph. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. John Codman of Dorchester, and the Rev. Joseph Field of Weston. And the degree of L. L. D. was conferred on his Excellency Marcus Morton, and Charles Augustus Dewey, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Degrees of Bachelors of Laws and Doctors of Medicine were also given to a number of young gentlemen who had completed the preparatory studies in those sciences which entitle them to that distinction.

The Phi Beta Kappa celebrated its anniversary. The oration was delivered by Rev.

Leonard Woods, Jr. President of Bowdoin College, and the Poem by Dr. Gray of Boston.

There was a meeting of the Alumni of the University, which organized a Society to meet hereafter at Cambridge, annually, on the day preceding Commencement, and to have an Oration and Poem. Every graduate of the University may become a member of the Society on payment to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar. The venerable John Quincy Adams was chosen President, and a committee was appointed to select an orator and a poet for the first anniversary, 1841. This is an important movement, in connexion with college affairs.

Among the candidates offered for admission to the Freshmen Class, was a pupil of the Perkins' Institution for the education of the Blind—a youth of sixteen, blind from his birth. He passed a perfectly satisfactory examination in all the branches, and was duly admitted. He has been a pupil of the institution over six years, and has acquired besides an acquaintance with the branches requisite for admission to College, a knowledge of the French language and of the science of music.

THE NEW REPRESENTATION.

Gov. Morton has issued his Proclamation appointing the number of Senators in each District, and also the number of Representatives to which the several towns are entitled under the new amendment of the Constitution. The several Senatorial Districts are arranged as follows:—

District of Suffolk, five Senators;

Essex, five do

Middlesex, six do

Worcester, five do

Hampshire, two do

Hampden, two do

Franklin, two do

Berkshire, two do

Norfolk, three do

Plymouth, two do

Bristol, three do

Barstable, two do

Dukes & Nan. 1 do

The apportionment for Representatives, for the towns in Norfolk county, is subjoined:

Bellingham—One representative six years within the ten years.

Braintree—One every year.

Brookline—One seven years within the ten.

Canton—One every year.

Cohasset—One every year.

Dedham—One every year.

Dorchester—Two every year.

Dover—One three years within the ten.

Foxborough—One every year.

Franklin—One every year.

Medford—One five years within the ten.

Medway—One every year.

Milton—One every year.

Needham—One every year.

Quincy—One every year.

Randolph—One every year.

Roxbury—Three every year.

Sharon—One six years within the ten.

Stoughton—One every year.

Walpole—One every year.

Weymouth—Two every year.

Wrentham—One every year.

Each town, which by the census just completed, is not entitled to one Representative every year, may have a Representative in the ensuing and every year subsequent in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth may be settled without thereby diminishing the number of years, in which, by said census, it is entitled to be represented; *Provided, nevertheless*, that no such town shall be entitled to more than one Representative in any one year.

MELANCHOLY.—A disaster lately occurred in Portland harbor, which has filled that community with sadness, and wrung the hearts of numerous relatives and friends with the deepest anguish. It was the accidental drowning of five girls, just entering into womanhood.

A party, consisting of nine young persons, three lads, and six women, was made up to go down the harbor and take a view of the United States' vessels, but those vessels having sailed, the boat containing the party ran down, and when near the shore a flaw of wind struck her and she filled. Just before the boat filled five of the young ladies had gone into the cuddy to shield themselves from the sun's rays. One miss, and the three young men remained in the open air, and clung to the boat till one of them unloosed a small boat attached, and saved those clinging to the sides of the other. For those in the cuddy there was no relief! The boat filled immediately, and they were in a moment from time to eternity.

FINE COUNTRY FOR LOAFERS. According to a reputed source there is a tree in the South Sea Islands which produces ready made shirts. The natives cut off pieces of the tree about two feet long, from which they draw off the red and fibrous bark, in the same manner that boys draw off the bark of chestnut to make whistles. Each man selects a tree near his own diameter, so that the shirt may be a good fit. When the bark is off, they cut a hole on each side to admit the arms. These shirts do not require any washing, starching or ironing, and a more convenient article for loafers could not be imagined.

SLANDER. In the thirteenth century, the laws of Poland were, that a person convicted of propagating an unfounded tale of scandal, militating against the character of an honest individual, was forthwith to place himself under a table, in the attitude of a dog, then to bark three several times, and between every barking to declare aloud that he had lied like a dog.

Could the laws of Poland be adopted in this country, many an editor's sanctum would present an awful scene of bow-wow-ing just before some election.

FIRE ESCAPE. A very simple invention has been presented to the public, in Charleston, to afford an opportunity for escape from the upper stories of houses which are completely on fire below. It is well worthy the attention of every boarding-house keeper, and of proprietors of hotels. The invention is simply a piece of sheeting, or other strong cloth, of a yard and three-quarters wide—length according to the height of the window from the ground—to be sewn up within about two yards of the whole length—forming a long bag. In one end, a strong rope is bound in the hem, with a hoop cane, to keep the mouth open. A loop of the rope is to be left on each side, to attach it to the hooks at the bed-room window. The other end of the bag is to be thrown into the street, and tightly held by two men on the opposite of the way. Persons have then merely to get in at the mouth of it, and slide down within the bag, in safety to the street. Children and invalids may thus be taken from their beds and rescued without danger, or delay.

MAKING COFFEE. In making coffee, much care is not requisite to extract the whole strength and flavor of the berry; and it is very erroneous and most expensive to sweeten it with raw or moist sugar. Many persons imagine that the moist sugar tends more to sweeten—but if experiment be made, it will be found that half the quantity in weight of refined sugar will add more sweetness, and the flavor of the coffee will be much more pure and delicate. In Holland, where coffee is the universal beverage of the lower classes, the sugar cannot be too refined, and the boatmen on the canals may be seen mixing the most beautiful white refined sugar with their coffee, while on such, their custom and taste, they pride themselves highly. It requires but little thought to acquiesce in this departure from our custom; and when economy is blended with such judgment, it is only necessary to call the attention of those whose means naturally excite them to seek for facts combining what is cheap, and also what is best.

A WRETCH INDEED. The Philadelphia Ledger details a wretched scene which occurred in that city. A physician was called to see a little boy about four years of age, the son of a man addicted to intemperance. The little fellow was apparently near his last. The cause of his illness, it appears, was an attempt on the part of the father to make his son a drunkard even at that early age. He had compelled him to swallow nearly a pint of common gin. The mother was busy in another part of the room with another child, also laboring under the effects of liquor administered by the inebriate husband. Happily the exertions of the physician were crowned with success, and the dying boy recovered.

GET MARRIED. Tacitus, who is reputed to have known a thing or two, says early marriages make us immortal. They are the soul and chief prop of an empire. That man who resolves to live without woman, and that woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to the community in which they dwell, injurious to themselves, destructive to the world, apostate from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth.

THE WEEPING WILLOW. It is an interesting fact, that the first weeping willow in England was planted by Alexander Pope, the poet. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket, ready to bud, he planted it in his garden, and it soon became a fine tree. From this stock all the weeping willows in England and America originated.

THE RESULT OF SPECULATION. It is stated in the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, that a lot of fourteen acres of land, lying just north of that village, changed hands during the speculation bubble of 1836, and in the course of the estimate put upon it, became plastered with mortgages to the tune of one hundred and ten thousand dollars! The ownership of it finally devolved upon the State of Indiana, at whose direction it was offered at auction, when it was bid off for six thousand dollars!!

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1840.

WHIG COUNTY PIC NIC.

The Pic Nic entertainment in this town, on Thursday last, came off in good style. The weather was very propitious, and nature seemed to wear a cheerful aspect. An hour before the procession was to be formed, the people began to assemble from all quarters. The constant passing of vehicles and the people gave Quincy the appearance of Boston in respect to crowded streets. The procession when formed extended to a considerable length, and was proof that the Ladies had at least assembled in their majesty. The Ladies composing the Committee of Arrangements, accompanied by the Randolph Band then repaired to the residence of Major Thomas Adams, Jr. to receive the Speakers, etc. and in the meantime the procession had opened to the right and left from the entrance to the Hancock Lot, so that upon their return they passed through the entire length, the procession closing in the rear, when they marched into the Pavilion to take a glance at the good things prepared for the occasion and to admire the taste displayed by the Ladies in their arrangement, and retired through the opposite entrance to the speakers' stand.

After the multitude had assembled round the stand, Major Adams, Jr., at the request of the Hon. Mrs. Goodrich, President of the Day, called the vast assembly to order, and solicited their attention to the remarks of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, who was then introduced to the anxious throng. The Speaker entertained the company more than an hour, and when he had finished his speech the people again formed into procession and proceeded to the Pavilion, where they were invited to partake of the luxuries which the Ladies had provided. Cakes, fruits, etc.

of all descriptions, decked the tables in abundance, and upwards of two thousand feasted with delight upon the rarities spread before them.

From the report, the attention of the audience was called to a rich intellectual feast from Hon. Messrs. Goodrich and Quincy, Jr. of Boston, who severally addressed the company. Their remarks were listened to with much interest, and they spoke in their usual flowing and felicitous manner.

At intervals good Music was discoursed by the Band, and several songs sung by some of its members.

Upon each side of the stand in the Pavilion, erected for the Band and Speakers, were inscribed one of the following mottoes—

Whig Mothers rear Patriotic Sons.

Our husbands rally for Reform;

Duty bids us cheer them onward.

Martha Washington and Abigail Adams;

'Tis glory enough to follow in their footsteps.

The spirit of the Pilgrims has not fled.

At an early hour, the company retired well pleased with the entertainment, nothing having occurred to mar the joy of the occasion.

The evening was passed by a portion at the Hancock House, where a Social Ball closed the festivities of the day.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH. The question is frequently asked us, if means are not to be taken to investigate, fully and minutely, all the circumstances connected with the mysterious death of the young woman, which occurred in this town last week. The welfare of the community, as well as justice, imperiously demand that steps be taken thoroughly to penetrate the mystery in which this event is shrouded. From information received, relatives or friends of the deceased should forthwith proceed, by a legal process, to quiet the public mind, and bring the imagined deeds of darkness to light, and the supposed perpetrators in her death to condign punishment.

As an act of justice it is necessary to state, that this young woman was not a patient of Dr. A. B. Snow of Boston, who resides at No. 1 Broomfield street.

ECCLIESIASTICAL. The mutual council convened in this town, on Thursday last, to investigate certain charges brought against the Rev. John Gregory, pastor of the Universalist Society in this place, came to the unanimous conclusion, "that brother G. has not violated the principles of morality, nor any law in Scripture revealed."

The council was composed of Rev. Hosea Ballou and Rev. O. A. Skinner of Boston, Rev. Walter Ballou of Charlestown, Rev. Lemuel Willis of Lynn, Rev. J. C. Waldo of Woburn, Rev. E. Hewitt of Hanson, and B. B. Muzzey (layman) of Boston.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. The trial of Eliza Norton, for murder, by poisoning with arsenic, commenced at Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday last. She is accused of accomplishing the death of a young man by administering arsenic in such small doses as to produce a change almost imperceptible from day to day—but causing death at last. Her case has been tried, but from the difficult character of the testimony, the jury could not agree.

MOVEMENTS IN BRAINTREE. At a meeting of the democrats of Braintree, held on Monday evening, August 31st, B. V. French, Esq., Chairman, and John Hollis, 3d, Secretary, the following gentlemen were chosen delegates to attend the State Convention, at Springfield, viz:—B. V. French, Esq., and Colonel Freeman White.

CUSTOM HOUSE COLLENS. Another of these immense fluted columns for the new Custom House in Boston, weighing upwards of forty tons, and drawn by forty yoke of oxen, was transported to that city on Wednesday last.

ANOTHER WHIRLWIND. By returns from Vermont the whigs at the recent election have gained several thousand on their last year's majority for State Officers, and have elected four of the five Members of Congress. In the other district there is no choice, owing to a division in the whig ranks. The delegation to Congress now stands three whigs to two democrats.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Governor McNutt of Mississippi, has appointed four editors as Commissioners to examine the Banks of that State.

There are two democratic candidates for Congress in Oxford, and two in Eastport districts, Me.

Virginia is now in a state of the greatest political excitement. Immense gatherings of the people are taking place every day, and in every quarter of her extended territory.

A young lady at the West has promised to marry her lover, provided General Harrison is elected President. The way the young man is going it for "whig principles" isn't slow.

An individual on trial in the N. Y. United States Court, for counterfeiting coin, was discharged, from impossibility of identifying him, owing to his exact resemblance to a twin brother.

The timbers of the frigate Chesapeake, taken in the last war by the British frigate Shannon, have been recently used in the construction of a mill at a village near Portsmouth, England.

A great whig Convention was held at Nashville, (Tenn.) on the 17th instant. It is computed that thirty thousand persons were present. Henry Clay addressed the assembly in an eloquent speech.

The result of the late election, in Rhode Island, is the same as at the election in April, viz:—43 whigs and 24 democrats. The Senate elected last spring consists of ten members, all whigs.

Governor Shannon of Ohio, has issued a proclamation for the holding of the election, for the choice of Presidential electors in that state, on the 30th of October, instead of November 6th, as has been heretofore stated.

The Legislature of Kentucky, at their late session, appointed the first Monday in November as the day upon which the election of Presidential electors is to take place.

Whenever you speak any thing, think well and look narrowly what you speak, where you speak, of whom you speak, lest you bring yourself into great trouble.

The Bank of the United States, positive requisitions of its act, making its returns to the Auditor June, 1st July, and 1st August, 1840.

NOTICES.

The Annual Meeting of the Quincy Union will take place next WEDNESDAY, Town Hall, seven o'clock, previous to the usual business.

JOHN C. EDWARDS.

The Committee of Arrangement Party are requested to meet at the WEDNESDAY next, at one o'clock.

All persons having demands against Adams, are requested to hand in their tickets, and all persons indebted to Adams, are requested to pay to Mr. Adams.

Per order of the Committee.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

The Bank of the United States refuses to fulfil the positive requisitions of its act of incorporation by making its returns to the Auditor General, for the 1st June, 1st July, and 1st August, 1840.

NOTICES.

The Annual Meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will take place next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Town Hall, seven o'clock precisely, for the transaction of the usual business.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Pic Nic Party are requested to meet at the Hancock House, on WEDNESDAY next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having demands against said Committee are requested to hand in their bills previous to that time; and all persons indebted to the Committee for Tickets will make payment to Ann Wild or Melchior Adams.

Per order of the Committee.

M. ADAMS, Secretary.

The whig citizens of Quincy, who intend to join the celebration on Bunker Hill, on the 10th of September instant, are requested to meet at the Whig Reading Room, on the morning of said day, at six o'clock precisely.

Marshals will be in attendance to furnish them with badges.

There will be a meeting of the democracy of Weymouth and vicinity, on MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 7th, at six o'clock, at the South Meeting house, in said town. An Address will be delivered by George Bancroft, Esq.

After the address, the citizens of Weymouth will choose Delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Springfield, on the 16th inst.

All inquirers after truth are earnestly invited to be present.

By order of the Town Committee.

LOVELL DICKNELL, Chairman.

The Universalist Institute will meet TO-MORROW EVENING. A punctual attendance is requested of the members and those who desire to join to make arrangements for the season.

WILLIAM R. BROWN, Secretary.

The following general arrangements have been made for the assembling of the Whig Convention, to be held on Bunker Hill, THURSDAY, September 10th, 1840.

Those from the several Counties of Massachusetts, and from the other States, will organize themselves by the choice of a sufficient number of Marshals before their arrival, if practicable, or immediately after. All Marshals will be on foot.

The Convention will assemble on Boston Common, at nine o'clock of the morning of the 10th, where places for each County of Massachusetts, and for each of the other States, will be indicated by flags.

Invited guests and soldiers of the Revolution will meet in the Dore Hall of the State House.

A Marshal will be found at each avenue of the Common to conduct men to their places.

Carrriages will be provided for those who are unable to walk.

A Cavalade, to precede the procession, will form on the Western Avenue, and no horseman can be admitted, except in the cavalcade.

No military array can be admitted; but each Ward, Town, County and State will bring such music and banners, and such decorations as they may see fit.

The procession will be formed at four o'clock, and will move immediately for Bunker Hill. Punctuality in the time of attendance is particularly requested.

The order and route of the procession will be indicated in an early notice.

By the Whig State Central Committee.

FRANKLIN DEXTER, Chief Marshal.

The citizens of Norfolk County, who are in favor of a change in the General Administration, are requested to meet in Roxbury, on the morning of the 10th of September, at seven o'clock, to be arranged into a procession.

Every town is expected to select its own Marshals, and report their names to the County Marshal.

The order of the procession will be arranged hereafter.

APPLETON HOWE, Chief Marshal.

The undersigned, Selection of Quincy, give notice that they will be in attendance at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

DIED.

In this town, 31st ult., Sarah Peck, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Hannah L. Hardwick, aged 1 year and 4 months.

On the 1st inst., Nancy P., daughter of Mr. Levi B. and Mrs. Eliza Joseph, aged 7 months.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. Julia F., wife of George Venable, 2d, aged 26. Funeral to-morrow afternoon from her late residence. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In Weymouth, 28th ult., Mrs. Dorcas Bates, aged 76. 31st ult., Mrs. Tabitha Porter, the oldest inhabitant in the town, aged 96.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5. JOHN HAYWARD.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward. WHEREAS several Gardens have been entered in this town, on the 2d and 3d instant, and robbed, the President and Directors of the Association for the detection of garden thieves, etc., hereby offer the above reward for the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.

GEORGE W. BEALE, President.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Notice.

THE members of the Quincy Union Singing Society will meet at the Town Hall, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

Per order of the Directors.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

ELISHA PACKARD, Sec'y.

G. A. Thayer's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

GEORGE A. THAYER,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEWEL BRACKETT, Executor.

Quincy Sept. 5.

Public Notice.

WILL be leased, in Quincy, the Ledges of excellent Granite recently occupied by Ezekiah B. Martin & Co., on land of Hon. Josiah Quincy.

All persons are hereby forbidden entering the above premises for the purpose of using or carrying away Stone, Wood, or any other property, without the permission of the subscriber, if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

By order of Hon. Josiah Quincy.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 2w WILLIAM SPEAR.

Public Auction.

THE undersigned, Selection of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will, at public auction, such sections of the new road leading from Cherry street, in Braintree, to Copeland street in Quincy, as the town of Quincy are required to build, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant.

Further particulars will be given next week.

CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER, Selection of Quincy.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of August last, an indentured apprentice by the name of Francis Cushing, about eighteen years old. I do hereby forbid all persons harboring, trusting, or employing said apprentice, as they would wish to avoid the penalty of the law, made and provided in such cases.

Weymouth, Sept. 5. THOMAS W. NASHE.

4w

Creditors of Thomas Colson. NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of Thomas Colson of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the Probate Office, in Dedham, in said County, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of September, instant, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the assignee, ordering a dividend of said debtor's estate among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Sept. 5. 2w

Eastern Wood. FROM two to three hundred cords of prime Eastern Wood for sale at Quincy Point, at as low price per cord, when the quality and measure are considered, as can be bought at any other place in town.

Inquire at the Toll House of James Lovell or of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Aug. 29. 1f

New Goods. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have this day received a few pieces of new and beautiful patterns, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city.

Also—Pic Nic GLOVES, assorted colors.

Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

MARY BOURNE.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, single woman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ALBERT HERSEY.

Weymouth, Aug. 22. 3w

Sheriff's Sale. TAKEN by virtue of an Execution, George Hall, Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, broker, vs. Francis L. Bates of Cohasset, in said County of Norfolk, and Nathaniel B. Frost of the City and State of New York, massons and late copartners, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 21st, 1840, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the lot of Michael Smith in Cohasset, all the right in equity which the said Francis L. Bates had on the twenty-fourth of May, 1839, in redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:—about twelve acres of Land, more or less, situated in Cohasset, with the buildings thereon, bounded south on the Beach Wood Road, (so called), west on land of Jazariah Bates and Gershon Wheelwright, north on land of Thomas Lincoln, east on land of Ziba Wood, or however otherwise bounded.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Shff.

Aug. 22. 3w

Eastern Wood. JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Selling off at Cost. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., wishing to close their stock of CARPETINGS, will sell them at cost. Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to purchase at cost are invited to call and examine.

Quincy, Aug. 22

Salt Pork. ABOUT two thousand pounds of prime Salt Pork for sale low by DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Aug. 15. 4w

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate. PURSUANT to the terms and provisions and for a breach of the conditions of a certain deed of mortgage made by John C. Davis of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, to John Parker of the same County, housewright, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 121, fol. 162.) I shall cause to be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of Land situate in said Quincy, containing about one-sixteenth of an acre, more or less, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, bounded northerly on West street, easterly on the land of Elisha T. Crane, southerly and westerly on the land of Elisha T. Crane, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said John C. Davis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

Also—On the same day, at four of the clock after-noon, on the premises, a certain parcel of Land situate in said Quincy, containing about twenty-two rods, more or less, bounded easterly on West street, there measuring one rod and a half, southerly on the parcel of land first above described and on land of Elisha T. Crane, northerly on land of Elisha T. Crane, to a stake, thence easterly on land of said Elisha T. Crane until it meets the wall dividing said land from land of said Elisha T. Crane, and terminating in a point, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said John C. Davis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

JOHN PARKER, Mortgagee.

Quincy, Aug. 15. 3w

Powder. J. BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 28. 1f

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK, ss. Taken by virtue of an execution, wherein Horatio N. Gardner of Scituate, in the County of Plymouth, vs. Hosea H. Flanders of Quincy, in said County, Stone-cutter, and will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, September 8th, 1840, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, on the first described premises, all the right in equity which the said Flanders had on the 2d day of August, 1837, in redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:—about ten acres of Land, more or less, in Quincy, with the buildings thereon, bounded northerly on the land of John Pierce, deceased, and partly on Granite Railway Company, easterly on the County Road, southerly on land of James Hall, westerly on land of James Adams and on land of said Railway Company.

Also—One other lot in Milton, containing about one acre, more or less, bounded on land of Jonathan Brackett, easterly on the Road, southerly on land of Henry B. Cook, westerly on land of John Adams, with the House thereon.

Also—One other lot containing about one acre, more or less, and bounded northerly on land of Lemuel Brackett, easterly on Town River, so called, southerly on land of Alpheus Spear, westerly on a new road, or however otherwise bounded.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Quincy, July 30, 1840. 5w

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minor's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The proprietors of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8. J. G. ROGERS.

New York Mirror.

A Literature and highly esteemed repository of splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1. 1f

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that the limited copartnership entered into pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth; and said Lewis Newcomb is special partner, and said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb being the general partners. The business is conducted under the names,

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership expires on the eleventh day of October next, therefore all persons indebted to them by Note or otherwise are requested to call and make payment on or before that day as a change in the firm is contemplated.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR. GEORGE NEWCOMB, LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15. 3w

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any description, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FOR THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Gonorrhea, this medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (gonorrhea); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertisement; its reputation is established and is still under the patronage of patients, cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitary labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded.

Remedies, No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as these are the only reception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

Dr. Louis GRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston; 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mr. G. graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous to the time of delivery.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Dry Goods.

P. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as Flannels, Tickings, Bedticks, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Mastins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Veils, Gloves, Prims, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de Laines, Lace, Cambric and Thread Edgings and Linings, etc., at prices which will correspond with the most liberal idea of "hard times."

Persons who may want any of the above Sheetings, etc., will please apply to the undersigned at No. 44 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the article here.

Quincy, Aug. 15. 1f

Apprentice Wanted.

TO learn the "art and mystery" of Printing. An active, intelligent Lad, fifteen or sixteen years of age, can have a good opportunity by applying at the

QUINCY PATRIOT OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 15. 1f

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES at prices to suit all. Ladies Kid, French Morocco, Brocade, Buck, Cloth, and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair; Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Booties; Children's of various qualities.

Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kip, Grain Leather and Cowhide Boots, Booties, Shoes, etc.; Slippers, high and low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS. Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

Quincy, June 27. GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

1f

Florence Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Dunstables, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style.

Also—has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Caps, etc.—Morning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with the other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25. 1f

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses, two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting-house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one quarter of a half. Litchfield; one-third brig John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, July 11. 1f

Drugs, Paints, Dye-stuffs, etc.

FIVE barrels Camphor; 15 barrels Castor Oil; 30 barrels Alcohol, 80 per cent. proof; 10 bales Sassa; Gum Turpentine; Sponge; Neatsfoot Oil; Essential Oils; Borax; Castile Soap; Candles; Glue; Opium, etc.; 3000 Gallons Linseed Oil; 100 barrels Spirits Turpentine; Dry and Ground Lead, manufactured by the Boston, Salem, Brooklyn, Union, Sangerites, Belville and German Lead Company; 100 barrels Venetian Red; 100 cases Fine French Yellow, very bright; 30 barrels Copal Varnish; 500 barrels Prime Whiting; Sand Paper; Paint Brushes; Chrome, French and Paris Greens; Prussian Blue; Umber, Indian Stone; Verdigris; Lamp Black; Window Glass; Ground Dye-woods; Nutgalls; Blue Vitriol; Old Vitriol; Madder; Indigo, etc., etc.

Persons in want of any of the above or any article pertaining to the Paint or Drug line are requested to call at No. 5 Broad Street, near State Street, Boston, July 25. 2m

E. F. PRATT.

Twenty Dollars Reward. WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing thereon, and all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS, JOSIAH BRIGHAM, JAMES NEWCOMB, Parish Committee.

Quincy, July 11. 1f

Centennial Discourse.

JUST published a Commemorative Discourse pronounced at Quincy, May 25th, 1840, on the Second Centennial Anniversary of the ancient Incorporation of the Town, with an Appendix, by George Whitney.

Also—A Poem delivered on the same occasion by Christopher P. Cranch.

For sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Aug. 15. 3w

Umbrellas.

ONE thousand Umbrellas, all sizes and prices, just received and for sale in cases of one dozen each or singly by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Duck Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25. 1f

Dissolution. THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRIESEL & CARTER is dissolved by mutual

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

The earth, the sky, the sea and air,
Shall all one common ruin share:
Not so the soul—that shall survive
When all the elements shall rive.

The sun shall leave its wonted route,
The moon and stars be blotted out;
But when these cease their routes to roll,
Still shall exist the human soul.

In infinite unbounded space,
The earth at length shall find no place;
The soul of man shall firm abide,
Through earth to non-existence glide.

The sea shall run its channels dry,
And all that dwell therein shall die—
All things except the soul are doomed,
By God's decree to be consumed.

And will the soul abide the day
When all things else shall pass away?
Then who its value can describe—
Who for his soul would take a bribe?

Doth thou, O mortal man! presume,
While on thy journey to the tomb,
To yield thyself to earth's control,
And ruin thy immortal soul?

Prefer this world of sin to bliss?
What folly—nay, what madness this!
Shame and contempt to sacred joys—
Be heaven astonished at thy choice!

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO THE ENIGMA.

I have found twenty letters to form the fair name,
To answer the Enigma I will then proclaim:
The first, second and third, spell half of the *Willow*,
That spreads its green boughs o'er the small brookly
billow.

'Tis half of the *Lion*, the fourth and fifth spells—
No beast of the forest is more famed where he dwells.
The eighth, sixth and seventh will spell the word
Hem.

Which, cook it as you will, equals fish, fowl, or lamb,
To the ninth and the tenth I would have you attend,
That every thing in creation must come to an *End*.
The eleventh and twelfth wants two thirds for reply,
We will give you for answer the grain called *Rye*.

For the thirteenth and fourteenth we give you the
Hare,
To tame that animal is an easy affair.
The sixteenth and seventeenth is well known to mice;
A southern esculent grain, by yankees call'd *Rice*.

Your eighteenth and your nineteenth and twentieth
one,
The answer that is wanted most surely is *Son*.

The whole joined together forms the name that will
run
The strongest for President—WILLIAM HENRY
HARRISON!

THE MOTHERLESS INFANT.

Look up my lonely one,
Up to yon spreading tree,
Where green leaves in the sun
Are waving free:
Fast by its root there swells
A mossy hillock fair,
Where the blue violet dwells
With the young cowslip bells;
Thy mother sleepeth there.

Hark, gentle creature, hark!
Hearst thou a robin sing?
See, from yon thicket dark
He spreads his wing;
How sweet his chirping hum
Announces spring has come,
With its gay blossoming,
But she, who loved his voice,
'Mid an eternal Spring
Doth evermore rejoice.

Perchance his house he'll rear
On yonder verdant spray;
And thou shalt see it, dear,
Rock, when the breeze away;
Yes, thou shalt watch his nest
Amid the curling tree;
There his young brood shall rest,
Caresing and caressed—
But where's the tender breast
Whose love shall nurture thee?

Oh, moan not thus, sweet love!
Thy mother is not dead—
There is a home above,
Where her pure spirit fled.
God was her changeless trust,
And o'er the lifeless dust
Her soul rose free!
Lift up thine infant prayer—
Ask for His guardian care!
Her God shall succor thee.

ANECDOTES.

GOOD BREEDING. A certain Dean in London, passing one morning through Christ Church quadrangle, met some undergraduates, who walked along without uncapping. The Dean called one of them and asked, "Do you know who I am?" "No sir," "How long have you been in college?" "Eight days," "O, very well," said the Dean, walking away, "puppies don't open their eyes till the ninth day."

A REBUKE. A divine, seldom in church, but a rigid justice of the peace, having a vagrant brought before him, said, "I'll teach you the law, you vagabond, I warrant you." "It would be much more becoming," answered the poor fellow, "if you would teach me the gospel."

POOR QUALIFICATIONS. A poor woman once had a daughter married off. Being asked shortly afterwards, what kind of a husband her daughter had got, she replied, "O, I rather guess he's a tolerable sort of a body, for he's got a long tail coat, a ruffled shirt, and a cane."

A CETINGO REMARK. How does this razor cut? said a barber, while shaving one of his customers. "Pretty well," should think. "You've cut me in two places already."

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventive against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally! To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes: "I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left my land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, aubergine, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 28.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railroad.

JOSHUA BABCOCK, Jr.

Milton, June 13.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and restoring vigor with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hard, stony masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the LIFE MEDICINES, well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines, a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Intemperance, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other discolored Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he expects to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 372 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—by sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, and be sure that you get the signature of W. B. Moffat upon the label of each bottle of either of box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, June 20.

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon *Nature's own plan*, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, and in not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflamatory and Putrid Fevers; Headaches, Stomachic, Scurvy, Cholera, Dropsy of the Brain, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Scurvy, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Catarrhus; Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Impetuous Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrophulous, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancer Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick head-ache, Fatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, and the use of the *Indian Purgative Pills*. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors to be incurable.

Not these facts coming to them from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the *Indian Purgative Pills*, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be no longer considered an *Indiscretion*. **DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.** BRIEFLER & CARTER, Agents. Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it *Tomatine*. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending Physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrophulous glandular disease, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and at the request of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tippecanoe and other Brown Sheetings; Walham, Nelson and other Brown Shirtings; 3/4, 7/8, 4/4 and 5/4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Hocking Canvas and Putnam's Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other seasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family could ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Indigestion, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food, or of bile, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against their neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divided of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Abstem himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "wolves," while the wig makers stand in anguish as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wig makers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.

Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove those troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of all kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still occupies the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MAR-

BLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 254.) No. 345 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

At all individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Buck Bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Hemtzelman's Indian Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 37.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

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Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place. The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STRETCHERS for the feet and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beeth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON, OTIS BAIRD, ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON, OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country. After some months of observation of the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, viz., besides music, embroidery, views, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement; otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, "Some Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREDMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

From the Token for 1841.

THE PILGRIM.

On a wintry night, in that remote period when Matilda, or Maud, was contending with Stephen of Blois for the crown of England, a faint tap was heard at the door of a Saxon farmer. The wife of the farmer was alone; but she did not hesitate to give admission to the applicant, though the times were troublesome, and the soldiers of Stephen, quartered in the vicinity, were understood to be in some engagement that night. The stranger entered, habited like a pilgrim bound for Palestine, or returning thence. The dame offered him such hospitality as her house could afford—and though her eye did not violate the reverent courtesy due to a pilgrim, by gazing at him, yet her curiosity was keenly excited, and, by stolen glances, she had soon taken an exact inventory of the person and dress of her unknown guest.

He was small for a man, with a brunette complexion, but of remarkably soft skin and delicate features. His voice and manner were peculiarly gentle, and there was a raven gloss about the ringlets of his hair that stole out from the pilgrim hat which gave him a feminine appearance. Women are not easily deceived by women. Men cheat them, for love comes in to blind the lynx-eyed sagacity of the sex. Not so with each other; the wily mirror of the heart suggests and detects the artifices of their kind, whom they always regard as spies and rivals. The Saxon wife, therefore, soon penetrated the disguise of the seeming pilgrim, and had no difficulty in making her out to be a woman, young, beautiful, and high-bred. The rumor had come to her ears that an attack was to be made upon a convent in the vicinity, supposed to be friendly to Maud; and she had no great difficulty in conjecturing that the attack had been made, and that the stranger was one of the inmates who had escaped from the scour. With these ideas floating in her brain, she began to put fishing questions, and soon learned that all her conjectures were right. She also ascertained that the fugitive was a niece of the queen; that her name was Blanch; and that she was betrothed to Eustace St. Maur, a Norman knight, whose deeds of valor had filled the wonder-loving ears of the people with delight.

What was now to be done? The Saxon dame conceived a strong interest in behalf of the maiden, excited partly by her personal loveliness, and partly by her danger and distress. Her husband was a staunch friend to Stephen, and was in fact a sort of commissary in his service, his duty being to supply his table with such luxuries as the gardens and parks in the vicinity could produce. The king's castle was not far distant, and the Saxon had frequent and familiar intercourse with the people in and about it. He was therefore attached to the king by his interest, and by his habits of thought and action.

To undertake to bring him into any scheme of escape for Blanch, was out of the question; indeed, it was not deemed safe to entrust him with the fact that she was in the house. After canvassing several plans, it was decided that the two females should immediately set out on foot, and endeavor to reach a village at the distance of seven miles, where it was known that Eustace St. Maur was posted with a troop of about fifty horse. Knowing that her husband was engaged in the destruction of the convent, and would not return until next day, the dame locked her house, and with her gentle charge set out on their difficult and perilous enterprise.

It was now midnight, and, though there were several horsemen in the vicinity, there was not a sound to be heard. If the silence was broken at all, it was only by the gruff voice of a watch dog, or by the distant murmur that came from the ruined convent, the fires of which still threw a ruddy reflection upon the sky. Their route, however, lay in an opposite direction, and gradually these sounds as well as the fire-light died away. They plodded on by a winding country road, each hurried in her

own reflections. Blanch thought of her danger from King Stephen and his troops on the one hand, and the hardly less frightful alternative of throwing herself upon her lover for protection on the other. The Saxon dame was chiefly occupied in devising answers to her husband, if he should come home before her return.

While they were thus pursuing their way as fast as the rough, frozen ground would permit, they heard the tramp of horses in their rear. Their first object was to fly; but whither? They were now on an open plain, with not an object at hand behind which they could conceal themselves. Their only hope was that the palmer's holy character would insure protection. They therefore went on, assuming as assured an air as possible, their limbs, however, trembling with anxiety. In a few minutes, the horsemen, about fifty in number, came up. The leader somewhat roughly addressed the two travellers, and finding their answers vague and incoherent, caused them both to be mounted on horseback, and then rapidly pursued his march.

In about an hour they reached a ruinous castle, and the gate being immediately opened, they all passed in. The soldiers took their horses to the stables, and the two females were placed under the charge of a stout, gruff woman, who received sundry careful directions in a whisper, from the leader. In obedience to the direction she had received, the woman took them, through various obscure passages, to a remote room in the castle, and there left them to their reflections.

Blanch and her guide now began to confer with each other, and put together the observations they had severally made.—These, however, amounted to a very little, for the men were generally taciturn, and, if they spoke, it was generally in French, which neither of the females understood. The conclusion at which they arrived, however, was, that the troop belonged to some Norman Knight in the service of Queen Matilda, and that they had been engaged that night with some of Stephen's men, who had burned the convent; and finally that they had taken two or three Englishmen, among whom the Saxon dame strongly believed was her husband. She insisted that among the prisoners who were on horseback, and who had been stationed at a little distance from her, in the march, she could through the darkness, make out the figure of the Saxon farmer; and, moreover she declared she could easily detect his voice in the low murmurs which broke from his lips.

While they were discussing these points, heavy footsteps were heard in the passage, and the leader of the troop entered the room. The hearts of both females beat violently as they saw his features by the light of the torch which he bore. His chin and upper lip were entirely covered with a harsh, black beard, and beneath his visor, which he still wore, his eyes seemed to shoot forth a peculiar suspicious and sinister light. His form was short and massy, and bespoke a man of prodigious strength. He now sat down, and after taking a deliberate look at both Blanch and her companion, fixed his eyes upon the former, and spoke to her as follows:

"So, this is some mummery—the seeming palmer is but a lass after all. I dare say you are a merry one. Pray what can we do in our castle for your diversion, and that of your buxom friend?"

"I must know first who and what you are," said Blanch.

"Indeed, who and what I am? Is it come to this that I must tell you and what I am? But no matter; you see what I am, and you will learn who I am, in time. So, what can I do for you? I am your slave, and you have but to command."

"Then take me to your master, Eustace St. Maur."

This reply of Blanch evidently disconcerted the soldier, and, after a few further observations in a more respectful tone, he left the room. It was not long before he returned—but another was with him. The first glance of Blanch told her it was St. Maur himself; but she moved not. The knight entered the room, and, casting a hasty look at the pilgrim, bent his eyes towards her companion. Having looked upon her for an instant, he turned to the soldier and said, impatiently, "Are you mocking me, Mauleverer? I am ill inclined for jest. I bid you beware of such sport!"

"Nay, my lord," said Mauleverer, "before you run me through the body pray take a look beneath the brim of that pilgrim's hat, and tell me if the eyes are not very like a pair you have seen before."

Eustace did as he was directed. At the same time Blanch lifted her hat. St. Maur sprang to her, and she fell into her lover's arms. Her troubles were soon over, and she directed his attention to the situation of her generous guide. The Saxon dame had judged rightly; for her husband was really a prisoner in the castle. She went to his room in the dungeon keep, and after upbraiding him for allowing himself to be taken, she permitted him to go forth, and take his horse. She then mounted behind him, and they went forth under the escort of two horsemen, armed to the teeth. The Saxon was strangely bewildered at all this; and it was not till several years after, that the shrewd wife consented to tell the whole story, and give the advantage she held over her husband, by seeming to have sufficient power over an enemy, and that enemy Eustace St. Maur to induce him to surrender so important a captive as the Saxon commissary.

MICKENOCK, THE BRAVE.

One afternoon in the spring of 1839, a young Indian, named Mickencock, of the Ottawa tribe, on the eastern bank of Lake Michigan, having indulged too freely in the use of fire drink, commenced a quarrel with, and finally stabbed to the heart, a son of one of the chiefs. Knowing that he must suffer death by the hands of some one of the family whose relative he had killed, he immediately collected his own family and fled into the woods.

The chief and his sons at once commenced search for the murderer—no pains were spared to ferret out the hiding place of the unfortunate and guilty Mickencock; but the summer passed, the leaves began to fall, and no trace could be found of the murderer; almost in despair, the old chief, burning to avenge the death of his son, looked about for some relative of Mickencock upon whom he could satisfy this darling desire of the Indian heart; but no one could be found—all the family and blood relatives of Mickencock were with him in his hiding-place. Despairing at length either of finding his enemy or avenging himself upon any of the blood relations, the chief determined to avail himself of the privilege allowed by Indian custom, and to avenge himself upon one of the relatives of the wife of the murderer. Mickencock, although effectually concealed from the old chief, was, nevertheless, conversant through some of his friends, of all that was transpiring in the chief's wigwam, that upon the day of the meeting of the great Council, which was then soon to be held, he would deliver himself up to atone for the life of his son. The chief received the information with very evident gratification.

A few weeks passed away the great lodge was erected, and the Council at length assembled. The chief communicated the intelligence which he had received from his son's murderer, and it was agreed that no business should be transacted until Mickencock should appear.—The Council sat in silence until about twelve o'clock, when suddenly the brave Mickencock bounded into the midst of the Council, calmly surveyed the assembled chiefs, and sat down in silence in the centre of the lodge; his wife and little children immediately followed and formed a circle round him; then taking out his flint, he struck a spark, and lighted his pipe, the eyes of all the Council and his little family, being fixed intensely upon him. At length Mickencock arose, and addressing himself to the chief said, "I killed your son, he was a young brave, he did me no wrong, he was my friend, I drank the fire drink, the fire drink made me kill your son, Mickencock is very sorry and deserves to die." Then turning to the oldest brother of the deceased, he drew a knife from his bosom. "There," said Mickencock, "is the knife that drank the heart's blood of your brother; take it, and like a brave man avenge your brother's death." This said, Mickencock instantly laid bare his breast. The brother spat upon his hand, clenched his knife with a death-grasp, and drew up his arm. Mickencock pointing to the spot nearest his heart, gave the word "Strike." Instantly the brother plunged the knife to the hilt into the bosom of the brave Mickencock, who fell dead at his feet.

The wife and children of Mickencock beheld the whole scene, apparently without moving a muscle; but the moment he expired they all fell upon, and embraced him, with sobs and tears and groans and wailings, which cannot be described, and altogether presented a picture of such unfeigned and genuine anguish, as to overcome and melt every spectator of the scene. After the wife and children of Mickencock had thus expressed their sorrow for about half an hour, the old chief thus addressed her: "Wife of Mickencock, we are satisfied your husband was a brave man; he died like a brave man—henceforth you are my daughter, and your children are my children; go into my wigwam, you shall be well treated, and live with me as my daughter; these children shall grow up around me, and shall be taught to be brave like their father."

AFRICA.

What hath Africa done that her children should blacken beneath a heavier, more lasting curse, than ever rested on any other nation? What hath she done to thee great America, that thou holdest her sons, her daughters, her feeble infants in bondage, and refusest to let them go? "Carthage must be destroyed," was the Roman motto, when her Scipios drove the legions of Hannibal from the vine-covered hills of Italy, back again to Africa—but the motto of the Christian world against every son and daughter of Africa, has breathed a fiercer and less tender spirit. To erase from being is to inflict but a momentary pang; while to enslave generation after generation, from the earliest dawn of life's clouded day, to its dark going down, is to entail torture in such a fearful shape, as to make it bear no imaginary similitude to everlasting woe! Oh! could we this day assemble the enslaved sons of Africa—bring forward the millions free America holds in bondage, alike regardless of human or divine rights; make the Indian islands give up her slaves, and Southern America yield her's; place them where the cool winds of heaven might fan their throbbing foreheads in the amphitheatre of your broadest valley—for their numbers would make a wide extent of territory—and there speak peace to all their troubles, we would tenderly say, Bleeding Africans! your God remembers you. He did not account of you as dust trodden down to be carried away by every passing wind. He did not leave you

without a promise. The mighty pulsation of joy could not be full in the mind of uncreated benevolence, until, in the deep communions of His spirit with man, He had revealed Africa stretching forth her hands—her hands—for alas! she hath worn manacles, and could not lift up her iron-eaten sinews to the avenger of nations! Oh! Africa! this is the broad charter of thy coming freedom—the promise of the everlasting God. When human charters that have attracted the admiration of the nations shall cease to convey freedom in their tenure, thy charter shall be found fresh and undisputed in that book, so magnificently described by Pollock in his "Course of Time," as being the

"Most wondrous book! bright candle of the Lord: Star of eternity! the only star that could navigate The sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss Securely—only star which rose on time, And on its dark and troubled billows still, As generation drifting swiftly by, Succeeded generation, threw a ray Of Heaven's own light, and lit the hills of God. The everlasting hills, pined the sinner's eye."

PARTY SPIRIT.

The following remarks are from the pen of Bishop Griswold, and contain thoughts worthy the serious consideration of every one who is called on to take a prominent stand in regard to the agitating questions of the present day:—

"One thing is too evident to those who have any knowledge of mankind, that, in times when conflicting interests, party spirit, and differing creeds agitate society and divide Christians (and such are the times in which almost all Christians live), no one will be popular or much extolled or caressed, unless he becomes a partizan, and promotes the interest and cause of some one of the contending parties. He who would steer a middle course, doing justice to all and injury to none—who, as the case commonly is, sees something good and something wrong in every party or sect, must hope only to escape censure, and to have the answer of a good conscience. As he will not go to the extremes of any party, and advocate what they chiefly aim at, they will expect little from him, and he is of course neglected of all. And happy as he ought to view it, is such neglect. In such a world as this, if it will let us alone, let us quietly pass through it, walking on the straight-forward course of our duty—with this should a good man be satisfied. Tho' I have been as decided in my opinions probably as other men are, I have from my youth determined to be of no party in politics or sectarianism. In regard to the former, it is, in my judgment better for the clergy and for their parishes, and indeed for their country, that they should leave civil government, and the management of public temporal concerns, to the laity.—The history of the world shows that politics and state affairs have seldom been well managed when in the hands of priests. Their business is a kingdom which is not of this world; and they are engaged in a warfare whose weapons are not carnal.

ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.

As some pretend to care for none, there are those who, on the other hand, try to please all by becoming—not in its best sense—all things to all men. Some do it from selfish designs altogether; and others from a too yielding disposition. These last cannot bear in any cases to be opposed or to oppose; and so readily fall in with the sentiments and views of their present company, and side with every man they meet. Often this pliability of mind or temper is owing to a sort of amiable weakness, but it is destructive of all respectability of character.

I know not how to illustrate this point better than by the following story, which, as to substance and pith may be regarded as undoubtedly true.

Some very long time since, Rev. M. M.—, of Massachusetts (then a British colony,) being at Boston, bought him a wig there, and returning home, wore it at church the next Sabbath. As a wig of such a size and shape was a novelty in that obscure place, it gave offence to almost the whole congregation, who, both male and female, repaired next day to their minister's house and stated their complaint, the burden of which was, that the wig was one of the Boston notions, and had the look of fashion and pride. The good-natured minister then brought it forth, and bade them fashion it to their own liking. This task they set about in good earnest, and with the help of scissors cropped off lock after lock, till at last they all declared themselves satisfied,—save one—who alleged, that wearing any wig at all, was in his opinion, a breach of the commandment which saith, 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath.' This last objection Mr. M.—silenced, by convincing him that the wig, in the condition it then was, did not resemble anything either above or below.

Even so fares it with the characters who make it their aim to please everybody. Slashed on this side and on that, and twisted into every shape and out of all shape, they finally come to the condition of his reverence's wig.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE COUNTY PIC NIC.

MR. EDITOR.—The following precious morsel is from that sink of all iniquity, the Boston Morning Post:

"The Quincy Pic Nic, we are sorry, on account of the Ladies to be obliged to say it, was a decided failure, and the principal operators in it are heartily ashamed of the whole affair."

That cause must be truly desperate which requires that such wilful and deliberate falsehoods as the above should be promulgated to sustain it; and that man must be sunk deep in iniquity, who can, in the face of abundance of evidence to the contrary, calmly pen such a statement as the foregoing. I make no allowance for mistakes. The Editor of the Post knew, when he was penning that article, that he was stating what was not true—or which is manifestly the same thing, what he did not know to be true. The truth is, the Pic Nic succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the "operators in it;" and so far from being "heartily ashamed" of it, they are proud of the "whole affair." There were twenty-three hundred tickets sold, and that being the number provided, hundreds went away, unable to gain admittance—whereas, at the Loco Foco celebration here, on the 4th of July, but about seven hundred attended, including men, women, and children. The speaking was excellent, the provisions good, the weather fine, the ladies beautiful, the gentlemen pleasant, the loco focos sullen, and nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.—and yet the Quincy Pic Nic was an entire failure! Really this erudite editor must have a peculiar idea of what constitutes a failure. Wonder if he will call the Bunker Hill convention a "complete failure."

But I know not why I should be surprised at these statements, coming from the source that they do. It is in perfect character with the course of that and its kindred prints. It is now almost impossible to take up a Van Buren paper, of whatever name or denomination, but what is filled with falsehoods, slander, and abuse, of its opponents; but "drowning men catch at straws," and this utter recklessness of the loco focos, is at least an indication of their total annihilation.

A few words as to Col. Green. (What's in a name?) Nature made him an ostler; but chance and his own roguery has made him an editor. Thus has nature been robbed of one of her best productions, and an ignorant, shallow-pated dupe been palmed off upon the community, as a "gentleman of the editorial fraternity," and the vulgarity and blackguardism which almost daily appear in his paper, are scarcely equalled by the foul blasphemy of Bennett's Herald. I would advise him not to show himself in this place, after slandering our ladies in the manner which he has, for if he does the way they will go into his woolly pate "won't be slow."

R. R.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

GEN. HARRISON'S COURAGE.

The Van Buren leaders have resorted to all sorts of slander and falsehood in their crusade against Gen. Harrison, but, fortunately for himself and the country, he is covered with the shield of a good name, which is impenetrable to all their attacks. Every attempt to degrade or disgrace, only raises him higher in the estimation of his countrymen, and brings out his true character in more beautiful relief; while his slanderers sink lower in the esteem of the true democracy of the nation after every effort. It is my candid opinion that the Van Buren party would have been stronger at this day if their leaders had been content to let General Harrison alone. Their wanton falsehoods, their infamous slanders, their furious attacks, have only served to produce a deep and searching investigation into his character, which has resulted in securing the respect and affection of a great majority of the people.

One of the most infamous assaults upon General Harrison, is the charge of cowardice. This has been asserted and reiterated in every form and shape, through the whole country. It has been vain to point to his achievements, his victories; party malice would, if it could, expunge the records of history as it did those of the Senate, to serve its purpose; but the black lines are drawn around the page in vain, they serve only to attract attention to it, and every candid reader rises from the perusal with a determination to avenge the insult thus offered to his country and her brave defender.

In this state of things it is pleasant to find one man who is willing to throw off the party yoke, and, however unwillingly, bear witness to the falseness of the charge. I invite the attention of your readers to the following letter from the Vice President:—

MANCHESTER, Aug. 18th, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR.—Your favor has been received, in which you observe, that by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of Gen. Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you, that during my service with Gen. Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but to consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect—nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in pursuit of Proctor, or in the battle of the Thames—every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others; much less did I intend to imply that General Harrison or Governor Shelby, or any officer attached to the army avowed duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearless of danger; nor have I ever doubted that these gallant officers were precise-

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ly where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, that there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier who performed his duty on that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me, knowingly, to do injustice to the commanding officer, Governor Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done to General Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understand from others, and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth as far as I know or believe the facts.

R. H. M. JOHNSON.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SECRET MEETINGS.

MR. EDITOR.—You recollect a week or two ago the "leaders" in Braintree told (as our lads reported,) of doing something about the seventh of September. I presume all is to be done that was designed. The "Conservators" have met again at the Town Hall. By the way the meeting was, as has been customary, secret; for not only had they a marshal, but I understand they were provided with guards to keep the "lads off." But sir, after planning things right, it seems they have commenced operations, and as one of their party said when he came out of the hall, "something more than this will be done, you'll see by and by," we that are Whigs must expect to be used up. One thing is certain, Mr. Editor, if mere assertion, or, a lawyer would say, *ipse dixit*, could prevail, we might as well surrender now.

I wish you could have been there, sir, for I am satisfied that you would no longer publish a neutral paper, because we were told what democratic principles were, are, and ever will be. And I understand that a paper (a young Globe I suppose,) is talked of in Weymouth to disseminate "true democratic principles." So, sir, yours does not, and of course must go down, unless you can get an appointment not of "aid to Gov. Davis," but of aid from him. I digress, Mr. Editor, but excuse me and I will return.

There was a story told of a man stealing meat, but who it was I did not learn, though I concluded it was not a low wages man, for such men do not want any. It was in the Speaker, for no man is more honest. One A. M. told us that he once lived near a man, that was acquainted with a man, that "used to know a loss some ten or twelve years ago, before Jackson ever thought of being President, that used to complain of hard times, but now the hard times are laid to the administration." He said more, and his acquirements are so much above my comprehension, that I am confident I cannot do him justice.

But, Sir, if you could have heard another speech that was made there, I am sure you would have hoisted the petticoat flag. It was completely "invincible"; you would have thought it was addressed to a Senate, rather than to an assembly of common people. Why, sir, we were told all about the "Whig gatherings," "Whig Carousals," "Log Cabins," "Hard Cider," &c. &c., and "how they get together, but how they get home you know as well as I, all I shall say is, *many accidents happen*." You perceive we had to get a part of it by inference. Now sir I suppose that no accident will happen among the Democrats while going to or returning from Springfield, for several reasons—1st. There will not be so many going—2nd. They will all be *sobor men*. And 3d, which alone is sufficient—"Democracy is the supremacy of man over his accidents." But sir, I don't like long pieces, and others don't like bad ones, so I'll stop. I should like to tell you more at this time, but will come again, and then will give you a regular detail. I will only say, that as the whigs were challenged to certain things you may expect to hear of some serious affray bye and bye. We calculate to get ready, and then let them know it, and the way things will be done will be a caution. I'll tell you, but don't you tell them—we mean to get some lawyer or doctor, or some other great man to be present, and if we get beat, to let them give them such a drubbing as has not been known since Alexander H. Everett lectured in the Town Hall.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A FEW MORE HINTS.

MR. EDITOR.—You will make such use of the following remarks relating to the solution of "B's" question in your last paper, as you may think proper.

We wish to say to Mr. "J. A. H." that we have not a word of criticism to offer respecting the "Grammar" of his solution of "B's" question. But we think that errors in fundamental principles must be corrected in due time, lest the school boys, in these days of light, grow up laboring under the disadvantage of false doctrine in science, as our fathers did when they were taught to find the contents of a tapering square stick of timber, or frustum of a pyramid, by taking the diameter half way between the two ends, squaring that diameter, and multiplying that area by the length.

When we see a new rule in mathematics we must be able to find that it may be logically demonstrated, or otherwise we have no faith in the truth of the theory. We understand by Mr. "J. A. H.'s" last clause, that he wants a "demonstration," and therefore we hope we shall not give offence by complying with his wishes. We can see no better way to correct the "blunders" in his solution, which is founded in false principle, than to strike it all out, and begin anew with the following

RULE.—Extract the square root of one third of the square of the diameter.

With this rule, and his method of finding the contents of the Globe, we shall come at correct results.

Now comes the "demonstration." We cannot give that ocular demonstration which is most desirable without a diagram, and that cannot now conveniently be admitted into the paper; but we think we can make the case clear to every one who understands the square root, and the 47th proposition of Euclid thus:—Let Mr. "J. A. H." if you please, take a potato nearly round, and cut a cube out of it, as large as may be at random, and suppose this to be done mathematically true—now lay your cube on the table, and place the knife diagonally across the upper surface, from corner to corner, and with a downright stroke divide the tube into two equal parts, each in form of the roof of a house, with the slope on an angle of 45 degrees; now on the largest surface of one of these halves, draw a diagonal line which is exactly the diameter of the globe, and is at the same time the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, the shorter leg of which is the hypotenuse of another right-angled triangle, whose legs are both alike, to wit, the root of the cube required. Now it is evident that the square of the longest diagonal ten feet, is equal to the square of both its legs, and the square of the shorter leg is equal to twice the square of the shorter leg—that is, the root of the cube; therefore the square of the diameter of the globe, ten feet, is equal to three times the square of the root of the cube—Q. E. D.

Mr. "X." has given us a very fair solution of the said questions; but to avoid partiality we must notice two orthographical errors—"diameter" and "tube"—perhaps they may be typographical.

Mr. "R. J.'s" solution would have been very workmanlike if he had not unfortunately omitted one figure. His answer, 5.735, should have been 5.7735—*I* appears to us that he must have had this answer correct, or else he never could have found the right answer to the second question. We must conclude that he missed a figure in copying, or that the error was typographical.

We have made the above remarks *pro bono publico*, for the same reason which Major Downing gives for writing on politics, viz—because we could not help it. And considering the vast importance of having errors in fundamental principles expunged, before they get deep rooted, we hope we shall not be deemed chargeable for unnecessary intrusion.

Quincy, Sept. 7th.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

"The political character of the several States remains the same, with the exception of Indiana."

So you say, Mr. Editor, but your correspondent "Truth," (Van Buren truth, I suppose, which, being interpreted, means fiction,) says, speaking of whig victories, "they do not now even exist upon paper."

Sometime since, I gave you the results in Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, and Louisiana, showing a whig net gain of 80 electoral votes, and of 20,900 on the population vote. I will now post up the books, and add what we have learned since.

	Maj. in 1836.	Maj. in 1840.
North Carolina	3,324	8,783
Indiana	8,801	about 10,000
Kentucky	2,992	15,841
	12,403	32,244
Whig majority in '36	9,179	34,620
Whig net gain in three States	25,450	electoral 80
Same in five States before given	20,900	80
In eight States	46,350	110

A man who can say in the face of these results, that there are no whig victories, must be lost to all sense of decency. Never was anything more decisive; out of eight states from which we have received official returns, seven have gone for Harrison, by the overwhelming majority of 53,000—and of these, five gave their electoral votes in 1836 to Martin Van Buren! One only, New Hampshire, and there the Whigs did not make an effort, for they had no hope, has remained Van Buren as she was in 1836.

Now let us compare predictions. The whigs claimed Rhode Island, Virginia, Connecticut, Louisiana, Indiana, and Kentucky, and have carried them all. They set down North Carolina as doubtful, and have carried that. They conceded New Hampshire to Van Buren, and, at the spring election, so it went; but they have now good reason to call it doubtful!

The Tories claimed Connecticut, New Hampshire, Virginia, Louisiana, Indiana, and North Carolina, as certain for Van Buren, and have lost them all but one; they called Kentucky doubtful! and conceded to us only Rhode Island!

I ask your readers to compare predictions with results.

Of the remaining States which have voted, viz—Missouri, Alabama, and Illinois, I will give the results as soon as they are known; meantime it will be well to observe that the two former have always been fully conceded to Van Buren, but the wonderful changes there now compel us to transfer them to the doubtful column. Illinois has been claimed for Harrison, and it is the only State that has yet come short in the Whig estimate. I think the official returns will show a *whig gain* in the popular vote, and a whig majority—but we shall see. It is but five votes at any rate, and they went for Van Buren.

NORMAN.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO "B'S" QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR.—If the following solution of "B's" Mathematical Questions is not carried out far enough to "satisfy the critics," we are ready to extend it a little nearer to perfection.

Solution.—10+10=100÷2=33.1-3, and the square root of 33.1-3 is the root of the cube required=5.77350291896+. Answer to first Question.

Second Question.—To find the contents of the Globe, multiply the circumference 31.4159 265358973323846264338327950255+ by the diameter 10, and that product again by 1-6 of the diameter, and we have the contents of the Globe=523.5987755982887307710723051653 35133+. To find the contents of the cube, multiply the square of the above cube root which is exactly 33.13 by the same root 5.773 502691896+ and we have the contents of the cube=122.450059720586+ which subtracted from the contents of the Globe leaves the difference required=331.148955808428573077107 230516533133+.

"X." and "R." Jr. in your last paper have so well explained the rule, that it is unnecessary to repeat it.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

"The powers that be" are now making a last desperate effort to sustain a sinking cause by long, nice-drawn, sophisticated, and false statements, in which they endeavour to show that the old federal and the present whig party are the same; and, by parity of reasoning, that the old democratic now exists in the present tory party.

These assertions are so absurd on their face as hardly to require notice. Why, Mr. Editor, take out the old federal leaders, Van Buren, Woodbury, Buchanan, etc., and the tory party would fall to pieces like a rope of sand. The heaven which leaves the whole mass of Van Burenism is federalism. The rankest, bitterest, least honest of the old federal party, are not only to be found in the Van Buren ranks, but first and foremost, the leaders of the party.

My present object, however, is to show the difference between Jefferson and Jackson. The former was applied to for his opinion on the merits of the respective candidates for the presidency in 1823. Mark his brief, manly, and patriotic answer:

MONTICELLO, April 20th, 1823.

SIR—I must beg to be excused from answering the question proposed to me in your favor of the 11th inst., on the subjects of the candidates named for the presidency. I lay it down as a law to myself to take no part in the election. Advice on such an occasion, even where I qualified to give it, would incur a fearful responsibility. I shall be perfectly contented with any choice my fellow citizens shall make; hoping always it will be of a character friendly to peace, to economy, to the republican principles of our constitution, and to its salutary distribution of power between the co-ordinary branches of government, foreign and domestic. Accept the assurance of my great respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

HERMITAGE, March 10th, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 26th ult. has been received, and is now before me. I am not astonished to learn from it that the "Rives Conservatives" should deny the authenticity of my letter written in answer to one received from Moses Dawson, Esq. and published by him in the latter part of 1837, or the first of the year 1838, approving the financial policy of President Van Buren, as set forth in his message to the extra session of Congress, in Sept. 1837.

It appears that the Rives Conservatives, the Abolitionists and Federalists, have combined to obtain the reins of Government in their own hands, by a continued system of deceiving the people by falsehood and slander of the basest kind, forgetting that the American people are an enlightened and a virtuous people, capable of self-government, who may by the falsehoods of designing demagogues and politicians, be led astray for a moment; but the second thought has dispelled, and always will dispel from their minds, the gross deceptions that have been attempted to be practiced upon them by these political demagogues, who think the people are incapable of self government, and to save the people from themselves, wish to rule—vain thoughts! which have heretofore disappointed the opposition, and I trust will ever, and must, so long as the virtue of the people soars above the corrupting influence of the money power, which has for a long time been corrupting the morals of the world. But truth is mighty and will prevail; and the virtue of the people will perpetuate our glorious Union and happy republican system against all the corrupting influence of the combined money power and modern paper credit system, and will support the Administration in separating the government from all banks, and restoring the federal Government to the express limits of the Constitution and Independence, as contemplated by the sages who framed it.

You are authorized to say to all my republican friends, that I am the author of the letter addressed to Moses Dawson, Esq., in reply to one from him, in the latter part of the year 1837, or the first part of the year 1838, and published by Mr. Dawson in his paper, approving of Mr. Van Buren's recommendation of a divorce of the Government from all banks and banking corporations.

You are at liberty to use this letter as your prudence may dictate, and I am, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Which is the patriot? which is the democrat? which the high-minded, honest man? Their characters are displayed in these two letters. They are as dissimilar as day and night and darkness—the admirers of Jefferson cannot be also the followers of Jackson.

BRAINTREE.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATION OF THE PUPIL.—A young man residing in Boston, now twenty years of age, has a malformation of the pupils of both eyes, which is thought to be quite rare. The pupil of the right eye is not unlike a key-hole in appearance, as the iris is completely divided quite down the line where the lower margin of the pupil should be, to the under

edge of the cornea. In the left eye the circle of pupil is well defined, although the iris is divided; but instead of a wide rent, as in the other, there is only a dark line running down the union of the sclerotic and cornea. By directing a strong light upon the organs, the clefts in both narrow up the aperture. His vision is not good—there being, as he described it, a "blur" over the eyes, so that he can read but a few minutes at a time.

MEXICO.—The outbreak in the capital has had its day. The revolution which commenced on the 15th July, was brought to a close on the 26th, after ten days of fighting and three of negotiation. The bloodshed was horrible; eighty of the actual belligerents, and four hundred peaceable inhabitants are said to have been killed. An armistice had been concluded between the parties, in which the Centralists agree to restore the Constitution of 1824. Gen. Urrea, the Federalist commander, resigned his commission and left the city, as soon as the armistice was concluded; and it was suspected that he was making for the province of Tamaulipas, to awaken an insurgent spirit in that quarter. The President, Bustamante, on the conclusion of hostilities, repaired in procession to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was chanted. Meanwhile Canales, an active Federalist General, was by no means idle, but was pressing upon Mexico with a heavy force. Gen. Arista, with one thousand cavalry was expected in the city to oppose him.

FIRE IN NORTHBOROUGH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, the large barn and out-houses of Mr. Dwight D. Prouty, (late Col. William Eager's,) with all their contents, were consumed by fire. The barn was one hundred and fifty-two feet in length, and contained at the time sixty tons of good English hay, besides a considerable quantity of grain, and hay of an inferior quality. It is supposed that the fire originated in a spark that fell from a lantern and caught in the chaff which lay upon the floor. The fire was not discovered till the family had retired for the night; and it was with difficulty that the dwelling house, which was contiguous to one of the out-buildings that was consumed, was saved from the flames.

But it had been better had the work of destruction been suffered to go on without interruption that night, while the house, which had been stripped of its contents, was but a mere shell; for on the following Friday night, a little more than forty-eight hours after the destruction of the barn, and while the family were buried in sleep, the fire, which had probably been concealed in the old timbers of the back part of the house, broke out anew, and, before it was discovered, had made such headway, as barely to allow time to the inmates to escape with their lives. Only a very few articles of furniture were saved; and two families were turned out of doors in the dead of night, most of them with barely their night clothes.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1840.

BUNKER HILL GATHERING.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I believe I did not promise, Mr. Editor, to give you an account of this event, and well it is for me I did not. It beggars all my powers of description; no one can comprehend the moral sublimity of the scene, who did not witness it, and he who saw the whole of it can now have but a confused idea of the grand reality which floated a few hours before his eyes, and then disappeared for ever. How futile must be any attempt at describing the morning appearance, on the beautiful Common of Boston—of forty thousand men, with their hundreds of banners glancing in the sun, peacefully assembled, from all parts of the Union, for the simple purpose of declaring their united determination to sustain, without spot or blemish, and hand down to their posterity, the noble institutions of their freedom inherited from their fathers. Or if the spectator stationed himself in the highway to witness the moving thousands as they wound their rapid way to those heights where Prescott fought and Warren fell, there to retrieve the sinking fire of patriotism, and devote themselves to the redemption of their country from a civil misrule, more odious than the foreign yoke shaken off by our fathers; how vain the task of description.

But it was an imposing spectacle. Foremost in the march came the swarthy sons of LOUISIANA, grave, determined, and bold, then followed MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, ALABAMA, flushed with the consciousness of recent victory; GEORGIA, with a confident promise of 5,000 majority for Harrison, floating on the breeze; VIRGINIA, with the bearing and port of free men who know their rights, and "knowing, dare maintain them;" NORTH CAROLINA, with the assurance that if old Rip slumbered in 1836, he is wide awake in 1840; and will not be caught napping again; KENTUCKY, mild, fearless, generous and free; MICHIGAN, proudly holding up her head as a leader in the glorious work of reform; OHIO, with the confident step of a young giant who knows his strength; MARYLAND, firm, hearted and joyous, but proud of her character for light, unwavering truth; NEW JERSEY, with her broad seal, appealing for redress of her wrongs to every lover of truth and freedom; NEW YORK, with her thousands, panting for an opportunity to redress those wrongs; CONNECTICUT, hardy, dignified, and brave; RHODE ISLAND, rejoicing in her newly recovered liberty, like a bird freed from a cage; NEW HAMPSHIRE, "late, but sure;" MAINE, with the flush of hope on her careworn brow; and last, but not least, the OLD BAY STATE, marshalled out by counties and towns—by hundreds and thousands—aye, and tens of thousands of her true democracy; her hard-handed farmers, her intelligent and industrious mechanics, her hardy fishermen, her daring seamen, young men and old men, the guardians of the past, and her hope for the future. It was an imposing spectacle; no man could look upon this long array of freemen and despair of his country. I did not see the vast assemblage on the battle ground, nor hear the deafening shouts which rose on the ear from their united voices as they halted on

the spot where our gallant fathers met a foreign foe, and gave them the first lesson of the invincibility of men who know their rights, and are determined to be free; but I went in the evening to hear some of the distinguished men of other States, who had come here to join in our devotions before the altar of liberty. It was worth the time to hear Virginia's long-honored son, B. WATKINS LEIGH, expatriate in Faneuil Hall upon the false promises of the present administration; to listen to the sometimes serious, sometimes grave oratory of Gov. PENNINGTON of New Jersey; to catch the fervent enthusiasm of Gov. ELLSWORTH of Connecticut, as he carried us back to "the days which tried men's souls;" to follow Maine's gifted son, GEORGE EVANS, as he unfolded the incapacity, rapacity, and tyranny of the men in power, and pointed out the remedy for our wrongs: to hear the true character of General HARRISON portrayed by a man who fought under his command, the serious and dignified R. H. CHASE, of Louisiana, and the war-worn veteran, O'FALLON, of Missouri; but I have not time to go through the list, and I must close with one word for old Norfolk. Whether my judgment was blinded by partiality, I cannot say, but to my eye she was not eclipsed by any other delegation; from CHAMBERLAIN with her beautiful standard, representing a ship on the rocks, and the hardy fishermen venturing their lives in the rescue; to BELLINGHAM, with her exhibition of Pandora's box, opened by Van Buren, and letting out upon us all the evils we have suffered under for two years. The ranks were full, and all was appropriate as the banner of our own QUINCY, "firm as her granite hills."

NORMAN.

THE SPRINGFIELD POISON CASE. The jury, in the case of Mrs. Eliza Norton who has been on trial at Springfield for the alleged murder of a young man by administering poison, have been unable to agree. At first they stood seven for convicting and five for acquitting; on the final vote there were eight for convicting and four for acquitting. The jury were discharged, and the prisoner liberated upon her own recognizance, which is in effect an abandonment of the case.

WHIG NOMINATIONS. The whigs of the eleventh Congressional District in this State have nominated Hon. Barker Burrill of Nantucket in place of Hon. John Reed, declined, for member of Congress. Seth Crowell and Charles Marston were nominated for State Senators from Barnstable county.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The grand jury of Sevier County, in Tennessee have presented the Governor of that State as a most serious grievance.

The rumors which have been circulated, recently, as to a contemplated insurrection of slaves in Washington City are unfounded.

Col. R. H. Elmore of South Carolina, who opposed the election of President Van Buren in 1836, has recently declared in favor of his administration and reelection.

An ungrateful mind is the devil's lodging house, supported with five pillars, namely, ignorance, pride, discontent, covetousness, and envy.

Laugh and joke as much as you can at the close of dinner. It helps digestion more than cheese or champagne. Indeed, moderate fits of laughter are better than pills.

John I. Mumford, Esq., has re-established the daily morning paper in New York, called the Standard. Of course it takes the democratic side in politics and is devoted to the re-election of President Van Buren.

It is stated that the bills of the Fairfield County, Bridgeport and Stamford Banks, (Conn.) are now received at the Suffolk Bank in Boston.

Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr., Esq. of Roxbury, formerly editor of the Detroit Morning Post, has assumed the editorial control of the Salem Advertiser.

NOTICES.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Pic Nic Party will meet at the Hancock House, on WEDNESDAY next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

All persons having demands against said Committee are requested to hand in their bills previous to that time; and all persons indebted to the Committee will make payment to Ann Wild or Mchitahle Adams. Per order of the Committee, M. ADAMS, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Lyceum stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY EVENING next, seven o'clock, at the Town Hall. All persons intending to become members the present season are requested to attend as business of importance is to be transacted.

The Directors of the Lyceum are requested to meet on the above evening, at the same place, six o'clock precisely, for the transaction of business.

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

At a convention of the democratic members of the Legislature, holden in the Representatives' Hall, on the 18th of March last, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved.—That to prepare for the approaching contest, in which every man who loves liberty and democracy must gird on his armor and resolve to devote all his energies in the cause of popular rights, this convention recommend to our democratic fellow-citizens of Massachusetts to hold a full convention of the people at Springfield, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and for Electors of President and Vice President.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Democratic State Committee hereby request several cities and towns in this Commonwealth to elect twice as many Delegates as they are entitled to Representatives in the General Court, (under the new apportionment,) to attend a Democratic State Convention to be holden at Springfield, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September next, for the purpose specified above, and to transact such other business as the convention when assembled may deem advisable; also, at the meeting convened for the purpose of choosing the said delegates, to open lists for the registration of those democrats who are willing to attend the convention as volunteer delegates, and that those registered be invited to attend with the delegates chosen; and that a full account of the proceedings of such meetings be transmitted to the convention.

CHARLES G. GREENE,

Chairman State Committee.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

QUINCY LYCEUM. The following chosen officers of this institution at its meeting on Wednesday evening last. President—Lyander Richards. Vice President—William M. Cornell. Secretary—Charles Marsh. Treasurer—Elisha Turner. Curators—John A. Green, Justin S. Munroe.

Tickets of membership were fixed at of one dollar, and none will be delivered until money is received.

THE EMPIRE STATE. A democratic of New York have nominated as Governor, the Hon. William C. Bouc county, and for Lieutenant Governor Dickinson of Broome. Samuel Young Barker were nominated as candidates electors at large.

DIED.

In this town, 5th inst., Charlotte R. of Mr. Samuel Ela, aged 1 year and 3.

On the 7th inst., Henry Augustus, son of H. and Mrs. Eliza E. French, aged 3 days.

On the 7th inst., Lewis Henry, son of Field, aged 2 months and 23 days.

On the 8th inst., Esther Ann, daughter Thomas, aged 1 year and 2 months.

On the 8th inst., Elizabeth Ann, daughter John Long, aged 7 months.

On the 11th inst., Miss Susannah Raw in Dorchester, Mr. Edward Kelton, a pensioner, aged 84; Mrs. Anna C. Francis Cunningham, aged 23.

In Weymouth, George H., son of Mrs. Mary Pratt, aged 5 and 1-2 months.

Jonas F. Moore

Attorney at Law.

Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store of School and Franklin Streets. Quincy, Sept. 12.

Stove Wood.

NOW landing on Granite Wharf at Wood, sawed up from ten to twelve in length, suitable for Stoves, at thirty-three and a third per cent. than been offered for sale in this market. A be seen at the store of Frederic Hardwick shop of Francis Williams.

Apply at Quincy Point to either of the HINCKLEY & N JOHN SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a war duly issued by Hon. Sherman L. Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing the subscriber to take possession of LUDOVICUS WILD of Randolph, of Norfolk, shoe trader, an insolvent debtor meeting of all the creditors of the said L. will be held at the Probate Office, in De County, on TUESDAY, the 22d Sept., at the clock in the afternoon, when and creditors are to come prepared to prove their claims, and the choice of an assignee of the estate of the said Ludovicus Wild, a other business in relation to the said estate come before them; and all persons indebted to Ludovicus Wild, or that have any of his bills to pay or deliver the same to any subscriber, or the assignee or assignees chosen as aforesaid.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree, Sept. 12.

Notice.

MRS. L. G. DAWES proposes instruction of children in DRAWING, Wed. Saturday afternoons, beginning the first of October.

Terms, two and half dollars the twenty Pencils and paper not included. Quincy, Sept. 12.

To Road Makers.

THE undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will let, at public auction, sections of the new road leading from Braintree, to Copeland street as the town of Quincy, are required TUESDAY, the 23th inst., at one o'clock noon.

Said Road commences at a stake a few ly of a large cedar tree at the easterly end of street, in Braintree, and thence running ten degrees, west twenty two rods and

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CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER,
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President—Lyndard Richards.
Vice President—William M. Cornell.
Secretary—Charles Marsh.
Treasurer—Elisha Turner.
Caretakers—John A. Green, Justin Spear, Israel W. Munroe.

Tickets of membership were fixed at the usual price of one dollar, and none will be delivered until the money is received.

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DIED.

In this town, 5th inst., Charlotte Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Samuel Ela, aged 1 year and 3 months.

On the 7th inst., Henry Augustus, son of Mr. George H. and Mrs. Eliza E. French, aged 3 months and 7 days.

On the 7th inst., Lewis Henry, son of Mr. Lewis H. Field, aged 2 months and 23 days.

On the 8th inst., Esther Ann, daughter of Mr. Peter Thomas, aged 1 year and 2 months.

On the 8th inst., Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. John Long, aged 7 months.

On the 11th inst., Miss Susannah Rawson, aged 75.

In Dorchester, Mr. Edward Kelton, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 82 years, died on the 10th inst.

On the 11th inst., Anna C. L., wife of Rev. Francis Cunningham, aged 23.

In Weymouth, George H., son of Mr. Elisha and Mrs. Mary Pratt, aged 5 and 1-2 months.

Jonas P. Moore,
Attorney at Law.

Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

Steve Wood.

NOW landing on Granite Wharf about fifty cords of Wood, sawed up from ten to twenty-eight inches in length, suitable for Stoves, and cheaper by thirty-three and a third per cent. than any that has been offered for sale in this market. A sample may be seen at the store of Frederic Hardwick, Jr. or at the shop of Francis Williams.

Apply at Quincy Point to either of the subscribers.

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB,
JOHN SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of LUDOVICUS WILD of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, shoemaker, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Ludovicus Wild will be held at the Probate Office, in Dedham, in said County, on TUESDAY, the 22d Sept. inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Ludovicus Wild, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Ludovicus Wild, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Messenger.

Braintree, Sept. 12.

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MRS. L. G. DAWES proposes instructing a class of children in DRAWING, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, beginning the first Wednesday in October.

Terms, two and half dollars the twenty-six lessons. Pencils and paper not included.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

To Road Makers.

THE undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will let, at public auction, such sections of the new road leading from Cherry street in Braintree, to Copeland street in Quincy, as the town of Quincy are required to build, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Said road commences at a stake a few feet west- ily of a large cedar tree at the easterly end of Cherry street, in Braintree, and thence running north nine- teen degrees, west twenty-two rods and sixteen links in land now of Samuel Capen and formerly of Levi Wild, thence on the same course in pasture land of Hon. John Q. Adams fifty-five rods to a stake, thence north twenty-eight and half degrees, west in the same land forty-four rods, thence on the same course in land of Thomas Adams forty-six rods, thence on the same course in land of Josiah Adams and Ebenezer Adams (held in common) eighty-three rods, thence on the same course in land of Thomas J. Nighdale thirty rods, thence on the same course across the old road leading to the houses of said J. and E. Adams six rods, thence north twenty-seven degrees west in the land of said Josiah and Ebenezer Adams fourteen rods and eight links, thence north thirty-four degrees west in the same land four rods and twelve links, thence north forty-six degrees west in land of Elisha Marsh thirty-four rods, thence north fifty-seven degrees west in said Elisha Marsh's land twenty-eight rods, thence north thirty degrees west in the same land eleven rods, thence on same course one rod and twelve links across a road, thence on same course in land of Samuel Copeland eight rods and seventeen links, thence on same course across an old road, thence on the same course in land of Dr. William B. Duggan six rods, thence north thirty-three and one-half degrees west in land of Elisha T. Crane twelve rods, thence north forty-five degrees west in the same land eight rods to the intersection of a town road recently laid out from Captain's Bridge (so called) to Willard's Lodge in Quincy. The Road is laid on the north- erty side of the aforesaid described line, and is three rods in width throughout.

Thirty days are allowed to the several owners of the land over which said road is laid to take off their trees and crops and to remove their walls and fences.

CHARLES A. BROWN, } Selectmen
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, } of Quincy.
DANIEL BAXTER, }

Quincy, Sept. 12.

Notice.

THE third meeting of the creditors of Moses W. Waite of Braintree, in Norfolk County, an insol- vent debtor, is ordered by Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, to be held at his dwelling-house, in Rox- bury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the creditors of the said Moses may appear and prove their debts, as the Assignee will present his account for allowance.

SHADRACH THAYER, Assignee.

Braintree, Sept. 12.

Creditors of Thomas Colson.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of Thomas Colson of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the Probate Office, in Ded- ham, in said County, on THURSDAY, the twenty- fourth day of September, instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the ac- counts of the assignee, ordering a dividend of said debtor's estate among his creditors, and for the transac- tion of any other business that may be legally re- quired, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Sept. 5.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the terms and provisions for a breach of the conditions of a certain deed of mort- gage made by John C. Davis of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, to John Parker of the same County, under right, on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 121, fol. 362.) I shall cause to be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the nine- tenth day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of Land sit- uate in said Quincy, containing about one-sixteenth of an acre, more or less, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, bounded northerly on West Street, easterly and southerly on land of Elisha Marsh, and southerly and westerly on land of Elisha T. Crane, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said John C. Davis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

Also—On the same day, at four o'clock of the afternoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of Land sit- uate in said Quincy, containing about twenty-two rods, more or less, bounded northerly on West Street, there measuring one rod and a half, southerly on the parcel of land first above described and on land of Elisha T. Crane, northerly on land of Elisha Marsh to a stake, thence easterly on land of said Elisha Marsh until it meets the wall dividing said land from land of said Elisha T. Crane and terminating in a point, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said John C. Davis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

JOHN PARKER, Mortgagee.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

G. A. Thayer's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

GEORGE A. THAYER.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, de- ceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons in- debted thereto to make payment, on or before the 1st day of October next.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, Executor.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, &c.

JOHN BAYARD.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS several Gardens have been entered in this town, on the 2d and 3d instant, and rob- bed, the President and Directors of the Association for the detection of garden thieves, etc., hereby offer the above reward for the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.

GEORGE W. BEALE, President

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting- house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meet- ing-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.

Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

MARY BOURNE,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, single woman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all per- sons indebted thereto to make payment to

EZEKIEL WORSTER, Adm.

Weymouth, Aug. 22.

Centennial Discourse.

JUST published a Commemorative Discourse pre- sented at Quincy, May 25th, 1840, on the Se- cond Centennial Anniversary of the American In- corporation of the Town, with an Appendix, by George Whitney.

Also—A Poem delivered on the same occasion by Christopher P. Cranch.

For sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Salt Pork.

ABOUT two thousand pounds of prime Salt Pork for sale low by

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Bos- ton. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its con- struction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher receiv- ed the Diploma of the Massachusetts Association of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons super- ior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass. To whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton.

Medford, April 18.

John Brownell,
TAILOR.

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and mak- ing, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent at- tention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 25.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Public Notice.

WILL be leased, in Quincy, the Lodges of excel- lent Granite recently occupied by Hazzekiah E. Martin & Co. on land of Hon. Josiah Quincy. All persons are hereby forbidden entering the above premises for the purpose of using or carrying away Stone, Wood, or any other property, without the per- mission of the subscriber, if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

By order of Hon. Josiah Quincy.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

WILLIAM SPEAR.

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE

Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane,—entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully in- formed, that by this removal the Proprietors have se- cured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Or- ders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Com- pany, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8.

J. G. ROGERS.

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and cop- per, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, en- graved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that the limited copartnership enter- ed into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty- fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Common- wealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth; said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb being the general partners. The business is conducted under the names,

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership expires on the eleventh day of Oc- tober next, therefore all persons indebted to them by Notes or Accounts are requested to call and make pay- ment on or before that day as a change in the firm is contemplated.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR.

GEORGE NEWCOMB,

LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR FOR PILES. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without dirt or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FOURTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after hav- ing been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin

Place, Office, No. 6 Salem Street, just above Han- over Street. This establishment is beyond the neces- sity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been es- tablished and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sa- maritan labors; all who put themselves under treat- ment here will be relieved of all defects.

Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of de- ception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all dis- eases of the Skin, Bores, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be con- sulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or An- ti-Malarial Pile Remedy, Life Restorative Elix- ir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place, at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Apple- ton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 122 North Main Street, Prov- idence, R. I.; No. 7 Diving Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Bal- timore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mr. G., graduated in Paris as Midwife, will at- tend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Phy- sician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

Dr. CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15.

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as

T. Tickings, Burlaps, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Veils, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus- de Laines, Lace, Cambric and Thread Edgings and eas- ings, etc., at prices which will correspond with the most distal idea of "hard times."

People who may be in want of Unbleached Sheet- ing, 4-4 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the ar- ticle here.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Apprentice Wanted.

TO learn the "art and mystery" of Printing. An active, intelligent Lad, fifteen or sixteen years of age, can have a good opportunity by applying at

QUINCY PATRIOT OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EZENEZER BENT.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Selling off at Cost.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co., wishing to close their

stock of CLOTHINGS, will sell them at cost. Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to purchase at cost are invited to call and examine.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES at prices to suit all. Lasts Kid, French Morocco, Bronze, Buck, Cloth, and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair; Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Booties; Children's of various qualities. Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kip, Grain Leather and Cowhide Boots, Browsers, Slippers, etc.; Slippers, high and low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Call and satisfy yourselves. Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS. Gentlemen's Club Bone buttons, on and warrant- ed to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, June 27.

Florence Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received a good assort- ment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising Florence, English and American Bunnetables, Eleven Braids and Variegated, of all sizes and qualities—and is receiving every week Bonnets made in the best manner and most modern style; and has now on hand an excellent assortment of fashionable articles for Bonnets, Capes, etc. Mourning Bonnets ready made—all of which she offers for sale, with other articles she has usually kept, as low as they can be bought elsewhere. Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Quincy, April 25.

POETRY.

EARLY TETANISM.

Within these earthen walls confin'd
The ruin lurks, of human kind;
More mischief here united, dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks,
Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose,
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath,
The fist for fighting, nothing loth,
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

Forever fasten'd be this door—
Confin'd within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape,
Even now are planning an escape.

Here, only by a cork control'd,
And slender walls of earthen mould,
In all their pomp of death, reside,
REVENGE, that ne'er was satisfied;
The feast that bears the deadly fruit,
Of maiming, murder, and dispute;
ASSAULT, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails;
The giddy thought, on mischief bent,
The evening hour in listless spent—
All these within this jug appear,
And—Jack, the hangman, in the rear!

Thrice happy he, who early taught
By nature—ne'er this poison sought;
He with the purring stream content,
The beverage quaffs that nature meant;
In reason's scale, his actions weigh'd,
His spirit wants no foreign aid—
Long life is his vigor pass'd,
Existence welcome to the last—
A spring that never yet grew stale—
Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

MY FATHER'S AT THE HELM.

The curling waves with awful roar,
A little bark assailed,
And pallid Fear's distracting power,
O'er all on board prevail'd.

Save one, the Captain's darling child,
Who steadfast viewed the storm,
And cheerful, with composure smil'd
At Danger's threatening form.

'And sport'st thou thus,' a seaman cried,
'While tempests overwhelm?'
Why should I fear? the boy replied,
'My Father's at the helm.'

So when our worldly all is left,
Our earthly helpers gone,
We still have one sure anchor left,
God helps, and he alone.

He to our prayers will bend his ear,
He give our pangs relief,
He turn to smiles each trembling fear,
To joy each torturing grief.

Then turn to him mid sorrows wild,
When wants and woes overwhelm,
Remember, like the fearless child,
Our Father's at the helm.

THE HONEST MAN.

All are not just because they do no wrong;
But he who will not wrong me when he may,
He is the truly just. I praise not them
Who in their petty dealings pilfer not;
But him who spurns a secret fraud,
Where he might plunder and defy surprise;
His be the praise, who looking down with scorn
On the false judgment of the partial herd,
Consults his own true heart, and boldly dares
To be (not merely to be thought) an honest man.

ANECDOTES.

PRETTY FAIR.—Not long since, a worthy mechanic, who, by prudence and industry had put by enough to purchase a small lot, on which to erect a work-shop, did so. The deed was made out and presented to him; and he, wishing to be sure all was right, took it to a lawyer and requested him to look it over. On the lawyer's pronouncing it all right, he asked him his charges. "As you are a poor man I will ask you but five dollars," was the generous reply. Not many days after this, the lawyer rode out in his carriage, and when near the shop of his recently sheared customer, some part of his rigging gave way, which compelled him to call a blacksmith. The tinkering at the carriage took about as long as it did the lawyer to look over the deed. "What's your charge, sir," asked the lawyer. "As you are a poor man I will charge you but five dollars," grinned the smutty blacksmith. "The lawyer, recognising his customer, handed him a five dollar note, and rode on.

A DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR.—A young scape-grace who had seen out a fortune, and fallen into bad habits, took up his residence in a country village, pretending to be an author. His shabby appearance was, therefore accounted for, and as his address was good, and marks of personal beauty remained, many a romantic village maid sighed over the "cruel fate of genius." Signs would not pay his landlord's bill, and when a month was expired he was found in good earnest. At length the landlord told him he never saw any of his productions, and he wished to know what works he had been the author of. Being thus pushed, he replied, "Why, sir, I call myself an author, and so I am—the author of my own misfortune."

MODERN MILITARY TACTICS.—"Tintin," said an Irishman who was advanced to the high grade of first sergeant of a volunteer corps in a western village. "Tintin!" he said, addressing the company, who had just formed in a line before him and he proceeded. "Now, gentlemen, I purposed to call the roll. Such 'ye as are here' 'ill answer 'here,' as yer names are called out, and those that aren't present 'ill say absent."

A GOOD PARLIAMENT MAN.—"I think," said a farmer, "I should make a good Parliament man, for I use their language. I received two bills the other day, with requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table—the other to be read that day six months."

A TRUE SIGN.—A person pointed out a man, who had a profusion of rings on his fingers, to a cooper. "Ah, master," said the artisan, "it is a sure sign of weakness when so many hoops are used."

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton, Medford, April 15.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction of approbation from several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally! To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, who nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marselles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR.

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Quincy, March 23.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway.

Milton, June 13.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifold and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The LIFE MEDICINES, on the contrary, being pure, examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the system, being thus purified, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly and judiciously prepared, and are used for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disreputable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Cold, Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the LIFE MEDICINES have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the LIFE MEDICINES strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 373 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by Mr. Moffat's agents generally. The LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAC SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of biters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Symploc, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Eruptions of the Skin, Gravel and Strangury; Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick-head-ache, Bilethemia, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, may also be freed from pain and once more take his place in the world?

It is surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLEY & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impure use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tipperance and other Brown Sheetings; Waltham, Nelson and other Brown Sheetings; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Boocking, Canvas and Paddings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other reasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of disease and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively give new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, nervous debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. Dr. Jayne, No. 29 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr., Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr., Quincy, June 13.

War! War! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long deprived of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic soon appear with new and flowing locks, which are the envy of those who have none. Baldness is seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agape at the demolition of their business. It will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr., Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

FOR fifty of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr., Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr., Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE, done in superior style. Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Square, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief, who suffer from Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Protruding Anus, for wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Protruding Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kind from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marshall's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's Lady Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them, it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.
"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competence of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON, is this day (May 14, 1840) dissolved by mutual consent. BACON & BAIRD are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD,
ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 38.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glazing, &c.

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HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILBING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING. All kinds of Imitation of Wood and Marble, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EENEZER B. HERSEY.

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JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, since the 14th day of May, 1840, dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON.

Neposet Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BARCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway. JUSTIN SPEAR. Dorchester. ORIN P. BACON. Weymouth. FISHER A. KINGSBURY. South Weymouth. JACOB TIRRELL, JR. Braintree. SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. Abington. JOSEPH CLEVELY. South Scituate. SAMUEL A. TURNER. Lynn. CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Salem. N. B. OSBORNE. New York City. FREEMAN HUNT.

MISCELLANY.

MARTYRS OF SEVILLE.

A simple story of one whose trials under the reign of papacy were truly severe, while it causes the blood to run coldly through the veins, and the heart to shudder, should not create hardness and enmity toward those who have been instrumental of injustice and oppression. The spirit of the religion of Christ dictates far higher and nobler feelings—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." While his sins are odious, he should still be an object of high regard.

It is not long since all classes and conditions of men in papal countries were subject to the religious powers. Even kings, queens, princes, and noblemen, bowed to the sceptre of the Pope.

The Inquisition was the right arm of papacy. Through that institution she has been enabled to rule with a rod of iron. Enlightened minds have been crushed in their first efforts to be free. The secrets of families have been searched into and turned to their own destruction.

Behold, then, in yonder lonely dwelling, the widow with two lovely daughters, upon whose minds she is attempting to impress the truths of the blessed Gospel. In her earlier days the veil of deceit and superstition had been cast before her eyes; but he, in whose hands are the ways of all, was pleased to throw light upon her path, and show her the way of eternal life.

The pious mother omitted no opportunity of instructing her daughters in the principles of that religion which was so soon to prove a support and comfort under trial.

The spy of the Inquisition was on the alert, and, alas, too soon was a youthful heart put to the test. Brought to audience by the Inquisition, every art was tried to procure from the eldest daughter information upon which to found an accusation of heresy against a beloved mother, sister, and friends. Alone and unguided, how could she answer that wily priest? First, by soft persuasion, would he have drawn from her the words of condemnation; then, by a threat of imprisonment, was she almost tempted to disclose what she had every reason to fear would lead to the destruction of all her earthly friends. But natural affection proved predominant, and though no friendly eye smiled an encouragement, with noble boldness she declined all answers, and in a moment the iron door of a dark and dismal cell closed upon the victim of the Inquisition.

And what was the crime for which she was thus dragged from her home, from the bosom of a beloved mother on the subject of highest, holiest interest—the salvation by Jesus Christ. She had just begun to think for herself, to search the scriptures for eternal life!

And where were the mother and sister all that long sleepless night? What thoughts of horror, of torture, rushed across their minds? And when daylight broke in upon their tear-drenched pillows, where was the daughter, the sister? What uncertainty! What wretchedness! Days and nights passed away, and yet no tidings came to cheer their aching hearts. Nor were they the only ones deeply, fondly interested in that young creature's welfare. She had a lover.

Having found favor in the eyes of the daughter, the lover had kindly yet candidly made known to the mother his views of the degeneracy of his church. Not carelessly had he founded his views; but by study, persevering study, had he discovered error after error, and deceit upon deceit, till he was convinced that much was wrong. Opening up to her mind his fears, feelings, and convictions, he had prompted her to examine for herself, and she had decided upon pursuing that course which had now brought down upon her family the curse of the Inquisition.

What then was his agony of heart, when informed of the proceedings which had torn from her family a helpless female? Could nothing be done? Could he not rescue? Was there no intercession? History will answer such questions. No interference by the dearest friends could avail aught of benefit. A look of pity, an affectionate inquiry, a supplication, was too

often construed into a participation in the sentiments of the accused. No wonder then, that with his feelings—his heart bursting with indignation, and determined, if nothing else could be done, to share with her the dungeon and the torture—he too should become the solitary occupant of a wretched cell.

On the fourth morning after her first examination, the imprisoned is again brought forth. What mockery of justice does that court present! What profanation of all that is good and holy! The judge is on his seat, stern and cruel monks are standing around, and while the image of a crucified Redeemer is presented on one hand, the instruments of torture on the other are too prominent to escape notice.

The holy father pretended to commiserate her affliction. He would be her friend, counselor, protector. Upon his oath he would have her place confidence in him as her saviour and the protector of her family! Who has not yielded to the influence of sympathy? Who will wonder that, deceived on oath, the frail creature, before that guileful priest, should forget her resolution not to be the means of her parent's destruction! In a few moments, what she knew of the doctrines she had been taught, was in black and white upon the records of the inquisition. The heresy of her whole family is decided upon. And then, distracted by the thought of what she had done, tortured by fiendish instruments, she became completely unnerved and sunk senseless upon the floor.

The reader is now anticipating the dreadful scenes which followed. The poor girl having accused her mother and sister, they are speedily taken up, dragged before that dread tribunal, accused, tortured, mocked, and burned!

And had that mother no consolation in the hour of trouble? Yes; she found Christ a Saviour, even while passing through the valley of the shadow of death.

"Be comforted, my beloved children and friends," cried the pious matron to the group around, as they were led out to execution. "He in whom you have believed, will soon receive you to his arms."

What a contrast is presented to such proceedings in the blessed religion which teaches us to love our enemies and bless those who persecute! Let it be the object, then, of those among whom thousands yet clinging to a false religion, and thousands who are fleeing from its oppression, seek a refuge and a home, to shed on their pathway the true light. Let the aged be supplied with the word of life, and the young brought under religious instruction in our Sabbath schools, and in our own land, at least, we need not fear the terrors of the Inquisition.

An aged divine of the present day has suggested that God in his providence is bringing multitudes of the subjects of papacy here, not that they may be persecuted and trodden down, but that they may be enlightened, and learn aright of Jesus Christ. This thought should be duly weighed.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

In a seaport town, in one of the most distant provinces of France, there lived a merchant who had carried on trade with equal honor and prosperity, until he was turned fifty years of age, and then, by a sudden series of unexpected and unavoidable losses, found himself unable to comply with his engagements; and his wife and children, in whom he placed his principal happiness, reduced into such a situation as doubled his distress.

His sole resource, in this sad situation, was the reflection that, upon the strictest review of his own conduct, nothing of imprudence or iniquity appeared. He thought best, therefore, to repair to Paris, in order to lay a true statement of his affairs before his creditors, that, being convinced of his honesty, they might be induced to pity his misfortunes and allow him a reasonable space of time to settle his affairs. He was kindly received by some, and very civilly by all—from whence he received great hopes, which he communicated to his family; but these were speedily dashed by the cruelty of his principal creditor, who caused him to be arrested and put to gaol. As soon as this melancholy event was known in the country, his eldest son, who was about nineteen years old, listening only to the dictates of filial piety, came post to Paris, and threw himself at the feet of his obdurate creditor, to whom he painted the distress of his family in the most pathetic terms, but without effect. At length, in the greatest agony of mind, he said,

"Sir, since you think nothing can compensate for your loss but a victim, let your resentment devolve on me. Let me suffer instead of my father; and the miseries of a prison will seem light in procuring the liberty of a parent, to console the distressed and distracted family I have left behind me. Thus, sir, you will gratify your revenge without sealing their irretrievable ruin."

And here his tears and sighs stopped his utterance. His father's creditor beheld him upon his knees for a full quarter of an hour. He then sternly bade him rise and sit down, which he obeyed. The gentleman then walked from one corner of the room to the other, in great agitation of mind for about the same space of time. At length, throwing his arms around the young man's neck, "I find," said he, "there is something more valuable than money;—I have an only daughter for whose fate I have the utmost anxiety. I am resolved to fix it; in marrying you she must be happy—go, carry your father his discharge—ask his consent—

bring him instantly hither—let us bury, in the joy of this alliance, all remembrance of what has formerly happened."

Thus the generous gratitude of the son relieved the calamity of the worthy father. The man, who had considered wealth and happiness as synonymous terms, was freed from that fatal error; and Providence vindicated the manner of its proceeding by thus bringing light out of darkness, and through a short scene of misery, rewarded a virtuous family with lasting peace, in the enjoyment of that prosperity which they so richly deserved.

FREEMAN HUNT, ESQ.

It is always pleasant to witness the successful result of labors applied to the accomplishment of a good and useful purpose. No project, perhaps, was ever yet attempted to be carried out, in which embarrassing and unlooked for difficulties did not arise. The man who has courage and energy to battle with them and overcome them as they arise, is he only who is ever likely to reap the rewards of success. Men are too commonly discouraged by small difficulties, and completely overwhelmed by those of a more serious character, but which only require undaunted resolution to overcome. A short history of the labor of a gentleman familiarly known among us, and a resident of our city, may be uninteresting to our older readers, and certainly will afford a lesson to our younger ones, worthy of emulation.

Freeman Hunt, Esq., the editor of that most successful work, known as the "Merchants' Magazine," is a plain, unassuming gentleman, possessed of good taste, sound judgment, and great energy of character. We believe that he first placed himself before the public, by the publication of the "Ladies' Magazine," the first American periodical devoted to female literature, and was the means of ushering Mrs. S. J. Hale into notice, as an authoress, through the pages of that work, which was finally united with the "Lady's Book," now published in Philadelphia. He was afterwards connected with the "Juvenile Miscellany," which has been sometimes called by way of eminence, the "Child's North American;" and subsequently an American edition of the "Penny Magazine," and the "American Pulpit," "The New York Traveller," a weekly paper, which, during the first year, obtained an extensive circulation, he projected and conducted with taste and ability, and also the "American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge," issued under the auspices of an incorporated association of artists. He compiled, if we mistake not, two volumes of "American Anecdotes," the best collection ever published, which were followed by a volume of "Anecdotes and Sketches Illustrative of Female Character." He has been a frequent, but generally an anonymous contributor to the periodicals of the country, and a portion of his useful and popular letters, originally published in the "American Traveller," were afterwards re-published in a volume, under the cognomen of "Letters about the Hudson."

The most important labor of Mr. Hunt, however, was the projection and successful establishment of the "Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review." Having had the means of ascertaining the precise wants of the commercial public, and knowing that almost every other class of our population possessed its appropriate work, he conceived that a magazine and review, devoted to the interest of that large, wealthy, and respectable class, the merchants; a work, which should be thoroughly practical and national in its character, embodying commercial matter, literary and statistical, having a national bearing upon their interests and intelligence, and supported by ripe and disciplined minds, would be a desideratum. This national work, tending to inform us of the causes which had acted upon the trade and commerce in times past, and the expanding growth of our country, he has at length brought out with full success. In this periodical, he has opened a new vein of thought especially adapted to the peculiar cast of our American minds, and erected a monument which will endure.—N. Y. Brooklyn News.

RUNAWAY POND.

This is a name given to a place in the town of Glover, Orleans county, Vt.; not where there is now a pond, but from which, as the name intimates, a pond once ran away. The facts in regard to this spot were published in 1815, but by many are forgotten. There was a pond of water about three miles in length, and some half a mile in breadth, from which issued a small stream running to the south, and mingling its course with the waters that flow into the Connecticut River. There was also a small stream taking its rise a little to the north and west of this pond, the waters of which were discharged to the north, falling into Barton river, and finally finding their way through lake Memphremagog into the St. Lawrence. On this stream there was a mill; and the owner having viewed the make of the ground to the north end or head of the pond, and finding its elevation so small as to oppose but a trifling obstacle to its running that direction, conceived the idea of turning its course to the north, so as to aid in the operations of his mill. Accordingly, on the 4th of July, himself and a number of others went with spades and shovels and commenced digging. They soon found that a few inches from the surface there was nothing but quick sand, and the moment the water began to run in that direction, this gave way very rapidly, cutting a channel, and the whole

water of the pond soon appeared to rush to that point—the banks of the new stream caving in were swept along by the flood, so that the party were only able to escape with their lives.

The owner seeing at once that there might be more water than he desired, and that his mill might be in danger, made a rapid movement in advance of the water, and arrived just in time to apprise his wife of her danger, and enabled her to escape from the mill which she was attending in her husband's absence. As the flood moved onward, it bore everything down that opposed its progress, taking along trees, earth and rocks, and in narrow places in the valley, the moving mass would rise often to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and again reaching a broader place, would spread out and leave immense masses of timber, stones, and earth, which, after a lapse of twenty-nine years, are still visible. The beholder, who was not apprised of what had been done, was struck with absolute amazement, as the water, the moving cause, was wholly invisible. He saw trees of all sizes, and every other substance which could be accumulated, rolling onward; roaring and crashing and shaking the hills, and leaving perfect desolation in its course—the forest and the morass were both obliterated, the hills were laid low and the valleys were exalted. It swept in this way some twenty miles, the whole distance to lake Memphremagog, where, finding nothing to resist its course, it gradually mingled its placid waters, having erected at every step the most enduring monuments of its resistless power.

The width of the tract of this flood was from six or eight rods to half a mile. When the mighty torrent rolling onward, struck the mill, for whose benefit this 'letting out of waters' was undertaken, it was crushed into atoms, and so completely obliterated, that not a vestige has ever been seen. There was here and there a solitary tree to show that a forest had been there. In one of them a fish was found twenty feet from the ground.

Among the extraordinary and almost incredible exhibitions of this flood, is the fact that a rock was moved half a mile, the estimated weight of which was fifty tons.

The pond lay between the mountains, occupying the whole space, and on being drained was found to have been seventy feet in depth. Through the bed of Runaway Pond, the whole three miles, there is now a road leading to Montpelier. The town of Glover has been greatly benefited by the opening of this road. A delightful little village now occupies the ground that was made by the flood.

It may be asked what was the fate of the inhabitants below? The answer is, that twenty-nine years ago there was not a house, and no building except the mill, on the track over which the flood passed. Runaway Pond will long continue an object of much curiosity, and the history of its unceremonious exit will continue to be told in generations to come.

TO GET RID OF A BORE.

During an evening an elderly gentleman was surveying a newspaper at a hotel, through the medium of a pair of gold spectacles. No one was in the room but himself and the bar-keeper, who was standing, half asleep, behind the counter, and a profound silence reigned, only interrupted by the slight ticking of the mantel clock.

Directly the door opened and in popped one of the city exquisites, whose tightly strapped pantaloons and cockney deportment gave him very much the appearance of Paul Pry. "How do you do, old gentleman? Not evening this, 'pon honor," said he, addressing the gentleman with the gold specs, who appeared entirely absorbed in the paper before him, and did not deign to make an answer to the inquiry.

"Unmannerly chap," muttered our exquisite, drawing a chair alongside of the old gentleman and surveying him from head to foot. His curiosity at what could so intently attract the attention of the 'unmannerly chap' in the newspaper, became, however, soon excited, and he pushed and worked his chair with much precision and perseverance, inch by inch, until it came in contact with that of the reader. He then stuck his head over the shoulder of the old gentleman and commenced reading paragraph after paragraph, half aloud. The spectator man continued in his position some time apparently unconscious of the proximity of the dandy. Presently he pulled his handkerchief out of his pocket, seized the dandy by the nose, and gave it a squeeze with such force, that had it even been of iron, he certainly would have left the imprint of his fingers upon it. "Oh! oh!" shouted the exquisite, jumping and kicking like a mad bull. "I beg your pardon, indeed, sir, it was quite unintentional on my part," interposed the gentleman, after relaxing his hold. "But indeed sir, I thought your nose was mine, you sat so close to me, I could not for the life of me distinguish them." Here the matter rested, and the exquisite went off, bearing a memorandum on his proboscis which will undoubtedly teach him to refrain from such unmannerly conduct hereafter.

FRUIT TREES.

The following extracts from a foreign work will show the young people of this country how they keep up a succession of fruit trees in Germany, and perhaps it may stimulate some of them to imitate such an example.

In the duchy of Gotha, in Germany, there are many villages which obtain a rent of many hundred dollars a year for their fruit trees, which are planted on the road side and on the

commons. Every new married couple is bound to plant two young fruit trees. The rent arising from the trees thus planted is applied to the uses of the parish or town.

"In order to preserve the plantations from injury or depredation, the inhabitants of the parish are all made answerable, each of whom are thus on the watch over the other; and if any one is caught in the act of committing any injury, all the damage done in the same year, the authors of which cannot be discovered, is attributed to him, and he is compelled to atone for it, according to its extent, either by fine or corporal punishment."

"A gentleman at Colchester, England, makes it a rule, whenever he builds a cottage, to plant a vine against its walls, and two or three apple and pear trees near to it, or in the garden, and thus he confers a greater benefit on his tenant, by giving him an innocent source of gratification to his children, and an excitement to a little extra industry on his own part, than if he had let him a comfortable, mean-looking hotel, at half the rent."

A few ornamental trees and shrubs, disposed with good taste about a farm house, add much to the beauty and pleasantness of the scene; and they never fail to make a favorable impression on the mind of a visitor of the character of the inmates of the mansion. A season should never be suffered to pass by without some addition being made by the young people to the ornaments of the yard, garden, or lane leading to the house. Some families have displayed their industry, taste, and good judgment, in this respect so conspicuously, as to command the admiration of their neighborhood, and to excite the curiosity of travellers to inquire "who lives there."

The gradual cooling off of love between a married couple, has been a frequent topic of conversation between all sorts of people, and those who are no sorts at all. There was once a couple whose love began like the heat of the torrid zone, and seemed, in a few years after marriage, to be about to take the temperature of New Shetland. A friend remarked the indifference which had gradually taken the place of their fervid affection, and resolved to try an experiment upon them. Calling in one day he remarked, with great concern, that their marriage had been proved to be invalid, and that they were not man and wife as was generally supposed—that the clergyman who pretended to unite them was an impostor, and had no right to unite people together. The circumstances attending this marriage were such as to favor the joke, and they saw no reason to doubt the veracity of their friend. All on a sudden they felt that they were all the world to each other; and lamenting their mutual misfortune with tears, they made arrangements to tie the knot so securely that it should not slip again. Take away the names of wife and husband, and many indifferent couples would love each other dreadfully.

HINT TO THE WEDDED.

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FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

In transacting the business affairs of life, almost every man is sometimes reminded of the adage—"Spare me from my friends and I will take care of my enemies." Especially if his secular affairs should chance to become somewhat embarrassed, whether from his own miscalculations, or from the carelessness or even fraud of others, then is the time for a man to guard as closely against some who have been considered friends as against those who are his open and avowed enemies. If the state of his affairs presses heavily upon him, and he knows unprincipled enemies are watching every opportunity to injure him all in their power, he will meet their nefarious designs manfully, and if possible counteract the premeditated evil; but in this honorable and honest struggle to parry off the mischief intended by enemies, to learn that some, whom he had regarded and respected as friends, are justly comparable to serpents in the grass, ready to bite and sting under the garb of friendship—a knowledge of this fact is doubly painful. Basilisk friends are the most dangerous enemies a man can have, and should be treated with ineffable contempt by every honest man. And duplicity of this kind is often rendered censurable in a two-fold degree, by being concealed under the cloak of religion.

A bold, unblushing, high-handed enemy may sometimes be enticed to consideration; but no language can convey the utter baseness of a hypocritical friend.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FAIR DISCUSSION.

The Tories have been selling off their desire to discuss political principles with the Whigs. They have occasionally thrown out a challenge to some Whig champion, but they have generally felt sure beforehand that it would not be accepted, for reasons which were manifest to them. Since, however, that wonder of modern democracy and scion of old federalism, "the gentleman from Gloucester," has been caught napping; first with TOM. HAZARD, of Newport, with whom he made an engagement and then backed out—and next by GEORGE EVANS of Maine. In the last case he could not back out, and was, consequently, so used up that he gave up the attempt to make converts to hard currency in the state of Maine, and came home "with a flea in his ear," which sticks there yet, I suppose, for I do not hear that he is ranting any where at present. But this is a digression.

I do not pretend, Mr. Editor, to be much of a politician, but rather than the Whig cause

should lack a defender in your columns, I called upon some of your noisy Tory correspondents some months ago, who were always talking about democracy, to tell us what the main principle of democracy is, and what measures they advocate as proper to be pursued by the national government to carry out that principle. I promised in return, to give them the Whig definition and the Whig measures, but I have never been able to get a word out of them. They are too cunning, Mr. Editor, to commit themselves by discussion. They live upon declamation, appeals to the passions, too often the worst passions of the human heart, slander, slang, and falsehood. Is this a serious charge? I appeal to the readers of your paper if their writings, comparatively decent and moderate, which have appeared in your columns, do not bear me out.

The last thing these men desire is a fair field and a fair fight. Why have they disappeared from your columns? Why are they now about establishing a new paper in Weymouth? I will tell you why, sir. It is because their lies have been refuted, their slanders have been exposed, and their sophistry and slang shown up, and the same men have read both sides. They have no chance, and they know it, unless they can have a paper all to themselves, and the readers of it never see any answer to their fiction. These are the reasons why my challenge has not been accepted; why your Tory correspondents have dropped off; and why another paper is to be established at Weymouth. But, as we say in Dunkirk, "Salt will not save them." Your readers are too intelligent to be taken in by a new paper, and if the Tories decline setting forth their principles in your columns, your democratic subscribers will rightfully conclude that they dare not.

To return to the Weymouth paper; do not be afraid of it, Mr. Editor, it will die in two months. It cannot be sustained by subscribers, and the Custom House purse will not be open for such purposes after November.

A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRACY.

The grand effort of the Van Buren leaders now is, to hang on to the name of democracy. The truth-telling editor of the Boston Morning Post, and his friend, "The Soldier of Fortune," have been getting up a long document to prove the identity of the Whig party with the old federalists, but they make a poor case of it, though they have drawn liberally from the fountain head.

The truth is exactly the reverse of this doctrine. You will find that nearly all the active leaders of the Van Buren party are old Federalists. Look at that portion which are sent into our country to preach democracy, and see if it be not so. First comes the Collector of Boston, GEORGE BANCROFT, known in Roxbury as "Oily Gannon." This man in his younger days was a federalist of the bitterest stamp, in favor of dissolving the union. Subsequently his associates were federalists while that party existed, and now he is the very pink of aristocracy, reveling in wealth and luxury himself, and courting the society of birds of the same feather. He can condescend to shake hands with a mechanic or a farmer, but he considers it an act of condescension, and if his master did not need their votes you would see nothing of him.

Next we have PLINY MERRICK, Lawyer, who has been a Federalist, a Whig, an anti-Mason, a Liberal, and has now turned to the party where he finds his old associates.

Then comes BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, a rank federal lawyer of the olden time. An anti-Mason, a Temperance, and anti-Temperance man, a Whig, and a Tory, called by the Boston Post the "Soldier of Fortune," and said, on the same authority, to have betrayed every party that ever trusted him.

In BRADFORD SUMNER, another Boston Lawyer, we recognise one of our old Hartford Convention Federalists, who has been trying for years to get an office where he is best known, without success.

Last in the train comes ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr., yet another Boston lawyer, of whom we may say "he was born a Federalist." His father was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and one of the Committee which drew up the Hartford Convention resolutions. Young Bob was therefore brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, and has followed his father into the ranks of Van Buren.

And these are the men—four old federalists, three of them lawyers, who are sent here from Boston to instruct us in the principles of democracy. It is an old saying, "Once a Captain always a Captain." I would not apply it in politics when a man has honestly avowed the error of his ways; but who ever heard one of these men admit that he was once wrong? They adhere now to the great error of federalism—an error which most of the party long ago saw through and abandoned, and are using all their efforts to strengthen the executive power.

NORMAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SETH J. THOMAS.

Did you ever, Mr. Editor, did you ever hear such a mess? But perhaps you did not hear the NAVAL STORE KEEPER pleading for his salary of four dollars and fifty cents a day, and if you did not, why you escaped a great bore.

I will not undertake to repeat what the orator, whose name stands at the head of this article, said, for his efforts to mislead the democrats of our town was, to use the oft-repeated expression of the Morning Post on more important subjects, "a perfect failure."

The office holders are always loud in their expressions of respect for the intelligence of the people. This orator asserted that all the States which have yet voted, have gone for Van Buren, except Indiana, and then bid his audience shout for the glorious news from

Maine! This statement proves two important things, viz: That the office holders have no respect for the intelligence of the people, but rely altogether upon their supposed ignorance, and that they have become so reckless and abandoned as to lie by wholesale, without mixing in, as they were wont to do, a slight portion of truth. It must have been news to the whole of the audience to learn that Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, and North Carolina have gone for Van Buren in their recent elections; and the Tory portion must have wondered what there was glorious in the first returns from Maine, which show a dead loss of one Representative in Congress, four state Senators, and lots of Representatives, and which indicated a clean sweep by the Whigs from Kittery to Eastport, an indication by the way which proved perfectly correct.

But I will not fill your columns about this "self-made man," (I hope nobody will ever think of making such another) for the foregoing is a fair specimen of his regard for truth; and as to arguments he used none; and for "decency" I think he never could have lived where it is known. Such a rigmorle mess of falsehood, blackguardism, crowing, and fustian, was certainly never reeled off in our place in the same space of time. The Custom House must send bigger guns than their Naval Storekeeper if they expect to make any impression upon old Norfolk.

GRANTIE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Sept. 16, 1840.

I propose occasionally writing you from this city on such "matters and thoughts" as may from week to week occur to my observation. And if you adjudge any of my hasty and crude effusions worthy a little corner in your excellent paper, which can justly boast of as goodly number of correspondents as any other weekly sheet in the Commonwealth, you are at liberty to use them.

I never saw the city more lively than at the present moment. Many sorts of business are now good, and all branches will soon be. Prices are advancing—labor is in great demand, and industry everywhere meets with a corresponding reward. From the great numbers of building now erecting here, all of which requires more or less granite, I presume the stone business is already good. I learn from good authority that one of our shoe-manufacturers near Boston, had on hand, in June last, 25,000 pairs of shoes, and has been manufacturing ever since—he has sold his 25,000 pairs and over. The merchants here, will realize a good fall work. In short, the whole business aspect of our country is at the present moment highly propitious. The recent tornado celebration at Charlestown, is now succeeded by a calm. The good people who came hither to be actors, or speakers, of the great political drama, that has passed off with so much seeming eclat, have returned to their homes, pleased at least with two things—the beauty of our city and its vicinity, and the hospitality of Bostonians. Their reputation on this score has long since reached an elevated stand. There were over 100,000 persons that visited here, during the last week, yet but one serious accident occurred to mar their gratification, and that was the instant death of a lad at Charlestown, from being run over by an omnibus. A melancholy instance of *Felo-de-se*, occurred here on Saturday morning. Mr. John Church, aged 22 years, was found dead in his store, Blackstone street, and upon examination by Jury it was ascertained that he came to his death from taking a quarter of an ounce of arsenic, administered by his own hands.

The Bunker Hill Monument Fair has come off gloriously, for the ladies. This stupendous obelisk will now be completed forthwith, as the receipts will be enormous. How true it is that the ladies are ever forward in all good works. The stone, for the completion of the monument, will probably come from the hills of Quincy, giving a new impulse to the granite business. An extraordinary visitor entered Boston on Monday last, in the form of a great stone, whose dimensions were twenty-nine feet four inches long, five feet two inches wide, and two feet eight inches in thickness. This little mass of fifty tons weight, designed as one of the pillars to the new Custom House, was drawn from "Quincy Common" to this city, with ease and grandeur, by forty yoke of oxen attended with twenty-five men.

You are aware that our whole country is in a mighty political ebullition. A universal monomania pervades the land, on the Presidential question. Both parties are confident of success, and the result it must be admitted is doubtful. In the several State elections that have followed since April last, the whigs have gained—but not sufficient to overthrow the prospects of Martin Van Buren's re-election. Ohio and Pennsylvania will speak out early in October next, in the election of their State officers; and if the indications are favorable to Mr. Van Buren, he doubtless will be sustained. If otherwise, the prospects of William H. Harrison will be highly favorable. Early in November, the election of President takes place, and as goes New York, so goes the Presidency. Mark my words.

Truly, yours,

X.

For the Quincy Patriot.

CASE OF REV. JOHN GREGORY.

The following is a communication, which we copy from the Boston Trumpet and Magazine, relative to the mutual council recently holden in this town, for the investigation of the case of Rev. John Gregory, Pastor of the Universalist Society.

The following brethren, viz: H. Ballou, O. A. Skinner, L. Willis, W. Balfour, J. C. Waldo, E. Hewett, clergymen, and B. B. Mussey, layman, were appointed as a mutual council to consider the complaint of *bigamy* with which Br. John Gregory had been charged. The council met at the house of Br. Gregory, in Quincy, Thursday 3d inst. and after a solemn prayer to God, by Br. Ballou, proceeded to business.

A large number of documents were read and considered, both with respect to the complaint submitted, and the defence made. Every member of the council was greatly surprised that so abundant evidence had been adduced by Br. Gregory's lawyer, by one of the judges of Vermont, by the Magistrate who officiated on the occasion of his marriage, by the father of his present wife, and others, which go to exonerate him from blame in contracting his late marriage under the circumstances of the case. It appeared to the council that he had done all in his power to do, and all the statute of Vermont (where he applied to be divorced) required him to do, in order to entitle him to a bill of divorce from the woman, to whom he was married several years since, and who had wilfully deserted him more than three years.

Such being the unanimous opinion of the council, it was requested as justice to Br. Gregory and his worthy family, that the views thus entertained of the case, should be made public, and hence the following report (which, it is hoped will be published in all our religious periodicals) was drawn up as expressive of the views and feelings of every member of the council, in regard to the merits of this case.

The council having examined with due care all the evidences which were presented in relation to the case submitted, found themselves unanimous in the opinion that Br. Gregory having complied with the requisition of the law of Vermont necessary to entitle him to a bill of divorce, was led to believe by the advice of his council, that he was legally safe in consummating, by marriage, a contract entered into for that purpose, with his present wife.

The council were also unanimous in the opinion, from ample proof, that Br. Gregory had acted openly and honorably towards his present wife, her parents, and all her connections, and used no deceit in any particular relative to the formation of his present marriage.

Furthermore, that the marriage was solemnized by a magistrate who, by letter to the council certified that he was knowing to all the circumstances of the case, and that with this knowledge he considered himself in the way of his duty to unite the parties in marriage.

The council, in view of the evidence adduced in the case, are unanimous in the opinion, that Br. Gregory has not violated the principles of morality, nor any divine law revealed.

B. B. MUSSEY, Chairman.

LEMUEL WILLIS, Clerk.

A CARD.

At a meeting of the First Universalist Society, in Quincy, on the 16th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Rev. Hosea Ballou, Josiah C. Waldo, O. A. Skinner, and Benjamin B. Mussey, Esq., members of the "mutual council," who sat on the case of the Rev. John Gregory, our Pastor, on the 3d inst., for their candid, honest, and impartial investigation of the subject laid before them; and trust that they will receive the unqualified gratitude of all virtuous, unprejudiced members of community.

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily approve of their decision, and believe that they were governed in their investigation by the principles of Christianity.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the Moderator and Clerk, and be sent to the editor of the Quincy Patriot, editor of the Trumpet, and editor of the Vermont Universalist Watchman, with a request that they would publish them in their respective papers.

THOMPSON BAXTER, Moderator.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT, Clerk.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

Required the solid contents of a Wedge, twenty four inches long, six inches wide, and four inches thick at the head, and nine inches wide on the blade.

R. JR.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT. The Troy River relates, that while one of the Hudson River steamboats was on her passage up or down a few days since, a democrat on board proposed to the Captain to call the passengers together and take the vote on the presidency. He consented, and requested all who were in favor of Harrison to take one side of the boat, and those in favor of Van Buren to take the other side, and he would count them. When behold the Van Buren man stood alone on his side of the boat, all the other passengers taking the Harrison side, and came near capsizing the boat, the solitary democrat clinging to the first thing he could catch to prevent himself from sliding to the Harrison side before he was counted.

TANNING. The business of tanning is carried on more extensively in the region of the Catskill Mountains, New York, than in the same limits in any other portion of the country. In 1830, only three tanneries of any size could be found in that region, turning out annually about forty thousand sides of leather. Now there are more than fifty-six tanneries of magnitude in that region, which annually manufacture six hundred and fifty thousand sides of sole leather, valued at nearly two millions of dollars. The leather business, which includes the manufacture of boots and shoes, if the statistics could be obtained, would be found to equal, if not exceed, almost any other branch of business in the state of New York.

IMPORTANT DECISION. It was very properly decided by the Court of Common Pleas, lately at Greenfield, that Overseers of the Poor have no power to authorise persons to inflict personal chastisement upon the unfortunate persons now in their care. The Court was also of opinion that the Overseers of the Poor, themselves, had not power to inflict punishment, as a means of discipline upon any pauper, but was not fully confident on that point.

TOBACCO POISONERS. A New York paper states that a woman lost her life in Jersey City by the improper use of this weed. She had for five or six weeks previous complained of being unwell, and had been advised by some person to employ tobacco as a remedy for her illness. She accordingly procured two papers of tobacco, which she mixed with water, and retiring to her room, applied the decoction in the form of an enema. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes another woman went into the room, and found the deceased lying on her face in spasms, unable to speak. She died in about twenty minutes after.

MONEY TROUBLES. The Patapsco Savings Fund, a shin plaster institution, blew up the other day in Baltimore. This immediate cause was the presentation of a note to the amount of two hundred dollars. It is stated in the Clipper that this great Bank has about thirty thousand dollars in circulation. Runs were made upon other shin plaster concerns, but all survived the one day's run, except the Patapsco. The explosion, however, caused a run upon other institutions of a similar character the next day, and one called the Baltimore Savings Institution closed its doors.

MATRIMONY AND POLITICS. A young democratic dame residing near Auburn, (N. Y.) was courted a short time since by a young man who chanced to be a whig. She did not feel prepared to reject him wholly on the score of politics, but concluded to throw the responsibility of the matter upon the "fates." She therefore settled the question in this wise—that should Harrison be our next President, she would accept the proposal, but should our present Chief Magistrate be elected, she should consider it as a strong proof that the "fates" were not in favor of the union.

WARNING TO TOWNS. The Greenfield Gazette states that an action in the Court of Common Pleas, held in that town, was brought by an individual against the town of Orange, to recover damages for being precipitated in a wagon from a steep descent on the side of a road, while turning out for another vehicle—there being no rail, and the road being narrow. Plaintiff had his leg broken, and received other injuries. The jury returned a verdict exceeding three hundred dollars, for the plaintiff, which is doubled by the statute. The defendants have appealed.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1840.

ONE TERM.

The claims of Gen. Harrison are urged, and those of Mr. Van Buren are set aside by many, on the ground that no man should be a candidate for more than one term.

There are many excellent reasons given why a President should not serve more than one term. It is well known that Thos. Jefferson, in a letter dated November, 1797, to John Adams, said—"I wish they had, at the end of four years, made him (the President,) ineligible to a second term." Gen. Washington, also, wished to retire at the end of his first term, and the peculiar condition of the country alone induced him to accept a second election.

This was the doctrine of General Jackson, who urged it upon the attention of Congress more than once. It then met the applause of true democrats all over the country, and an unsuccessful attempt was made so to amend the Constitution as to make it one of the fundamental laws of the land. The attempt failed, not because the doctrine itself was unpopular, but for the reason that amendments were attempted to be carried with it, and a majority of Congress could not agree upon any plan embracing the whole, and so threw out the whole.

But the facts that Congress did not adopt the recommendation, and that Gen. Jackson himself violated the principle, by consenting to stand for another term, have not in anywise detracted from its merit. It was sound democratic doctrine then, and it is equally sound now. Indeed succeeding events have every year served to show in stronger relief its simple beauty as a democratic principle, and the absolute necessity, if we would preserve our institutions free and unsullied, of reducing it to practice.

A man who is elected to the Presidency, pledged to one term, if he is honest and capable, will be the President of the nation, and not of a party. If he has any regard for his own fame, he will appoint men to office, who are honest, capable, and acceptable to a majority of the people where they are located. These points we consider vitally important to a proper administration of our affairs; and yet they have, especially the latter, been too much disregarded. Such a President would have no interest to serve but the interest of the nation, and he would be likely to serve that interest, truly and well.

But a President, who looks to a re-election, must be necessarily the head of a party and not of the nation. All his appointments will be made from his own partisans, and the whole power and influence of the Government will be brought to bear upon his favourite object. They will be, too often, men wholly unacquainted with the duties of the office they are appointed to, and incompetent to discharge those duties; but they will be selected because they possess influence which can be brought to bear with effect upon the next election, because they have a tact at electioneering which will be equally serviceable. These, to our mind, are serious, if not fatal objections, against the pretensions of any man, however wise or good, to re-election, and we cannot but look upon the principle of one term as the most important in the democratic creed.

A portion of the party that elected Mr. Van Buren, has thought proper to nominate him for re-election. This nomination has been confirmed by a National Convention held at Baltimore, and the door is thus closed against a third candidate who might have been brought forward pledged to one term. All, therefore, who consider that an important principle must now sacrifice that principle, with all the anticipated benefits to be derived from it, which are neither few nor small, or go against his nomination.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 16, 1840.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I arrived in this town yesterday, at half past twelve o'clock. I found the public houses well filled with Delegates to the Convention, from various parts of the State, and during the afternoon and evening, they kept coming thicker and faster; so that this day, as was anticipated, has exhibited one of the greatest meetings of the Democracy ever held in this State. Most every town was fully represented. The people have come to the rescue from the sandy hills of the Cape, from the fertile soil of Worcester, and from the hills of Berkshire. Three thousand delegates were present. They came not with show and pomp, but in perfect republican simplicity, with no badge but the badge of the Constitution; no banner but the banner of stars and stripes, "the banner of humanity." The happy smile and cheerful turn of all, convinced me that their minds are braced in the hope of the final triumph of Democracy. Though our opponents are leaving no stone unturned, and are making use of every means however base to advance their projects, to defeat the re-election of Gov. Morton, to destroy the present administration, and should they by any accident succeed, I know by the character and stamp of the people present this day, it would make them clasp the more firmly the noble principles for which they contend. Democracy knows of no defeat. It may like truth, as set forth in romance, be lost for a time in the mystic halo of intrigue and deception, yet it will soon break forth again, like the sun from the mid-day cloud, with redoubled splendor.

Last evening, a most thrilling meeting was held in the Town Hall. The hall was crowded, and many were unable to obtain admittance. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Whitmarsh, Bancroft, Rantoul, Merrick, and Wright. Mr. Bancroft was truly eloquent. He spoke with energy, distinctness, and precision. He was modest and unassuming in his style and gesture. And the interest manifested by the hearers showed that they were with him in the development of those principles, that should always actuate a free people. All the speakers were frequently interrupted by full and loud cheers, from the vast throng assembled.

This morning precisely at ten o'clock, the Convention, having assembled in the largest meeting house in town, was called to order by the chairman of the State Committee, Col. Greene of the Boston Post, and was organized by the choice of Dr. Henry H. Childs of Pittsfield, President, and fourteen Vice Presidents, (one from each county) Four Secretaries were chosen, Messrs. Beach, Josselyn, Mann, and Allen, Jr.

It was proposed to present the names of M. Van Buren and Rich. M. Johnson, the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to see in what manner they would be received. It was with three times three. The names of Marcus Morton and Nathan Willis were presented in like manner, as the candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and were received with the same enthusiastic feeling—which proved that the Democracy of the old Bay State have entire confidence in those servants, and that they will march to the battle in November, in solid phalanx, I trust of 60,000.

The following gentlemen were selected, to be supported for Electors for President and Vice President—WM. P. WALKER, of Lenox, } At Large.
EBENEZER FISHER, of Dedham, }

No. 1—CALEB EDDY, of Boston,
" 2—ROBERT UPTON, of Salem,
" 3—NATHANIEL STEVENS, of Andover,
" 4—TIMOTHY THOMPSON, of Charlestown,
" 5—SAMUEL D. SPURR, of Worcester,
" 6—CALEB HUBBARD, of Sunderland,
" 7—JOHN LELAND, of Cheshire,
" 8—JAMES FOWLER, of Westfield,
" 9—ARTEMAS BROWN, of Medway,
" 10—NATHAN C. BROWNELL, of Westport,
" 11—THOMAS MANDELL, of New Bedford,
" 12—JESSE PIERCE, of Stoughton.

A committee was chosen to draft Resolutions, Address, and an answer to the "whig declaration of principles," promulgated on the 10th inst.,—who reported at the adjourned meeting in the afternoon. The reports were eloquent, and sound in faith. The answer to the "whig declaration" expounds, in true colors, their hollow pretences of love to the people, and the inconsistency of their words and actions. They will (by vote), be soon published; consequently it is unnecessary to attempt a brief summary of them. A committee of two from each county were chosen, to prepare a statement of the State Expenditures.

Owing to the great number unable to obtain admittance into the house, the convention adjourned to the twenty acre lot, in front of the Arsenal. Speeches were made by Robert Rantoul, Jr., Alexander H. Everett, and Benjamin F. Hallett. All of them spoke in their usual happy and eloquent style, and their remarks were heartily received.

The Convention was dissolved, as the sun sunk behind old Berkshire Hills. All has passed in quiet order. Nothing has occurred to mar the harmony and union which now exists in the Democratic ranks. One opinion seemed to pervade the whole meeting; and I believe, if the whole party will be as active and zealous as their delegates have shown themselves this day, they will produce—if the party be dead, as the Atlas asserts,—a resurrection in November, that will cause the dry bones of whiggery to quake.

Yours, truly,

N.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Postmaster General has changed his ground in relation to the transmission of printed intelligence through the country; and newspapers can now be carried by all the railroads, steamboats and stages, whether they are mail carriers or not.

A law passed by the last Legislature of Virginia, to prevent betting on elections, places that kind of betting on the footing of gambling, and we believe (says the Richmond Compiler,) prescribes similar punishments.

The editor of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times thinks ladies and gentlemen ought always to walk arm-in-arm—for if a lady is ashamed of a gentleman she had better not walk with him at all. The fact is, a man looks rather foolish walking by the side of a lady as if their feelings were as distant as their persons.

The American Commissioners to survey and explore the North Eastern Boundary have entered upon the duties of their appointment.

Hon. Horace Mann has given notice of School Convention will be held in this city, the 14th of October next.

James Kendall, the celebrated Clarinet Boston, has been appointed leader of a Band.

The Hon. Littleton W. Tazewell, formerly whig Governor of that State, has tendered his preference for Mr. Van Gen. Harrison.

The Milledgeville Recorder expresses that a general resumption will shortly take place of the banks of Georgia.

Hon. Charles Taylor, having declined to Congress from one of the districts in Morton McMichael, Esq. one of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, has been in his place.

STILL ANOTHER WHIRLWIND. To Maine, during the past week, has resulted triumph of the Whigs. Ex-Gov. Edward Doubledt, Governor by five hundred over Gov. Fairfield, the present democratic. In both branches of the State Legislature will have a majority; last year democratic. The whigs have gained the Congress, which, with the two they will make five, to two democrats and. This result was altogether unexpected party.

MARRIED.

In North Weymouth, by Rev. Mr. Benjamin P. Thomas of Quincy, to Miss H. of the former place.

In Portland, Me., Mr. David Tucker to M. Vose. Generously remembered by the friends of the former.

DIED.

In this town, 11th inst., William Henry Williams and Mrs. Clarissa Packard, aged On the 12th inst., John S., son of Mr. On the 13th inst. and 7 days.
On the 14th inst., George Henry, son of ten and Mrs. Abigail Small, aged 18 months.

Fall Goods. For sale, a new lot of Fall Goods, are—stout Beaver Cloths; very Broadcloths; Cotton and Woolen Flannels; silk, silk; Cassimeres, &c.—at 10 Also—1 Case HATS, of superior quality. E. PACKARD
Quincy, Sept. 19.

Weymouth and Braintree NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, to be held at the Hancock House, on the 1st of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The semi-annual dividend will be paid on the same day, to the holders of stock of business on the 30th instant.
T. R. HANSON,
Weymouth, Sept. 19.

Quincy Stone Bank THE Annual Meeting of the Stock Quincy Stone Bank, for the choice of Officers, will be held at the Hancock House, on the 1st of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The semi-annual dividend will be paid on the same day, to the holders of stock of business on the 30th instant.
ABRAHAM BARTLETT,
Quincy, Sept. 19.

Dancing. MR. S. KNEELAND would most respectfully notice to his friends and the public that he will commence a School for the Dancing, at the Hall in the Hancock French's) on TUESDAY EVENING, on seven o'clock.
Terms of tuition, \$8 a couple, (twenty or \$5 for a single gentleman, payable half advance.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. K. French's, Saturday afternoon, and event to the commencement of the School.
N. B. Mr. K. would give notice that, assist in the Ladies' department of the School, Quincy, Sept. 19.

To Wall Layers. PROPOSALS will be received by the till TUESDAY, 20th of September, for hauling the stones and laying about one hundred rods of running Wall on his land, the new County Road to be made; the taken from the premises wherever they can be easily obtained.
A description of the kind of Wall to be obtained by applying to the subscriber.
Should the above not be contracted for, at that time, it will be let at Auction to the highest bidder on the 20th of September, or 1st of October.
Conditions, &c. made known at the time.
Quincy, Sept. 19.

Music School. THOSE gentlemen who wish to attend School are requested to meet at the House, on SATURDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock. A Teacher will be present proper arrangements.
Quincy, Sept. 19.

Notice. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. PROBATE OFFICE, Sept. 12th, A. D. 1840. NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of JONATHAN WILSON, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman having been presented for Probate by John of Braintree, the person therein named as Ordered, That the said Jonathan Wilson's sons interested therein, that they may appear concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be held in said County, on the 10th of October, A. D. 1840, by publishing this notice successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Quincy, Sept. 19.

Notice. THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist House, is offered for sale or to let. Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of ing-house, for sale or to let.
Also—A House at Quincy Point will be Inquire of ALBERT I.
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Powder. J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 28.

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Sept. 16, 1840.

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Though our opponents are leaving no stone unturned, and are making use of every means however base to advance their projects, to defeat the re-election of Gov. Morton, to destroy the present administration, and should they by any accident succeed, I know by the character and stamp of the people present this day, it would make them clasp the more firmly the noble principles for which they contend. Democracy knows of no defeat. It may like truth, as set forth in romance, be lost for a time in the mystic land of intrigue and deception, yet it will soon break forth again, like the sun from the mid-day cloud, with redoubled splendor.

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The Milledgeville Recorder expresses the opinion that a general resumption will shortly take place by the banks of Georgia.

Hon. Charles Naylor, having declined a re-election to Congress from one of the districts in Pennsylvania, Morton McMichael, Esq., one of the editors of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, has been nominated in his place.

STILL ANOTHER WHIRLWIND. The election in Maine, during the past week, has resulted in a complete triumph of the Whigs. Ex-Gov. Edward Kent is undoubtedly chosen Governor by five hundred majority over Gov. Fairfield, the present democratic incumbent. In both branches of the State Legislature the whigs will have a majority; last year democracy had the ascendancy. The whigs have gained three members of Congress, which, with the two they have already, will make five, to two democrats and one vacancy. This result was altogether unexpected by either party.

MARRIED.

In North Weymouth, by Rev. Mr. Emery, Mr. Benjamin P. Thomas of Quincy, to Miss Hannah French of the former place.

In Portland, Me., Mr. David Tucker to Miss Harriet M. Vose. Generously remembered by this couple.

DIED.

In this town, 11th inst., William Henry, son of Mr. William and Mrs. Clarissa Packard, aged 7 years.

On the 12th inst., John S., son of Mr. John S. Foster, aged 13 months and 7 days.

On the 14th inst., George Henry, son of Capt. Warren and Mrs. Abigail Small, aged 18 months.

Fall Goods.

FOR sale, a new lot of Fall Goods, among which are—Broadcloths; Cotton and Woollen Flannels; dark Calicoes; blk. Silk; Cassimeres, &c.—at low prices. Also—1 Case HATS, of superior quality.

Quincy, Sept. 19. E. PACKARD & CO.

Weymouth and Braintree Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 6th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Cashier.

Weymouth, Sept. 19.

Quincy Stone Bank.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank, for the choice of Directors, will be held at the Hancock House, on the 5th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The semi-annual dividend will be payable on and after the same day, to the holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th instant.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Sept. 19.

Dancing.

MR. S. KNEELAND would most respectfully give notice to his friends and the public, in Quincy, that he will commence a School for the instruction of Dancing, at the Hall in the Hancock House, (Mr. French's) on TUESDAY EVENING, October 6th, at seven o'clock.

Terms of tuition \$8 a couple, (twenty-four lessons) or \$5 for a single gentleman, payable half-quarterly in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Kneeland at Mr. French's, Saturday afternoons, and evenings, previous to the commencement of the School.

N. B. Mr. K. would give notice that his wife will assist in the Ladies' department of the School.

Quincy, Sept. 19.

To Wall Layers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber till TUESDAY, 29th of September instant, for hauling the stones and laying about one hundred and forty rods of running Wall on his land through which the new County Road is to be made; the stones to be taken from the premises wherever they can be most easily obtained.

A description of the kind of Wall wanted, may be obtained by applying to the subscriber.

Should the above not be contracted for previous to that time, it will be let at Auction to the lowest bidder, on the above named 29th of September, on the premises.

Conditions, &c. made known at the time.

ELISHA MARSH.

Quincy, Sept. 19.

Music School.

THOSE gentlemen who wish to attend the Music School are requested to meet at the Hancock House, on SATURDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. A Teacher will be present to make proper arrangements.

Quincy, Sept. 19.

Notice.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Sept. 12th, A. D. 1840.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

JONATHAN WILD,

late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having been presented for Probate by Jonathan Wild of Braintree, the person therein named as Executor.

Ordered, That the said Jonathan Wild notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the third day of October, A. D. 1840, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Quincy, Sept. 19.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 28.

Jonathan F. Moore,

Attorney at Law.

Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

Steve Wood.

NOW landing on Granite Wharf about fifty cords of Wood, sawed up from ten to twenty eight inch in length, suitable for Stoves, and cheaper by thirty-three and a third per cent. than any that has been offered for sale in this market. A sample may be seen at the store of Frederic Hardwick, Jr. or at the shop of Francis Williams.

Apply at Quincy Point to either of the subscribers.

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB,

JOHN SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of LUDOVICUS WILD, of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, shoe trader, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Ludovicus Wild will be held at the Probate Office, in Dedham, in said County, on TUESDAY, the 23d Sept. inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Ludovicus Wild, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Ludovicus Wild, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Messenger.

Braintree, Sept. 12.

Notice.

MRS. L. G. DAWES proposes instructing a class of children in DRAWING, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, beginning the first Wednesday in October.

Terms, two and half dollars the twenty-six lessons. Pencils and paper not included.

For further information, apply at the residence of Mr. John Greenfield.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

To Road Makers.

THE undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will let, at public auction, such sections of the new road leading from Cherry street in Braintree, to the depot, as may be required, as the town of Quincy are required to build, on TUESDAY, the 23th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Said Road commences at a stake a few feet westerly of a large cedar tree, in the westerly end of Cherry street, in Braintree, and thence running north nineteen degrees, west twenty two rods and sixteen links in land now of Samuel Capen and formerly of Levi Wild, thence on the same course in pasture land of Hon. John Q. Adams fifty-five rods to a stake, thence north twenty eight degrees, west in the same land forty-four rods, thence on the same course in land of Thomas Adams forty-six rods, thence on the same course in land of John Q. Adams sixty-six rods, thence on the same course in land of Josiah Adams and Elizabeth Adams (held in common) eighty-three rods, thence on the same course in land of Thomas J. Nightingale thirty rods, thence on the same course across the old road leading to the houses of said J. Adams and E. Adams six rods, thence on the same course west in the land of said Josiah and Ebenezer Adams fourteen rods and eight links, thence north thirty-four degrees, west in the same land four rods and twelve links, thence north fifty-six degrees, west in land of Elisha Marsh thirty-four rods, thence on the same course west in said Elisha Marsh land twenty-eight rods, thence north thirty-three degrees, west in the same land eleven rods, thence on same course one rod and twelve links across a road, thence on same course in land of Samuel Capen and seven rods and seven links, thence on same course across an old road, thence on the same course in land of Dr. William B. Daggan six rods, thence north thirty-three and one half degrees west in land of Elisha Marsh, Crane's field, thence north forty-five degrees, west in the same land eight rods to the intersection of a town road recently laid out from Captain's Bridge (so called) to Willard's Lodge in Quincy. The Road is laid on the northern side of the aforesaid line, and is three rods in width throughout.

Thirty days are allowed to the several owners of the land over which said road is laid to take off their trees and crops and to remove their walls and fences.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, Selectmen.

DANIEL BAXTER, Quincy, Sept. 12.

Notice.

THE third meeting of the creditors of Hosen W. V. Wagon, of Braintree, in Norfolk County, insolvent debtor, is ordered by Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, to be holden at his dwelling-house, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the creditors of the said Hosen may appear and prove their debts, as the Assignee will present his account for allowance.

SHADRACH THAYER, Assignee.

Braintree, Sept. 12.

G. A. Thayer's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

GEORGE A. THAYER,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEWEL BRACKETT, Executor.

Quincy Sept. 5.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, &c.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS several Gardens have been entered in this town, on the 2d and 3d instant, and robbed, the President and Directors of the Association for the detection of garden thieves, etc., hereby offer the above reward for the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.

GEORGE W. BEALE, President.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

MARY BOURNE,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, single woman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EZEKIEL WORSTER, Adm.

Weymouth, Aug. 22.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Public Notice.

WILL be leased, in Quincy, the Ledges of excellent Granite recently occupied by Hezekiah B. Martin & Co., on land of Hon. Josiah Quincy.

All persons are hereby forbid entering the above premises for the purpose of using or carrying away Stone, Wood, or any other property, without the permission of the subscriber, if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

By order of Hon. Josiah Quincy.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Removal.

THE Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane,—entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8.

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and printed expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that the limited copartnership entered into by the undersigned, for the purpose of publishing the fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth; and said Lewis Newcomb is special partner, and said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb being the general partners. The business is conducted under the names,

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership expires on the eleventh day of October next, therefore all persons indebted to them by Notes or Accounts are requested to call and make payment on or before that day as a change in the firm is contemplated.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

To Travelers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR

OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with moderate success in this medicine, a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

Forty thousand dollars worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in dreadful disease, (consumption); the most marvellous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the fruits of its Sanitarium labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception and fraud into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular solicitation and never failing cure to all disorders of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the fruits of its Sanitarium labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception and fraud into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

DR. MRS. G., graduated in Paris at Midwife, will attend on ladies who should prefer Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services at Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

DR. CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, and persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15.

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as Tickings, Barlaps, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Veils, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de Laines, Lace, Cambric and Thread Edgings and Insertings, etc., at prices which will correspond with the most distal idea of "hard times."

Also—Unbleached Sheetings, 4-4 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the article here.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Apprentice Wanted.

To learn the "art and mystery" of Printing. An active, intelligent Lad, fifteen or sixteen years of age, can have a good opportunity by applying at the

QUINCY PATRIOT OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EBENEZER BENT.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Selling off at Cost.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

OLD ARCHIE,
BY MRS. W. H. COX.

Though fervid noon has long been past,
Still poor Archie says "good morning!"—
For morning never fades with him,
Though the day to night is turning.
The season's roll, the clock, the bell,
Those landmarks on life's changeful haste,
Light up no hopes, recall no joys,
Upon his vacant mental waste.

His name is of the heathen land,
But the spell her harp has broken,
And the peevish strain which genius mourns,
Comes to him as words unspoken.
"Scott" wakes no echo in his breast,
And the pathos of classic "Burns,"
No sentiment responsive e'er
To poor old Archie's mind returns.

The children laugh at his odd garb,
Many hues fantastically blending,
For he in all their pleasure hours,
Kindest aid is ever lending.
He joins with them, nor needs that time
Is hastening onward to the day,
When they will pause in their rude sports,
To list the knell of Archie Gray.

THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

BY ISAAC P. SHEPARD.

I ask not Fame; 'tis fleeting
As breath of phantoms e'er;
With glory's plumes cheating,
'Twill nought but sadness leave.
A surer good I would possess—
A joy that liveth ever,
That when is past the worm's caress,
Despair may seize me never.

I ask not Gold; it bindeth
To earth the spirit down;
It's hireling slave ne'er findeth
Save but a demon's frown.
It is the Tantalus of hell,
Immortal eyes tormenting,
And woe is they that break its spell,
Ere life's last hour repenting!

I ask not Power; it stifleth
The soul's best thoughts of God;
Wide earth with woe it filleth,
And sways an iron rod.
Soft beauty's charms I would not crave,
For they are millions sighing;
They pass away as sinks the wave
Along the sea shore dying.

I ask not Friends; there liveth
But few who bear the name;
For boasted friendship giveth
A swift unstable flame;
If want is far, and hopes are bright,
Men smile, with others smiling;
But when close near misfortunes night,
They pass away reviling!

'Tis not of earth, the treasure
That satisfies the soul;
It's value nought can measure
From north to southern pole.
The seraphs round the holy throne
It's keeping well might covet,
For none of all the treasures known
In heaven, is prized about it!

'Tis found where tears are flowing
Down contrite sinner's cheeks—
Where hearts with love are glowing,
While Jesus gently speaks.
The star that rose in Bethlehem,
Points where is heaven's best token,
Beneath the cross there lies a gem,
THE PEARL OF PRICE UNspoken.

ANECDOTES.

COST OF PAINT. Some years ago there lived in Berkshire county, Mass., two physicians of considerable skill and eminence. One of them used no spirituous liquor—the other drank freely, and while one had acquired considerable property, the other remained poor. Meeting each other one day, when the former was returning from a distant town with a richly painted and well made carriage, the latter accosted him: "Doctor, how do you manage to ride in a carriage painted in so costly a manner? I have been in practice as long and extensively as you, and charge as much, but I can't hardly live and drive the old one." The point on my carriage, he replied, "didn't cost half as much as the paint on your face."

WELL ANSWERED. A Roman being about to repudiate his wife, amidst a variety of other questions from her enraged kinsman, was asked, "is not your wife a sensible woman?" "Is she not a handsome woman?" "Has she not borne you five children?" In answer to all which questions, slipping off his shoe, he held it up, and interrogated them in his turn: "Is not this shoe," said he "a very handsome one?" "Is it not extremely well made?" And yet none of you can tell where it pinches!"

HOW SMART! A young lady, rather given to gossiping, was in the habit of complaining of a bad taste in her mouth every morning. She consulted a physician upon the matter. He told her it was because she went to bed every night with so much scandal in her mouth. "Well then doctor," said she, if that is the case, I will be sure to let it all out before night, hereafter."

CLASSICAL WAITER. "Bring me a bottle of hock," said a gentleman dining at a hotel; "hic, haec, hock." The waiter departed, but no wine came. "Didn't I tell you to bring me a bottle of hock?" inquired the gentleman, as the waiter soon after came that way. "Yes sir," replied the other, "but I thought you afterwards declined it."

GOOD MOTHERS. "What is wanting," said Napoleon, "that the youth of France may be well educated?" "MORRIS!" replied Madame Camper. This reply struck the Emperor. "Here," said he, "is a system of education for the world." Be it your care to train up Mothers who shall know how to educate their children.

A SMART PUPIL. "Josiah, how many scruples are there in a drachm?" "Don't know, zur." "Well then recollect, there are two." "Oh, there is, hay! well, daddy takes his darn every morning without no scruples."

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum, calculated to cure all diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all the inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes: "I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started in the morning, when they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the most commendable testimonials which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, established their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colored, black, brown, additio, drab, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colored—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colored—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

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Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 28.

if

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the

Railroad, JOHN BABCOCK, Jr.

Milton, June 13.

if

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in all the most every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability of the Liver, Cholera, Pleurisy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other discolored Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a fac simile of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle, and that the name of the box of pills.

For sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

if

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always SURE to do good.

Thus may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocle and Cancer Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick-head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and Lowness of spirits, as well as all the diseases which are denominated by the name of Biliousness.

And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY OBLIVIONED.

BRIEFLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

if

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author in 1835, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY OBLIVIONED.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the important use of calomel, both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to the investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovery. And considering the new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

if

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tippecanoe and other Brown Sheetings; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Cloth and Linens; Red Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Hocking, Canvas and Paddings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other sensible Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education from one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning gray. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

Jayne's Carmivative Balsam,
Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the bowels unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This Balsam is always kept on hand, and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of many thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long dis-vested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers, and ladies and gentlemen again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever.

Bald heads are donning their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand against as they behold the demolition of their business. It will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigwigs are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.
FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

1y

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment of the year.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

if

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264,) No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief, who call on the Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unbalanced Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial

VOLUME 4.

Mr. O'Connell has commenced his repeal agitation in England, by a meeting at Liverpool. It was attended, of course, by almost the whole Irish population, who displayed their usual enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell was the only speaker. In the course of his remarks he glorified the Queen as one who would be sure to render "Justice to Ireland," and exclaimed with true Milesian fervor, "May she live long and be glorious—may her husband love her better than the husband of any other woman in the British empire, and may they have more children than any grandmother who had two and twenty."

The father of Prince Lea, (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland,) has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Courier Francais*, in which he states that he is convinced that his son was the victim of an infamous intrigue, and had been seduced by vile flatterers, false friends, and perhaps insidious advice. He adds, that the insult inflicted on his son, by confining him in the prison of an infamous assassin, "is a monstrous un-French piece of cruelty; that it is insidious. He concludes by recommending his "misled and seduced son to his judges, and to all those who possess a French and a paternal heart."

On the 16th ult. the king of France embarked with his family in the *Veloz* steamer, his intention being to touch at Boulogne, but the weather became very stormy, and the steamer was obliged to make for Calais. In threading the channel, the vessel was driven by the violence of the winds and waves on the works of the new jetty, where she grounded in a situation of imminent peril to all on board. As soon as it was possible to effect a debarkation, the king ordered every person to be landed, and was himself the last person that left the ship. Thousands of the inhabitants of Boulogne crowded the shore to receive their sovereign, after which the king, with his family, left the town for Boulogne.

Lord Falkland, the new Governor of Nova Scotia, lady and suite, came in the *Britannia* to Halifax. Lady Falkland is a daughter of the late King William IV. and Mrs. Jordan. His lordship was received with great ceremony at Halifax. The troops were all paraded, and salutes were firing when the *Britannia* left.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1840.

Who is the MAN. A person advertises in the *New York Sun*, offering a reward of twenty dollars for a politician of one party who will talk to one of the opposite party half an hour without getting angry.

We are ready to enter the list, and do hereby accept the challenge to discuss politics, on the conditions as above set forth, provided the money be placed beyond the reach of leg treasurers, and our combatant gives us the right to select the place to hold the debate. Our contemporary, Col. Greene, of the *Boston Morning Post*, we select, on our part, to act as one of the judges.

Come on, ye sapient genies, don't back out! What's the trouble. An old Benedict editor thus discourses on temptations: Women tell us they would not sin if we did not tempt them. We would not tempt them if they did not invite us.

He who would thus attempt to libel the female character, richly deserves to be tied to the apron strings of some old maid, during "life's short play." Warm Reception. On the arrival of Ex-President J. Q. Adams at Bangor, Me., from Nova Scotia, he was waited upon by a large number of the citizens of that city, who were introduced to the veteran statesman by the Mayor. At the repeated desire of the multitude, he favored them with some remarks of high interest to the citizens of Maine.

On his arrival at Houlton from Halifax, a salute of fifteen guns was fired by the garrison there, and the troops were paraded for his inspection.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. A man was recently lynched at Richmond, Va., in the night, for having expressed abolition sentiments. Hon. Daniel Webster and Hon. Isaac Hill have engaged to address the farmers of Worcester, at their Cattle Show.

Passengers are now carried from New York to New Haven for twelve and a half cents.

The Democratic Press is the title of a very handsome daily, commenced a few days ago in New York. It supports the Whig candidates for the Presidency.

The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, the talented and highly respected Sheriff of Suffolk district, has resigned his seat, and declines running for the next term, in consequence of ill health.

William M. Price, late United States District Attorney, is again practising at the New York Bar.

The world is like a vast sea; mankind like a vessel sailing on its tempestuous bosom. Our prudence is its sail; the senses serve us for oars, good or bad fortune are the favorable or contrary winds, and the judgment is the rudder.

According to the Book of Jasher, recently published, Noah, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married to Noah.

The rod of the Prophet at Horeb brought not fire from the rock, but water, sweet water; so sometimes the blow of affliction, blessed by a higher Power, softens the heart to the flow of the gentler affections.

The world crosses the rich, however deficient in intellect or morals, and avoid the poor man of merit, in his thread bare coat.

Money, in the opinion of the world, makes a man wise and virtuous; the want of it, foolish and wicked. It is estimated that the proceeds of the Fair, for the benefit of the Bunker Hill Monument, will exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

There was a great whig gathering at Erie, Pa. on the 10th inst. About twenty thousand persons attended, Francis Granger, of New York, presided.

The annual muster of the Boston Brigade will take place on Wednesday, October 7th, on the Common.

NOTICES.

Charles F. Adams, Esq., of Quincy, will deliver a Lecture before the "Whig Republican Association of Quincy," on THURSDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, at the Town Hall, in reply to a lecture given before the democratic citizens of Quincy, on Thursday evening last, by George Bancroft, Esq., of Boston. The public generally are invited to attend.

By order of the Directors.
I. W. MUNROE, Rec. Sec'y.

The Democratic Republicans of the several towns, including the Twelfth Congressional District, are requested to elect twelve as many Delegates as they were entitled to Representatives in the last Legislature, to meet in Convention at Messrs. Gardner & Prouty's Hotel, in South Scituate, on MONDAY, the 12th of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported at the approaching election, for Representative of said district in the Congress of the United States.

By order of the District Committee.

The Democrats of Quincy are hereby notified, that a pleasant and commodious Room, over Mr. Gill's Store, has recently been fitted up in good taste and furnished with papers for their accommodation.

This is the Head Quarters and News Room for every Democrat, without distinction. We are one.

The Democrats of the several towns in Norfolk County are requested to send twice the number of Delegates to which they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature, (under the altered constitution) to a Convention to be held at the Phoenix Hotel, in Dedham, on MONDAY, the 5th day of October next, at eight o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators for the approaching election, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.
SILAS W. WILDER, Chairman.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

DIED.

In this town, 15th inst., Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Peter and Mrs. Joshua Keating, aged 18 months.

On the 17th inst., Miss Ann Harriet, daughter of Mr. Albert and Mrs. Susannah B. Pratt, aged 1 month and 21 days.

On the 18th inst., Angelo, son of Capt. Azro B. and Mrs. Hannah B. Siles, aged 9 months and 12 days.

On the 20th inst., Charles G. infant child of Mr. Charles E. and Mrs. Susan Whitcomb, aged 2 weeks.

On the 20th inst., Maria B., daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Harriet Pratt, aged 22 months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

"What are those soul-reviving strains,
Which echo thus from Zion's plains?
What anthems loud, and louder still,
So sweetly sound from Zion's hill?"

Lo! 'tis an infant chorus sings
Hosanna to the King of Kings:
The Savior comes!—and lo! he claims
Salvation in Immanuel's name."

Stores!

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves, will be answered.

Also a variety of the Circular and the Pailor Stoves.

Quincy, Sept. 26
3w
ENGIN S. FELLOWS.

Notice.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Sept. 19th, A. D. 1840.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will of

TABITHA PORTER,

late of Weymouth, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Asa Hunt of said Weymouth, therein named Executor.

Ordered, That the said Asa Hunt notify all persons interested therein that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1840, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Weymouth, Sept. 26.

Furniture at Auction.

ON TUESDAY, the twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the late residence of Mr. George A. Thayer, deceased, in Quincy—Will be sold at public Auction, various articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bed and Bedsteads, Clock, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Table Cloths, Knives and Forks, Crockery, Glass and Tin Ware, Fire Set, lot of Wood, second hand Blinds, Shaw Bench and Tools, and various other articles.

Conditions—Cash, on delivery.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auctioneer.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Music School.

THOSE gentlemen who intend to join this School, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock, with their Teacher.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Notice.

SEPT. 25th, A. D. 1840.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I have given to my son, JOHN CASSIDY, Jr. his time; that I shall not claim his wages, and that I will not pay any debts of his contracting.

JOHN C. CASSIDY, Jr.

WITNESSES,
WILLIAM THAYER.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Assignee's Notice.

NORFOLK ss. SEPT. 22, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly chosen and appointed Assignee of the estate of

LUDOVICUS WILD.

of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, shoe-trader, said Wild, or that have any of his goods or estate in their possession, are requested to pay and deliver the same to the Assignee, and to none other.

And further notice is hereby given, that the second meeting of the creditors of the said Ludovicus Wild, will be held at the dwelling house of Sherman Leland, Esq., on SATURDAY, the third day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting to said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Assignee.

Braintree, Sept. 26.

Notice.

MRS. L. A. NEWCOMB and MISS R. T. PACKARD will instruct a Class in Music, Drawing and Painting, having taught these branches here, and in some of the most celebrated institutions. Three lessons per week—to commence November 23. References can be obtained, if necessary.

Terms—Drawing and Painting, 30 lessons, \$10.00
Quincy, Sept. 26.

Notice.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Sept. 19th, A. D. 1840.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will of

ANN CURTIS,

late of Weymouth, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Leonard Humphrey, the person therein named as Executor.

Ordered, That the said Leonard Humphrey notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1840, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Weymouth, Sept. 26.

Dancing School.

Evening School, once a week, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Dancing.

MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, of Quincy, that he will commence a School at the Hall of Mr. French's, on Thursday, the 22d of October, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Terms of Tuition. For new scholars, \$12 a couple, for 24 lessons; a gentleman without a partner, \$7; and \$10 a couple for his former scholars.

His pupils will be taught the above accomplishment in the most modern style, with a great variety of new and pleasing figures. Mr. Stimson will pay special attention to the manners and deportment of the pupils, entrusted to his charge, and fit them for correct carriage and address in the drawing-room. (By the politeness is truly considered an essential part of Dancing tuition.) The opinion of the immortal Locke is inestimable, as it clearly shows the importance that great man attached to dancing as a gentlemanly accomplishment, and a necessary introduction into company.

—Dancing, being that which gives graceful motion to all our limbs, and becoming confidence to young people, I think, cannot be learned too early. Nothing appears to me to give young people so much confidence and behavior, and to raise them to the conversation of those above their years, as dancing."

Quincy, Sept. 26th.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting my son,

A. GEORGE W. DYER, a minor, on my account, as I shall hereafter pay no debts contracted by him.

WILLIAM DYER.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Jonathan F. Moore,

Attorney at Law.

Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

Notice.

MRS. L. G. DAVIES proposes instructing a class

of children in DRAWING, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, beginning the first Wednesday in October.

Terms, two and half dollars the twenty-six lessons. Pencils and paper not included.

For further information, apply at the residence of Mr. John Greenleaf.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

To Road Makers.

THE undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will, at public auction, such sections of the new road leading from Cherry street in Braintree, to Copeland street in Quincy, as the town of Quincy are required to build, on

TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Said Road commences at a stake a few feet westerly of a large cedar tree at the easterly end of Cherry street, in Braintree, and thence running north nineteen degrees, west twenty-two rods and sixteen inches in land now of Samuel Capen and formerly of Levi Wild, thence on the same course in pasture land of John J. Q. Adams, thence north twenty-seven degrees north twenty-eight and half degrees, west in the same land forty-four rods, thence on the same course in land of Thomas Adams forty-six rods, thence on the same course in land of said John Q. Adams sixty-six rods, thence on the same course in land of said John Q. Adams and Ebenezer Adams (held in common) eighty-three rods, thence on the same course in land of Thomas J. Nightingale thirty-one rods, thence on the same course across the old road leading to the houses of said J. and E. Adams six rods, thence north twenty-seven degrees west in the land of said John Q. Adams and Ebenezer Adams fourteen rods and eight inches, thence north thirty-four degrees west in the same land four rods and twelve inches, thence north thirty-four degrees west in the land of Elisha Marsh thirty-four rods, thence north fifty-seven degrees west in said Elisha Marsh's land twenty-eight rods, thence north thirty degrees west in the same land eleven rods, thence on same course one rod and twelve inches, thence a road, thence on same course in land of Samuel Copeland eight rods and seventeen inches, thence on same course across an old road, thence on the same course in land of Dr. William B. Duggan six rods, thence north thirty-three and one half degrees west in land of Elisha T. Crane twelve rods, thence north forty-five degrees west in the same land eight rods to the intersection of a town road recently laid out from Captain's Bridge (so called) to Willard's Lodge in Quincy. The Road is laid on the northwesterly side of the aforesaid line, and is three rods in width throughout.

Thirty days are allowed to the several owners of the land above which said Road is laid to take off their trees and crops and to remove their walls and fences.

CHARLES A. BROWN, } Selectmen
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, } of Quincy.
DANIEL BAXTER, }

Quincy, Sept. 12.

Apprentice Wanted

TO learn the "art and mystery" of Printing. An active, intelligent Lad, fifteen or sixteen years of age, can have a good opportunity by applying at the

QUINCY PATRIOT OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Dancing.

MR. S. KNEELAND would most respectfully give notice to his patrons and others, of Quincy, that he will commence a School for the instruction of Dancing, at the Hall in the Hancock House, (Mr. French's) on TUESDAY EVENING, October 6th, at seven o'clock.

Terms of tuition, \$8 a couple, (twenty-four lessons) or \$5 for a single gentleman, payable half-quarterly in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Kneeland at Mr. French's, on Thursday afternoon, next evening, previous to the commencement of the School.

N. B. Mr. K. would give notice that his wife will assist in the Ladies' department of the School.

Quincy, Sept. 19.

Weymouth and Braintree Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the fifth day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Cashier.

Weymouth, Sept. 19.

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8.

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which is just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that the limited copartnership entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth; said Lewis Newcomb is special partner, and said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb being the general partners. The business is conducted under the name,

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership expires on the eleventh day of October next, and all persons indebted to them by Notes or Accounts are requested to call and make payment on or before that day as a change in the firm is contemplated.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr.,
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Notice.

THE third meeting of the creditors of Hosea W.

White of Braintree, in Norfolk County, an insolvent debtor, is ordered by Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, to be held at his dwelling-house in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the creditors of the said Hosea may appear and prove their debts, as the Assignee will present his account for allowance.

SHADRACH THAYER, Assignee.

Braintree, Sept. 12.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy

still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS several Gardens have been entered in this town, on the 2d and 3d instant, and robbed for the detection of garden thieves, etc., hereby offer the above reward for the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.

GEORGE W. BEALE, President

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Quincy Stone Bank.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank, for the choice of Directors, will be held at the Hancock House, on the 5th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The semi-annual dividend will be payable on and after the same day, to the holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Sept. 19.

To Wall Layers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber

until TUESDAY, 29th of September instant, for hauling the stones and laying about one hundred and forty rods of running Wall on his land through which the new County Road is to be made; the stones to be taken from the premises wherever they can be most easily obtained.

A description of the kind of Wall wanted, may be obtained by applying to the subscriber.

Should the above not be contracted for previous to that time, it will be let at Auction to the lowest bidder, on the above named 29th of September, on the premises.

Conditions, &c. made known at the time.

ELISHA MARSH.

Quincy, Sept. 19.

New Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have this day received

a few pieces Mouslin de Laines of superior quality and new and beautiful patterns, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city.

Also—Pic Nic GLOVES, assorted colors.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as

Shackles, Burlaps, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, Blankets, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Gloves, Goggles, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de Laine, Lace, Cambrics and Tantal Edgings and Insertings, etc., at prices which will correspond with the most distal idea of "hard times."</

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN ACROSTIC.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. SARAH PECK HARDWICK.

Sacred the spot, where her lov'd form is laid!
Affections twine around her lowly bed;
Released from sin, her nobler spirit's gone
And join'd, we humbly trust, the blood wash'd throng.
Her pure example was not given in vain;
Peace mark'd her footsteps. Virtue in its train—
Enduring trials, with a spirit meek;
Counting all loss, God's righteousness to seek;
Knowing all who prove faithful to the end
Heaven will be theirs, and God will be their friend.
Afflicted friends—she's left this vale of tears;
Remov'd from earthly toils and earthly cares;
Devoing comfort from her precepts given,
Walk on in wisdom's ways the path to Heaven.
In that bright world, oh, may your souls unite,
Clad in new robes of pure and spotless white—
Knowing that nought your happiness will blight.

L. A. S.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE STARS.

BY MRS. W. H. COX.

The stars—those pure, untiring ministers
Who rise and set—who guide and shine
With every vesper hour, are still as fair
As when their beamy radiance burst
First on green Eden's shades; and though, in toneless
voice,
They breathe an echo of the hand which mission'd
Forth, their orbs in lustrous light, as adubly
As when creation's denizens first blest
The "bright and morning star."

And now, as then

Upon the ample firmament inscribed,
In words of golden tracery, which human books
Might linger on forever and not teach,
They win the heart to love and blest humility—
True sentinels of Heaven!

ANECDOTES.

YANKEEISM. A young Yankee farmer happened some months back, to see a paragraph in one of the New York papers, relative to the arrival and sale of a lot of foreign canary birds; and immediately began to calculate if he could not make a good sale in the same business. He came to the conclusion that he could undersell the foreign article and make money by it. He therefore procured some dozens of canary birds, set them to breeding, and as soon as their young ones were ready for market, he made a multitude of very handsome small cages, put a bird into each, and packed the whole on a small and most curiously constructed wagon, which was also the work of his own hands, and drove off to New York, whence he arrived in due time, and asked four dollars for each cage and bird. From some persons he got what he asked; from others, something less; but in no case less than three dollars for each bird and cage; and having about three hundred birds, he must have received about eleven hundred dollars, which, after deducting the liberal allowance of one hundred dollars for expenses and loss of time, left him, say one thousand dollars clear profit.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

TRUE COMPARISON. When Noah planted the first vine and retired, Satan approached and said—"I will nourish you, charming plant!" He quickly killed three animals—a sheep, a lion, a hog, and killed them one after another near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifested in its growth; when a man drinks one goblet, he is then agreeable, gentle, friendly.—That is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is like a lion, and says, "How I like to me!" he then talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more, he senses fantastic things, and at length he wallows in the mire. Need it be then said that he resembles the hog?

DON'T KNOW YOU. A gentleman, (*2*) *pleni Bacchi*, was observed to make a sudden stop before a pump, and probably imagining it to be a friend, a familiar acquaintance—a human being—extended his hand for the purpose of having a hearty shake. "How do you do, sir," said the animate being—no reply from the inanimate—"fine evening this," no reply—"take that, then," said the gentleman, as he struck it with his fist, and left part of the skin of his knuckles adhering to the wooden standard. It is not to be wondered at that the pump did not recognise him, as for a long time the gentleman has been unacquainted with the merits of cold water.

RESTRICTED. Jonathan stepped into a post office a short time since and asked for a letter. One was handed to him, and he said, "Ninipence," he enquired, "Ninipence," was the reply. "Ninipence for such a little one as this? gorry! I've had 'em as big as this for fourpence." "That's Uncle Sam's price," said the postmaster. "Well, just ask your uncle to step here a minute," said Jonathan, opening the letter. When he had finished the perusal, "huh! well," said he, handing out his ninipence, "I don't care—my sister's dead."

ROYAL EXPENSE. When King William was travelling through Hanover, he was charged very exorbitantly for every thing. Among other items, eggs were put down in his bill at five shillings sterling each—"Why, bless me," said the King, "are eggs scarce here?" "No, sir," was the reply, "but Kings are."

WESTERN EMIGRATION. A western man being asked the number of people in the town where he lived, which was a wilderness five years ago, answered—"why, about five thousand when I left, but I have been absent nearly a month; probably eight thousand now."

POINTED REPLY. A singing master, while teaching his pupils, was visited by a brother of the tuneful art. The visitor observing that this chorister pitched the tunes vocally, said, "Sir, do you not use a pipe?" "No, sir," with admirable gravity, replied Semibreve, "I *cheer*."

CLERICAL WIT. A joking preacher, hearing the cry of an infant in his congregation, commanded that the child should be removed; observing at the same time, that a crying child in a meeting house was like the tooth-ache—there was no cure but having it out!

LEGAL EXPEDIENT. A counsellor was asked by a judge why he was always employed in knavish causes? "Why, your honor," replied he, "I have thought much in the habit of losing good cases, that I thought I had better undertake bad ones."

RATHER SEVERE. A country clergyman observed to his friend that upon the last Sabbath, he was much disturbed by a cow who looked in at the door, and bellowed in his face. "Sir," says the other, "she saw a calf in the pulpit."

POTATOES & WHISKY. "Come, John, sit down and eat these potatoes, and let your whiskey alone, for it is poor stuff to live upon." "Ah! Caty, my jewel, I would take your advice, but the 'tatoes are so corky." "All the better, John, for stopping your bottle."

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. Gm Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most elegant objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and will not act as a purgative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the stomach and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons of whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

For sale in this town by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, with any other Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. Having had a great deal of experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 28.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.

Milton, June 13.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed vigor and cheerfulness. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food, coming from a clean stomach, circulates freely through the veins, removing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inverate Sores, Scorbute, Eruptions, and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon the prevention of disease and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents; for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS—and be sure that a fac simile of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon *Nature's own plan*, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough; Asthma; palpitation of the Heart; Incurable Constipation, and Menstrual Disorders of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scoury and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancers Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the *Indian Purgative Pills*. A direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors INCURABLE. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the *Indian Purgative Pills*, may be made free from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DISEASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. Its action upon the system is as follows: In the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the use of Tomato Pills for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which is active as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 12 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tippecanoe and other Brown Sheetings; Waltham, Nelson and other Brown Shirtings; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres; Sateen and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Bocking, Canvas and Paddings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other seasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DYSPEPSIA, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation of the growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam,

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his AIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Be heads are doing their wigs and throwing them to the moles.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter of phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain its effects cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL,

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING;

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

if

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264,) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these afford relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Protrusion Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Protrusion Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kind from other manufactory, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Randall's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh